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# Petrol duty goes up 9p a gallon

Petrol duty has been increased by 9p a gallon, diesel for road vehicles by 7p a gallon, but no change has been made on the duty for heavy fuel oil and a cut in duty of 32p a gallon has been made in aviation petrol

### Carroad tax £80

Road tax for private cars is to rise by £10 a year to £80, with an increase of about 12 per cent for other vehicles such as motor cycles. Road tax on light commercial vans will be brought more into line with private cars, but tax on lorries of over nine tons unladen will rise by about a

### Cigarettes up 5p for 20

Cigarettes will rise by 5p for 20 from midnight tomorrow, with corresponding price rises in cigars and tobacco, From midnight yesterday, beer increased by 2p a pint, wine by 10p a bottle, sherry by 13p a bottle and spirits by 30p a bottle Page 7

### Income tax unchanged

The basic rate of income tax remains unchanged, but allowances will rise after April 26 by 14 per cent, 2 per cent more than inflation. The single person allowance will rise by £190 to £1,565 and the married allowance by £300 to £2,445, with corresponding rises in age allowances and higher-rate threshold bands Page 5

> Times Budget special issue: **Pages 5-12**

### Pensions to rise by 11pc

Retirement pensions will rise by 11 per cent from next November, 2 per cent more than the forecast rate of price increases. The pension for a single person will go up by £3.25 to £32.85 a week, and the married couple's pension by £52.00 to £52.55 a week.

### More for jobless

Unemployment benefits will rise from £22.50 a week for a single person to £25; and from £36.40 to £40.45 for a married couple. Increases in sickness and maternity benefits will be announced today and from next November child benefit allowance will rise by 50p a week to £5.85 Page 5

### Energy costs reduced

Industry's energy costs are to be eased with reductions in electricity charges for over a hundred big industrial customers and a freezing in the contract price for certain gas supplies. The National Coal coking coal prices until the winter Page 6

### Duty on pools to rise

Most betting taxes remain unchanged, but the duty on football pools will go up in April from 40 per cent to 421 per cent. and in October the licence duty on 5p and 10p one armed bandits will rise substantially. Duty rates on casinos will also rise. An extra £30m a year will be brought in by those changes

### Post Office bond issue

British Telecom is to issue a bond to raise market capital, on condition that it keeps its tariff increases at least two percentage points below the rise in the retail price index and reduces unit costs by 5 per cent in 1982-83. An initial bond sale of up to £150m will be announced in the Page 6

### Disabled gain

The mobility allowance for the disabled is to rise from £16.50 a week to £18.30 and from April 6 is to become tax-free. Charities helping the disabled will benefit from changes in VAT regulations Page 5

### House buyers helped

Stamp duty on house purchases is to be eased, with the exemption threshold raised by £5,000 to £25,000 and reduced rates on house purchases of up to £40,000. The new scale will come into effect on March 22

### Mortgage rate to drop

The mortgage rate is certain to drop on Friday, Mr Alan Cumming, chairman of the Building Societies Association, said after hearing the Budget. The societies welcomed the end of the high-interest 23rd issue of National Savings Certificates, which competed for savings.

# Howe heartens Tories with a little for everyone

By Julian Haviland and David Blake

doing for real recovery in the econ- trouble. omy over the next 12 months.

The Chancellor scorned exgave primacy to steadily reducing inflation. He increased income tax thresholds and allowances by 2 per cent more than the rate of inflation, so restoring part of the excess tax he took a year ago; and reduced the national insurance surcharge on employers, the unpopular payroll tax, by the

aimed to bring public sector borrowing down from £10,500m in 1981-82 to £9,500m next year, or from 4 per cent to 3.5 per cent of the gross domestic

product He told the Commons that his measures would in fact increase total public borrowing next year by £1,300m. At the same time as announcing that modest increase in the amount the Government needs to borrow next year, the Chancellor published details of money supply policy showing that the Government is significantly easing the tightness of its grip on money growth.

The total money supply will be allowed to rise by between 8 and 12 per cent in the next financial year, a good deal more than the 5 to 9 per cent envisaged in the earlier version of Government's financial strategy. The Government is also spreading its attention from one single indicator of how much money there is in the economy, £M3, to a whole range of indicators.

A revised version of the Government's financial plan to 1984 85 showed that it accepts that inflation in 1983 will be about per cent.

Sir Geoffrey told the Com-mons that his aim is to give a double boost to confidence: confidence at home that growing markets will be there for those prepared to go out and win them, and so a better prospect of employment; and confidence abroad that the country is staying on course.

There was one clear signal Glasgow Hillhead where the Government defends its Parlia-

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chan-dwelt on the fact that he is cellor of the Exchequer, by raising the whisky duty by 30p doing broadly what was a bottle, 20p less than would expected of him plus a little take account of inflation though more, yesterday raised the this, he said, was because the hopes of government supporters Scotch whisky industry was in

In distributing his limited reliefs between the corporate cessive horrowing and again and personal sectors, he put together a package of help for industry, particularly aimed at new and small businesses. In that he responded to the main weight of advice brought to bear on him not only by employers but also by his supporters at Westminster.

"An enterprise package" for small firms raises the regis-His measures, which will cost the Exchequer more than £3,000m net in a full year, are 123,000m net in a full year, are 13,000m net in a full year, are 13,000m net in a full year, are 13,000m net in a full year, are 14,000 net in a full year, are 15 helped by higher grants for 15 man full states the registration threshold for value14,000 net in a full year, are 15 man full states the registration threshold for value15,000 net in a full year, are 15 man full states the registration threshold for value16,000 net in a full year, are 17,000 net in a full year, are 18,000 net in a full year, are 19,000 net in a full year. home improvement—up to 90 per cent until the end of this year—and by raising to £25,000 the limits for exemption from stamp duty on house purchases.

For big industrial users of energy there are arrangements for cheap supplies.

And for people, whom Sir Geoffrey conceded sententiously were as important as industry, he has made a small concession by raising the duties on tobacco, drink, and petrol by slightly less than the rate of inflation.

From midnight last night there will be another 2p a pint on beer, 5p on 20 cigarettes, and 9p a gallon on the price of petrol. The duty on Derv goes up by only 7p a gallon. But the duty on cars goes up

by £10 to £80 a year. Sir Geoffrey found favour with Conservative MPs for the way in which he distributed several small sums among sensitive areas of need. He has made good his promise to raise retirement and other long-term benefits in November by 2 per cent more than the rate of inflation, to make good this year's shortfall. But he also undertook to give back the extra 2 per cent for those drawing short-term benefit-the unemployed and those on sickness, injury, and maternity benefit,

His refusal last autumn to promise action on those shortheavy pressure from Conservative backbenchers as well would not have supported any calculated and that the rates of other course.

mentary seat a fortnight to- A year ago, the Chancellor's indexed.

morrow from the challenge of heavily restrictive Budget was There was approval from all Mr Roy Jenkins and the Social received with something near parts of the House for his pay equivalent to unemploy-Democrats. The Chaucellor despair on the government evident aversion to windfalls, ment benefit.



One Chancellor and his dog: Sir Geoffrey Howe and Lady Howe in carefree mood before the Budget speech yesterday.

announced it three of his he said he means to raise more shocked Cabinet colleagues had tax when he can find a way, or considered resigning. Yesterday for golden handshakes to inthere was universal relief that, dividuals, which are to be taxed as many Conservative MPs put more heavily. as many Conservative MPs put it, a start had been made.

ness, despite the acknowledged will prevent unemployment difficulties of adjusting capital from continuing to rise. taxes for inflation. The Labour from the Opposition, and his The Chancellor's proposal is that capital transfer tax should be

benches. A few hours before he whether from banks, from which

Understandably, Conserva-Sir Geoffrey must have been tives were trying to read in heartened, despite the Opposi- the Chancelor's forecasts their nion's contempt, by the support prospects for the next general of left and right-wing Conserva-election. Their hope, and it is left and right-wing Conserva-ves. They approved of his willing. Budget stimulus to industry

He outlined a scheme that he term benefits put him under MPs said that that was an in- hoped would take 100,000 sensitive preoccupation at a unemployed people off the time of high unemployment. registrar. It is a project that he wants the Manpower Services change of heart yesterday was inflation should be allowed for Commission to develop. It will in the speech to the electors of a recognition that the Commons in future when capital gains are pay the expenses of community projects, put forward by voluntary organizations and local bodies, on which unemployed people can work at a rate of

Lord Burler would be remembered as one of the finest politicians of his generation. "His was the true moderate conservatism which did so much to create the stability and prosperity of postwar But the key to the man and

the politician was provided by the fact that he never achieved the top job. There are many of his friends and admirers who would susset that he did

was Master from 1965 to 1978, said his term had been marked by a large building programme which he handled without tecture (our Education Correspondent writes). He managed Prince Charles's time at the Obituary, page 14



influence on Tories.

# Spilling the beans over muffins

From Nicholas Ashford

Washington, Merch 9

It all began innocently

enough. Mr George Skelton, a

reporter from the Los Angeles
Times invited Mr Michael
Deaver, the White House
deputy chief of staff and an

old friend, to have breakfast with him at his Sauta Barbara

As the two men charted over

coffee and English muffins f.lr

Skelton asked Mr Deaver about his trip to Europe where he

had just been to prepare for President Reagan's four-nation

Mr Deaver produced a copy of the President's interest

showing how he would seend his time in France, Italy, Britain and West Germany.

There were no surprises until the President arrived in

London where Mr Skelton noted that he would address a

inint session of the Houses of

"That's a good story", Mr. Skelton told hir Deaver, who

pointed out that President Reagan would be the first

American leader to Co so. "He is honoured, obviously". Mr Deaver said and went on

to discuss the Precident's in-tention to go riding when he stays with the Queen at

The story duly appeared under the heading "Precisential first", modestly displaced on the lower helf of the foot

page of Sundry's Los Anneles Times, Neither Mr Skelten nor Mr Deaver segmed awars that

what appeared to them to be

a routine story would crosts such a ferore in London.

According to Mr Stellen la

was left in no doubt be life. Deaver that the Productis appearance before the frint

Houses of Parliament had hour finalized. "I was not strengthe impression this was only a proposal", he said. "This was an invitation from the Erisish

which the President had accepted."

That was certainly the White

House's initial reaction as well.

When first questioned about the Los Angeles Times' report

Mr Larry Speakes, the deputy

press secretary, confirmed that

Only when the entent of the

dispute it had caused in Lundon became apparent did the White House begin to qualify

horel last Saturday.

tour in June.

Parliament.

Windsor Castle.

By Our Political Editor

Minister

the nearly

Butler,

Prime

Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, the Conservative statesmon who held every great political office except that of Prime Minister, died on Monday at his home in Essex, aged 79.
R. A. Butler, known as Rab

to his friends, political opponents and the public at large, was three times a candidate for the leadership of his party; in succession to Churchill, Eden and Macmil-

As deputy Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Home Secretary and Foreign Secretary, in a ministerial career which lasted from 1932 of 1964 he had an immeasurto 1964, he had an immeasurable influence on the postwar development of his party.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in a Com-mons tribute that all MPs would wish her to express their deep sorrow at the death of Lord Butler, whom she described as a great politician and statesman. The Commons will today pay formal tribute to a distinguished servant, architect of the 1944 Education Act, and prime force behind much of the Conservative

Party postwar policy.

Mr Edward Heath said that

mot want it enough,

Professor Sir Alan Hodgkin,
Master of Trinity College,
Cambridge, where Lord Butler destroying the ancient archithe period of student troubles in the late 1960s with great calm and he presided over



Lord Butler: Postwar

### its first statement. A speaks-man conceded that the Fresi-dent's address had "not been nailed down for sure". "It was not meant to be a formal announcement. The is why the embesty in Lendon has made an entression of round about this misunderstanding. Leading article, page 13 LT strike today Ruses and Underground 1 100

it 1/28 correct.

in London are expected to be at a standard lodgy bery des of a 24-hour strike by London Transport unions to protted against the doubling of face from March 21 and threatened

### Mild reaction from the Opposition account of the huge real total of general of the CBI, which had unemployed. He stated that to hear pressing for a £2.590m to The institute, he said, regret-

By Staff Reporters

A Budget of threads and patches which failed to measure up in any sense whatsoever to the reality of the country's problems was the verdict of Mr £5,000m. Michael Foot, the Opposition

The Chancellor's package re-ceived a cautious and measured response from industrial leaders despite its content being heavily weighted towards a platform for industrial recovery. And from trade union leaders the reaction was predictably sour as they reaffirmed their determination to block the Cabiner's economic strategy in the hope of forcing a change of course.

Mr Foot's traditional off-thecuff reply to the Budget state-ment was one of the mildest from any Opposition leader to any Budget of recent years.

His comments, clearly pre-pared well in advance of Sir unemployment. The proposals, ness. the Labour leader said, took no Sir

make good what had been taken out of the economy in the autumn there would have had to have been an expansion of about

The Budget, he said, would provide nothing like the total amount that should have been made available and, on balance it was a deflationary package. It was more likely to increase unemployment instead of expanding the economy.

were in a joyous mood over the Chancellor's proposals and it seemed that after months of last have something to shout loggerheads with the CBI over about in their constituencies.

Mr Foot described the Chancellor as a wandering minstrel that the balance was about right. who, in the end, would be the Mr Walter Goldsmith, its who, in the end, would be the only person who would be enthusiastic about the Budget.

Industry and commerce were pared well in advance of Sir cool although the Confederation reflationary packages that have Geoffrey's statement, consisted of British Industry saw the been bombarding the Treasury mainly of an attack on the measures as a number of import- in recent weeks — businessmen Government for its record on ant steps that would help busi- can now look forward to a pro-

been pressing for a £2,590m ted that more could not have reflationary package, said that been done to reduce the burden the moves—the cut in employer's of direct taxation. The Governhelp for the construction indus- its election pledge to make real try, and concessions on energy direction.

"The tight borrowing stance is justified only if it enables us to get interest rates down this. year. But with the measures outlined in this Budget, lower world oil prices and industry's improv-Conservative MPs, however, ing competitiveness, business were in a joyous mood over the can now show the will to win,"

The right-wing institute of doom and gloom they would at Directors, which has been at the course that the Government should follow, however, thought

director general, said: "We are grateful that Sir Geoffrey has disregarded the many Peter Pan gressive lowering of interest
Sir Terence Beckett, director rates."

National Insurance Surcharge, ment, he said, must carry out cuts in the one or two Budgets ces-were moves in the right left before the next general election. Insufficient and misconceived. was the cool pronouncement

from the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, representing 57,000 member companies through its 87 chambers. Mr James Ackers, chairman

of the ABCC's economic committee, said: "It doesn't make any great difference to industrial prospects. Industry is still caught between the hammer of low orders resulting from high interest rates and the anvil of excessive costs. The TUC Economic Commit-

tee meets this morning to make a more detailed assessment of the Chancellor's measures, but the initial response from Congress House was: "Three wasted years behind, and it looks like another wasted year ahead ".

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C. Howard & Partings

# Haughey returns to power

From Richard Ford

Dublin . Mr Charles Haughey turned to power as the Irish Republic's Prime Minister yes-terday with a comfortable majority over Dr Garret Fitzgerald but at the head of a nunority Fiznna Fail govern-

ment.
He was elected Taoiseach by
86 votes to 79 after weeks of
negotiations with independents
who hold the balance of power and after committing his administration to spend an extra £120m.

The commitment agreed with In commutation agreed with Mr Tony Gregory, the independent Community MP for Dublin Central, was "witnessed and signed by the general secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union" and was perhaps the most astonishing revealed. most astonishing revelation made during yesterday's proceedings in the Dail.

Mr Gregory's vote had been thought crucial to



Mr Charles Haughey: an astute survivor

Haughey's attempt to gain power, but in the end it was not, because the three Sinn Fein workers' party MPs voted

for him too. Mr Haughey was elected at the first sitting of the Dail since last month's inconclusive Mr general election, the second in

seven months. He lost power last June after 18 disappointing months as Prime Minister which had been preceded by the power struggle that led Mr. jack Lynch to resign.

Although his party, with 81 seats, does not have an overall majority Mr Haughey, aged 56, the great survivor of modern Remand rules

Mr Haughey quickly re-warded two of his closest associates with senior positions in his Cabinet last night. Mr George Colley, the former deputy Prime Minister who contested the leadership with Mr Haughey after Mr Jack Lynch resigned, is dropped. The new deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance is Mr Raymond MacSharry and Mr Albert Revnolds, another strong supporter of the Prime Minister, is rewarded with

Industry and Energy.

Full report, page 2 from county cricket

### Divided action on teachers

decision by the Association A decision by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities to back the teachers' demands for arbitration on their pay claim angered the county councils. The unions are to call off industrial action in metropoli-

change agreed MPs agreed to abolish the rule

every eight days. The commit-tee stage of the Criminal Justice Bill provided for prisoners to appear every 28 days Page 3 TCCB unsure

The Test and County Cricket Board are to consider further

Northamptonshire's proposal

that the 14 players now in South Africa should be banned

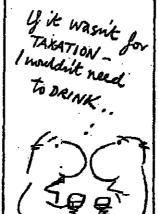
Page 26

that prisoners on remand must

be brought before the courts

### Britons injured in bus crash Thirteen people, mostly British,

were taken to hospital after their bus was in collision with a lorry north of Paris. The injured were trapped for more than an hour in the wreckage.



Leading articles: the Budget; Reagan and Parliament.



### Leader page, 13 Letters: On National Service, from Lt-Col A. R. Wythe, and others; Laker, from Mr Adam Thomson; Baldwin, from Lord Baldwin of Bewdley

Features, page 12 Enoch Powell remembered the wit and dignity of Rab Butler; Spike Milligan and the holiday he would prefer to forget

Lord Butler of Saffron Walden. Arab Money: a six-page Special Report on the ways in which the Arabs are investing their oil wealth Pages 19-24

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# Ferry slips through blockade

The British Rail Sealink ferry St David docked at Dun Laoghaire, near Dublin, yesterday after a blockade was temporarily lifted because there was a sick passenger

on board.

It entered the port with more than 400 passengers after a prolonged confrontation with the blockading B & I ferry Munster and an intense period of negotiating. The Munster appeared to pull out of the way, enabling the Sealink ship to slip through

and berth. The St David had failed in two previous attempts to beat
a blockade set up in retaliation over action by Sealink
workers at Holyhead who
were objecting to a second
passenger service between

the two ports.

The captain of the St David requested Lifeboat assistance for the sick passenger from the skipper of the Munster but instead he was allowed to dock. The Munster soon moved back into position across the mouth of the harbour and was expected to keep the St David trappedd at Dun Laoghaire until the dispute is settled.

### Pickets' denial on ambulance

Striking porters picketing St Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, yesterday attacked reports that they had turned away an ambulance for a pregnant woman needing specialist treatment. Mrs Laura Purkiss, aged 20, of Hill Road, Chelmsford, Essex, lost her baby after waiting an hour to be transferred from Bartholomew's Westto minster Hospital.

Mr Anthony Mowan, the administrator of St. Bartholomew's, said yesterday: "In am not in a position to say whether the hour's delay affected the outcome, but common sense will allow me to say that it could not have helped". Members of the National Union of Public Employees said pickets had not attempted to obstruct access to the hospital for emergency cases, and would not have stopped Mrs Purkiss's ambulance if they had been told it was for an emergency.

### Court refuses to end sit-in

The Court of Session in Edinburgh yesterday refused to hear an appeal by the management of the Plessey company over a rulin that workers should be allowed to continue a sit-in at the company's factory at Bath-

gate, West Lothian.
Lord Emslie, the Lord
President, sitting with Lord
Cameron and Lord Avonside,
decided to continue the appeal until next Friday in case legal debate and a Court of Appeal ruling would between workers and man-

### Shrinking tale of two cities

Portsmouth and Southamp ton have shrunk in the pas 10 years while more people have moved to growing dormitory towns nearer London, the latest instalment of the official census, published yesterday, shows.

Portsmouth's population fell below 200,000 in the 1960s and decreased by a further eight per cent in the 1970s to reach just 180,000 last year. Southampton grew in the 1960s but fell back last year to little more than the 205,000 that it reached in

### Nurses' pay may go to ballot

Health authority leaders last night made a formal pay offer of 6.4 per cent to 450,000 nurses and midwives after the Government's decision to relax its 4 per cent guideline for the nurses Labour Reporter (our

writes). Health Health service unions submitted claims for 12 per cent and after the offer was made Mr David Williams, assistant general secretary of the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse) said: "I do not know whether the nurses will accept this.'

### Hoaxes halt trains

Railway lines in Northern Ireland reopened yesterday after being closed by bomb the track at Lisburn, co Antrim. The main line beween Belfast and Dublin was closed again when a suspicious package was seen by the line in south Armagh.

# **Employers split** over handling teachers' claim

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

ation of Metropolitan Authorities (AMA) that it had decided unilaterally to back the teachers' demand that their pay claim be put to

their pay claim be put to arbitration.

Two teachers' unions immediately said that they would call off their industrial action due to start tomorrow, in all metropolitan authorities. They will go ahead with their sanctions in country authorities however. ty authorities, however. Mr Alistair Lawton, chair-

man of the Tory-controlled ACC's education committee and leader of the employers' side on the Burnham Commitee, which negotiates teachers' pay, said that as late as last Wednesday night the employers had decided unanimously that they should not agree to the teachers' claim being put to abitration being put to abitration.

"Even before the rules on arbitration were changed it was essential that the inde-pendent chairman of the Burnham Committee should accept that negotiations had irretrievably broken down before agreeing that the claim should go to arbi-tration", he said.

"We have not even started negotiating. The teachers have made a claim, we responded. It is really premature to go to arbitration. I am very angry; the AMA has acted appallingly. In my experience their behaviour is unprecedented.

"It is an extremely dangerbe direct confrontation between the two associations. I am certain that my ACC colleagues will not agree to arbitration at the moment. arbitration at the moment." 12 per cent rise from April 1. In a statement yesterday Mrs
Nicole Harrison, chairman of the Labour-controlled AMA's education committee, said that the AMA had always opposed the Government's a new research report drawn decision to change the rules up by the Inner London on teacher's pay negotiations.

The Association of County so as to require the agree-Councils (ACC) reacted ment of both employers and angrily yesterday to an unions before a claim could announcement by the Associbe put to arbitration.

he put to arbitration.

Arbitration should be available to either side when further progress in paynegotiations proved impossible, she said. The AMA was therefore asking for a special meeting of the Burnham management committee to recommend that the dispute over the teachers' claim be put immediately to arbiput immediately to arbi-tration. Mr Lawton said that he had arranged a meeting of the management panel for March 18 before he had learnt of the AMA's an-

nouncement.
The National Union of Teachers and the Assistant Masters and Mistresses' Association, which between them represent about three quarters of teachers in England and Wales, have called off their planned action.
They will also call off their action in those county auth-

nouncement.

action in those county auth-orities which state publicly ornies which state publicly
their support for arbitration.
Oxfordshire, Derbyshire,
Nottinghamshire and
Cheshire have so far indicated this informally. However, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union

of Woman Teachers, which represents nearly a quarter of teachers, remained adamant that it would persist with its planned action in all authorities until the Burnham management panel agreed to arbitration.

The action of all three unions involves withdrawal

from the midday supervision ous step for them to have of pupils and a refusal to taken. There is now going to take part in any stall and parent meetings after school hours. No strike action is planned at this stage. The teachers are claiming an 11-12 per cent rise from April 1. The employers have offered

# Progress made at 'Times' talks

By Donald Macintyre

Newspapers is to meet repmachine assistants this moreing in an attempt to remove

Mr Rupert Murdoch, chair-man of the company, yesterday gave a report on the negotiations to the board of Times Newspaper Holdings Ltd, Which includes the Papers' independent national The company did not give

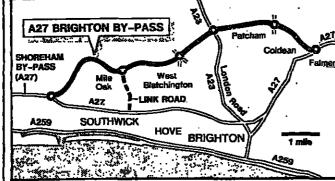
The management of Times successful outcome, possibly near the end of this week. The National Society of operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natso one of the main remaining stumbling blocks to an overall agreement on manning cuts.

Mr Rupert Murdoch chair
Mr Rupert Murdoch chairbeen seeking.
The failure to reach agree-

ment comes after a pro-visional deal with Natsopa clerical chapels providing for cuts of 200 posts, wich was approved by members last

night.
The TNHL board and constructed last night that Mi but according to a board John Gross, who was editor member Mr Murdoch said he of the Times Literary Supwas "making progress".

Lord Greene of Harrow earlier this year has become Weald, one of the indepen- an independent national dir-dent national directors, said ector. Mr Gross, deputy last night that Mr Murdoch chairman of Weidenfeld, the had indicated that he was publishers, su-hoping that there would be a Denis Hamilton. succeeds



### Brighton road war opens

The battle over what objectors call Brighton's "contors call Brighton's crete corset" began in earnest yesterday with a claim from the Government that a new by-pass round the town would probably reduce local road injuries by 100 a year. The determination of min-

isters to route a £41m dual carriageway for 8% miles in a kinked semicircle around Brighton (see above) has appalled conservationists. appalled conservationists.
Their case will be led by Mr
Jogn Tyme, a veteran protester of many noisy road inquiries of the 1970s, who said before yesterday's event began that he looked forward to "a fascinating tournament of will and skill".

Mr Robin Grove-White, director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, called the road plan "a nightmare to everyone

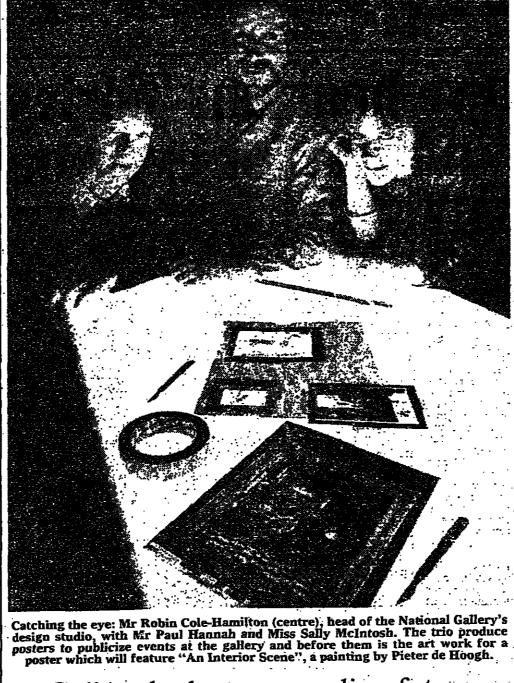
By Hugh Clayton, Environ-ment Correspondent concerned with the protec-tion of the Sussex Downs". tion of the Sussex Downs". Conservationists fear that although the road would be close to the Brighton sub-urbs, it would spawn industrial development that would nibble northwards into the chalk landscape which shell ters many rare plants

The road would pass through several beauty spots, as well as requiring the demolition of 17 buildings, including a school. Objectors include the Countryside Commission agency that oversees areas of outstanding according to the country including the natural beauty, including the Sussex Downs.

Mr David Smith, counsel for the commission, said he had been instructed by the Treasury Solicitor, who also instructed Mr Michael Burrell, who led yesterday for the Government.

The road has gained ma jority support from four of five local authorities whose land it would touch.
Mr Burrell said the road was necessary to relieve the Brighton sections of the A27

expected to increase until at least the turn of the century", Mr Burrell said. He accepted that the road would oring "alien elements" to a peaceful area, but said the Government had planned careful landscaping, including a 100-metre tunnel to hide the road from a beauty the road from a beauty spot. The inquiry may last until September.



# Gallery looks to expanding future

The planned extension to the National 20,000 sq ft of gallery space, is under allery, London, which is to be a way. The winner will be announced by Gallery, London, which is to be a commercial development to the west of the building, should be open by the end of the decade, Lord Annan, chairman of the trustees of the gallery, said yesterday (our correspondent writes).

such projects into operation. Sir Michael Levey, director of the gallery, who is concerned about the lack of space in the present building, insisted that the new accommodation must be completed as soon as possible.

The extension, announced by the Government last December, came on the initiative of the gallery trustees, who believed that the Government would be unlikely to finance the project for some time and suggested a commercially financed building with guaranteed space for the gallery.

the Department of the Environment next September, and the building will be completed on land owned by the Government at no cost to the public.

yesterday (our correspondent writes).

He hoped it would be sooner, but added that it took a long time to bring such projects into operation. Sir Michael Levey, director of the gallery, who is concerned about the lack of have increased the collection by 50 paintings by 1990. Quite how the gallery will acquire them is another matter, for Lord Annan, while paying tribute to the National Heritage Memorial Fund as a source of finance, was concerned at the gallery's capacity to make a purchase.

"That we have managed over the last two years to purchase great paintings by Altdorfer and Claude is partly because of private treaty sale arrangespace for the gallery. ments and partly because of the A competition for the new building, substantial support of the Heritage for which will combine offices with at least such items," he said.

# Hillhead attack on Labour 'cosmetics'

ency supporter to be endorsed as a prospective parliamentary candidate by the Labour Party organization committee said yesterday that the abolition of the monarchy might be necessary to ensure that a left-wing Labour government could carry through its pro-

Mr Derek Hatton, who was accepted without objections on Monday as the candidate at Liverpool, Wavertree, appeared fully to support the controversial speech last week of Mr Patrick Wall, the disputed prospective Labour candidate at Bradford North. Mr Hatton's remarks, on BBC radio's World at One will cause further anxiety among leading Labour moderates who believe that the Militant group is contemptuous of the party leadership and pre-pared openly to flout the spirit of the Bishop's Stort-

ford peace pact. Mr Hatton said in interview that he and Mr Wall stood clearly for the intro-duction of a 35-hour week and a huge programme of public works. That could not happen without a socialist plan of production, taking over the commanding heights of the economy, the banks, insurance companies and

finance houses. House of Lords, as well as dismissing the generals, the admirals, air marshals and others, Mr Hatton replied: "It certainly may be necess-ary. There is no way under a socialist society that those individuals who are part and causing it at present could be part and parcel of the new socialist system."

tion, caused by the death of Sir Ronald Bell, the Conservative MP. He had a majority of 21,495 over Labour in the last general election.

rather than Mr Wiseman remained for unperturbed by the flak and lobbed some of it back. He

date. The Social Democratic so outlandish that they could and Conservative candidates well serve to unite the party Describing himself as a member of the democratic left, Mr Wiseman concen-trated on devolution. Labour action taken by Labour over was the only party that could deliver a Scottish Assembly now that the Scottish National Party had clearly

embraced separatism. The Conservatives gone back on their word on devolution for Scotland, and Mr Wiseman found it significant that Mr Jenkins was choosing his words carefully, talking about decentraliza

tion instead of devolution. The latest opinion polls show that the undecided voters outnumber the committed, but that is not worrying the Jenkins camp. It says that it shows that the voters of Hillhead are studying the issues and the candidates before making up

their minds in fovour of the

### £16,183 for Prince Edward

below the rate of inflation. The Queen's rise of 8.6 per cent is the largest. Her Civil List payment goes up from £3,260,000 in 1981-82 to £3,541,000 for 1982-83.

For the first time Prince Edward, her youngest son, who is 18 today, figures in the list. The Prince, who is still at Gordonstoun, is awarded £16,183, a proawarded £16,183, a proportion of the £20,000 he is entitled to in a calendar year. Buckingham palace spokesman said yesterday that the Civil List increases

"We are very pleased with the considerable economies that have been made. Twenty members of the staff have

The Queen Mother's allocation rises from £286,000 to Government of the Civil List £306,000, an increase of 7.2 goes up from £3,964,200 to per cent, and the Duke of £4,308,183.

Both Princess Anne and Princes Margaret receive rises of about 6.5. per cent. Princss Anne's allocation goes up from £100,000 to £106,500 and Princess Margaret's from £98,000 to £104,500. Prince Andrew continues to receive £20,000.

The palace spokesman said that 70 per cent of the rise for the Royal Family would go to meet increased staff wages and salaries. The rest was to cover inflation.

personal income.

### Haughey is back as Prime **Minister**

From Richard Ford,

Mr Charles Haughey was elected Prime Minister of the Irish Republic yesterday for the second time with a comfortable majority of seven over Dr Garret Fitzgerald. He returns to power at the head of a minority at the head of a minority Fianna Fail Government after weeks of negotiation with independents holding the balance of power. He committed his administration to spend an extra f120m. Mr Haughey, aged 56, was elected Taoiseach by 86 votes

elected Taoiseach by 86 votes to 79.

Although his party, with 81 seats, has no overall majority Mr Haughey, as head of Fianna Fail, has a majority of 18 over the next largest party, Fine Gael, who have 63 seats. Astute politician that he is, Mr Haughey is likely to avoid any uniting of independents in a vote which could bring him down.

Cheering greeted Mr, Joe Sherlock's promise of the three Sinn Fein Workers' Party votes for Mr Haughey.

Mr Haughey also gained

Party votes for Mr Haughey.

Mr Haughey also gained the support of his old comrade, Mr Neil Blaney, independent Fianna Fail, who said the last thing the country wanted was another election in the near future.

Among the commitments Mr Haughey has given to ensure support are promises to increase the housing programme of Dublin corporation, to allocate more money for housing this year, to provide cash for environmental works and corporation. provide cash for environmental works and corporation repairs and maintenance work, to build a preschool community school for the central city area, to abandon a controversial motorway plan for Dublin, to nationalise 27 acres of dockland and if no other solution is possible, nationalize Clondalin paper mills, on the

possible, nationalize Cloadalkin paper mills, on the outskirts of the city.

Dr. FitzGerald gained the support of only one independent, Mr Jim Kemmy, the man whose vote against the budget brought about the collapse of the coalition government. He sat expressionless throughout the lead-up to the vote. The

lead-up to the vote. The tenacity with which Dr FitzGerald had attempted to stay in office surprised many people but he believed the task and scale of the problem facing the country was such that he must make the The state of the parties is:

Fianna Fail 81 seats, Fine Gael 63, Labour 15, Indepen-

i In Belfast Mr Haughey's success is considered likely to stiffen opposition to the proposed third tier to the Anglo-Irish inter-govern-mental council (our Belfast. Correspondent writes). His hard line on Irish unity is certain to increase suspicion about the whole concept of the London-Dublin agree-ment, of which he was the main architect during his previous term as Prime Minister.

## Muddle over Polish polio patient

By Peter Evans Home Affiars Correspondent Mrs Peggy Markiewics, who is in a London hospital at a cost of about £800 a week, coult go home tomor-

But a young Polish woman whom the hospital are willing to pay £50 a week to look after her at home cannot get a work permit from the Home Office, which has put a limit to ber stay in Britain.

Mr Władysław Markiewics aged 61, a former Free Polish soldier, says that the hospital treating his wife, the South Western, wants to pay the girl, Miss Grazyna Adamski, a weekly wage and board and lodging under an outworker scheme, thus saving the country thousands of pounds

over a year. Mrs Markiewics, aged 64 caught poliomyelitis in 1956 and has been paralysed from the neck down ever since. The couple, who went to live in Poland 11 year ago, came to England for a holiday last year, but were unable to return because of the crisis there. Mrs Markiewics became so ill that she

had to enter hospital. Miss Adamski, aged 26, an electronics research worker, has looked after Mrs Markiewics on a part-time basis in Poland and is an obvious candidate for the hospital

The Marciewics have in Finchley, north London, which is occupied by squatters, and have been allocated a council flat near by, at Edgware.

Miss Adamski has given notice of appeal against the decision to refuse her per-mission to stay and take the

The hospital said that everyone agreed Mrs Markie-wics would be better off at home. "We should like Mr and Mrs Markiewics to have someone with whom they were happy." Miss Adamski could be employed if she got a work permit quickly.

Language of science and the ecosystem

Science report

By Tony Samstag The press, and The Times by name, is criticized in, of all places, the latest issue of the Journal of Animal Ecology. The sin is alleged imprecision in the use of scientific language, and the accuser is Professor G. M. Dunnet, of the Department of Zoo-Professor G. M. Dunnet, of the Department of Zoology, University of Aberdeen, and a former president of the British Ecological Society.

"As ecologists", Professor Dunnet writes, "I suppose we should be pleased at the frequency with which we see our subject apparently high-

subject apparently high-lighted in the press and other media, and the way in which people from a wide variety of pro-fessional and other backgrounds associate themselves with what they consider to be ecological

"Even the ecosystem, one of our more complex concepts, is frequently referred to by people, who, for example, may wish to ensure that it is not 'damaged'."

damaged.

The professor quotes a reviewer in The Times describing a book as "a worthy addition to the ecosystem" and continues: "It is not my impression that he had recycling in mind, and I am sure nothing was further from his thoughts; but what else could such a statement mean?"

The author adduces several other 'examples: a town-planner who described a street as "ecologically satisfactory"; the Ecology Party, "whose manifesto I have so far manifesto i have so far been unable to find", and even a heating engineer in a school of architecture who introduced himself as "an environmental scien-

There is, of course, a There is, of course, a kind of folk logic at work here; it is not hard to understand the transition between "ecology, a branch of biological sciences, developed originally in relation to plants and animals and their environment," and the tendency to ment", and the tendency to see "man's environment... as 'the environment', which is often regarded as similar to or even synom-nymous with 'the ecosystem', and a strong need is perceived to safeguard it".

Professor Dunnet dis-cusses the abuse of the word "conservation", and the growth of "environ-mental science" in univer-sities and elsewhere as "a gathering together of old subjects into new envelopes"

Another difficulty is that the media "have con-ditioned us to expect and to take an interest in only the most sensational items of news and the more con-frontational and contronever-completed debates".

As a result, "the public is no longer receptive to, or even tolerant of, or even tolerant of, thoughtful discussion, or the careful evaluation of data and scientific evidence which may lead to cautious statements of interpretation and, possibly, even some tentative predictions. Indeed, ecological ideas are frequently presented in spectacular and exotic films on television, rather than related to close-tothan related to close-tohome practical problems.".
Source: Ecology and Everyman, by G. M. Dunnet, Journal
of Animal Ecology (vol 51, No 1,
February 1982). British Ecological Society, Harvest House,
62 London Road, Reading RG1
5AS.

### **MEAT CUTS** DIVIDING **SHOPPERS**

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Stair

e Welle

By John Young Agriculture Correspondent

Many young women shop-pers cannot tell the differепсе between a sirloin steak and brisket, according to a survey carried out by the Meat Promotion Executive of the Meat and Livestock Commission. The executive believes such shoppers either do not .care . or are too frightened to ask for advice.

ing which parts of the carcass the cuts came from, only 10 per cent managed an all correct score. No one cut was correctly positioned by more than 40 per cent of than 40 per cent of those questioned. Those shoppers aged



Why Do 1 Smoke? is a unique, personalized course developed by the Health Education Division of Medical Computing Services in conjunction with doctors and consultants to help you give up smoking. Printed by computer to match your own needs, the five monthly installments are posted to you and cover a wide range of topics including why you smoke,

YOU CAN STOP SMOKING

what smoking does to you and how to stop.

# Monarchy

have to go' Political Reporter

'may

The latest Militant Tend-

Asked whether he accepted t it might be necessary to abolish the monarchy and the parcel of the system which has caused misery and is

He added: "We believe in parliamentary democracy. If we did not we would not be standing for positions in Parliament." Through Parliament an enabling Act could om kent to Devon.

Traffic in the area can be Lords completely.

☐ The Liberal and Social Democratic leaderships have agreed that the Liberals should contest the forthcoming Beaconsfield by-elec-

tinued on the Hillhead by details election front yesterday and political issues of substance. the candidates reserved their heavy ammunition for today's big battle in the aftermath of the Budget.

aftermath of the Budget said that Mr Wall was no The target was Mr David friend of the Labour Party Wiseman, the Labour candiand his militant views were taunted him over the events of Bradford, North. Mr Gerald Malone, for the Conservatives, said that the

the reselection of Mr Patrick Wall as their candidate there was "largely cosmetic". Mr Malone noted that, while refusing to endorse Mr Wall over tachnicalities, the Labour Party's organization subcommittee had "nodded through" the candidature of Mr Derek Hatton, another Militant supporter, in Liver-

pool, Wavertree. That showed, Mr Malone said, that Mr Wiseman's party remained a left-wing party and the Bishops Stort-ford ceasefire was drawn up on left-wing lines.

Mr Roy Jenkins, one of the SDP leaders, made a similar point. He said that the decision to hold a reselection conference in Bradford was

The Royal Family is to Edinburgh's allowance goes

were very modest and totally in line with government

taken voluntary redundancy in the last year and costs have been cut where at all possible. For example, more than £50,000 has been saved on stationery," he said.

receive an overall increase of up from £160,000 to £171,100, 8.1 per cent in its Civil List an increase of 6.9 per cent provision, almost 4 per cent The Prince and Princess of Wales receive nothing from the list; their income comes from Duchy of Cornwall

wages and salaries. The rest was to cover inflation.

Four other members of the Royal Family, the Duke of Kent, Princess Alexandra, the Duke of Gloucester and Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, also receive Civil List increases, but the total List increases, but the total of £304,700 paid to them is refunded by the Queen to the Government out of her

Of 500 women shoppers asked to identify eight popular cuts of beef from photographs, more than a quarter failed to recognize any of them. Those cuts that were most easily recognized were brisket and shin; only 23 per cent were able to identify sirloin steak.

When it came to identify-



صكدا من الاصل

**NEWS IN** 

SUMMARY

Gaddafi

appeals

to exiles

Beirut. — Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has invited his exiled opponents to a reconciliation meeting during his visit to Austria this week,

according to the official Libyan news agency Jana.
Jana said the four-day visit

Jana said the rour-day visit would provide an opportunity for Libyans living abroad "either because of their specializations or for other reasons" to discuss with Colonel Gaddafi obstacles to their server to Libya.

their return to Libya. In 1980, unidentified gun-

men assassinated several Libyans living in Europe and

stem Samstag s, and The ame, is critiall places, the of the Journal cology. The sin mprecision in scientific lanthe accuser is M. Dunnet, of nent of Zoorsity of Aber.

a former f the British ociety. logists", net writes "I e should be the frequency we see our parently highand the way people from a ety of proety of pro-nd other back. ssociate them h what they be ecological he ecosystem more complex is frequently by people, who

fessor quotes a in The Times a book as "a ddition to the and continues: my impression ad recycling in d I am sure as further from its; but what else h a statement hor adduces sevr examples: a ner who destreet as ecolo-uisfuctory the Party, whose I have so far ble to find", and

e, may wish to

ating engineer in of architecture duced himself as ronmental scienis, of course, a olk logic at work is not hard to d the transition ecology, a branch ogical to plant and their environnd the tendency to 's environment. environment. often regarded a o or even synond a strong need b i to sateguard it" sor Dunnet is he abuse of 12 onservation", and

with of "environ-cience" in univer-d elsewhere as 74 g sogether of di into new entaler difficulty is that | edia "have con-us to expect and to interest in only the nsational items of nd the more connever-completed result. The public; anger receptive to. o er mi en tolerani ori iul discussion ori etul evaluzzion di d scientific evidence nay lead to cautious entative predictions

ecological ideas are nilar and exiting in television tracks on television rather elated or closely ractical problems of Emission of St. Not. and Francis of Francis of Emission Roll Reading Rules Rules Reading Rules Rules Reading Rules Reading Rules Rules Reading Rules Rul EAT CUTS

IVIDING **10PPERS** By John Young ulture Correspondent young women short annut tell the differ etween d striain set

etween a striain so insket, according to insket, according to the carried and high to romotion become of the carried and Livestock deat and Livestock destand to exclusive such inspection of the care 500 women shopper to identify eight population to it here from phote more than a quarter

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questioned in a factor and the executive and s celling parce child was injured in a road accident no one had the legal

for damages.

**BBC** breakfast television to start next year

By Kenneth Gosling.

Breakfast television starts from there was also dison BBC-1 early next year. It carded, will be on the air from 6.30 Mr M am for about two and a half could be provided extremely

its operation is subject to Grove with a small managenegotiations with the unions.
But on the present approximate timetable it is likely pointed, as well as the breakfast programmes before breakfast programmes before Initially the service will

was a better idea. A proposal A total audience of about by the BBC network centre three million is expected for at Birmingham that a break-breakfast television when fast service should emanate both services are running.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Solicitors in contempt of House

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

Exchange, last December.

Mr Party had criticized the council's housing policy by reference to a report in the New Statesman. The Solici-tors' letter said that libel

A Liverpool firm of solici-Mr Milne said the service tors was found yesterday to have acted in contempt of the hours with a news and cheaply. The total was less in information service from an a full year than 1 per cent of existing studio at Lime Grove the BBC's annual expending London. House of Commons. The Commons Select Committee of Privileges ruled that Messrs E. Rex Makin and The cost, about £5m a year, represented exceptionally will come from the BBC's good value. The average cost existing budget. The decision an hour for all output is Company breached parlia-mentary privilege in a letter of Mr Robert Parry, Labour MP for Liverpool, Scotland

existing budget. The decision an hour for all output is bard of governors, which also encouraged the television service in its plans to strengthen afternoon programmes on BBC-1.

No opening date has been fixed for the service because fire operation is subject to the service will be created, mainly in the will be created, mainly in the services, Mr Philip Gilbert, has been appointed to run the "topical centre" at Lime But it was agreed that because the breach was marginal and because of a prompt apology issued by Mr. Makin, no penal action should be taken.

mate timetable it is likely pointed, as well as the breakfast programmes before the commercial service operated by TV-AM in May.

Mr Alasdair Milne, managing director of BBC television and director general designate, admitted at a press breakfast at the television centre yesterday that the service had not been one of the BBC's immediate priorities.

"We intended to get around to it one day, but the Independent Broadcasting Authority's announcement of a franchise obviously made us think again."

Mr Milne said the original plan for "radiovision", a combined radio and television service, had been could not be seen to leave this mew and important area of broadcasting; to the Combined radio and television service, had been could not be seen to leave this mew and important area of broadcasting; to the compatible to the morning. Its may be extended to weekends and late into the morning. Its cost is expected to be met from increased commercial revenue, particularly from ventures, such as the new cable contract in the United States and from reorganizing the BBC's resources. It was decided to start breakfast television, Mr Milne said, because viewers should be given a choice at this time, as they were several million pensioners, shift workers, housewives and unemployed people who would watch, a the BBC vision service, had been could not be seen to leave this new and important area of broadcasting to the compatible to the morning. Its may be extended to well as the priorious cost is expected to be met run on weekdays but later it may be extended to well attent the may be extended to well as the priorious cost is expected to be met run on weekdays but later it may be extended to well as the priorious cost is expected to be met run on weekdays but later it may be extended to well as the priorious cost is expected to be met run on weekdays but later it may be extended to be extended to be met run on weekdays but later it may be extended to be met run on weekdays but later it may be extended to be met run on weekdays but late

# Remandrule extended to 28 days

By Frances Gibb The abolition of the rule The abolition of the rule that prisoners on remand must be brought before a court every eight days was agreed by MPs in the committee stage of the Criminal Justice Bill yesterday after a heated debate among the Labour members, who were divided.

Under new provisions, which have been opposed by the Law Society and the Legal Action Group of Lawyers, prisoners will be brought before a court every 28 days unless they do not consent to remand hearings taking place in their ab-

That can only occur if the prisoners are legally represented, but solicitors have argued that prisoners will spend longer periods in custody as there will be less sense of urgency to proceed with their cases. They also say that some prisoners may feel under pressure from the court or solicitors to waive their right to appear for the

sake of convenience. Mr Artur Davidson, QC, Labour MP for Accrington, a frontbench spokesman, said the clause was a retrograde step. It was a significant change to one of Britain's cherished principles. The Government was implement-ing it for the sake of

lministrative convenience.
"As a result of this clause more people will be remand-ed in custody, because fewer people will appear for bail applications and be granted bail."

Dr Shirley Summerskill, Labour MP for Halifax and another frontbench spokes man, said the Law Society had feared that injustices would arise from the clause and had recommended that would arise from the clause and had recommended that the eight-day rule be extended only to 15 days.
Supporting the measure, Mr Alexander Lyon, Labour MP for York, said the issue was whether defendants were disadvantaged by the new clause, and in his opinion they were not. There was a

they were not. There was a considerable burden on prison staff to bring prisoners to court every eight days, which meant a drain on the prison service in its other activities within the prison.

Agreeing, Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, said there were

adequate safeguards to pro-tect a defendant's rights. Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minis-ter of State at the Home Office, said the Govrernment would look at how the system could be munitored.



Brigadier Helen Meechie, who at 44 has become the youngest Director of the Women's Royal Army Corps. She has also been appointed honorary Aide de Camp to the Queen.

# ON JURY HALTS TRIAL

From Arthur Osman Coventry

A prison officer on duty at Covenity Crown Court saw a former inmate of Winson Green prison, Birmingham, on the jury which was trying on the jury which was trying a case involving a man accused of three charges of burglary. Yesterday the trial was stopped, a new jury was sworn in and the former prisoner, who said later he had served a total of 15 years, was reported for possible prosecution.

Mr Herbert John Warner, aged 54, a caretaker, of Stoke Aldermoor, Coventry, said outside the court: "I thought I would be in trouble if I did not go to court", The prosecution had opened the case to the jury on which Mr Warner was sitting on Monday but no evidence had been called.

Yesterday at the start of the day's court business Mr

Yesterday at the start of the day's court business Mr Warner stood in the well of the court before Mr Peter Hoseason's, a holiday are to offer Crawford QC, the Recorder. The Recorder said: "After a trail had begun in which you

# **EX-PRISONER**

were sworn as a juror you agreed you were disqualified from sitting on a jury.

# proceedings had been com-menced by Sir Trevor against the New Statesman and that unless—Mr Parry took un-specified, "appropriate steps" Mr Makin would seek to obtain incresed damages for his client. Murder case man is freed Mr Newton Rose, the black Mr Newton Kose, the black Londoner whose murder conviction was quashed by the Court of Appeal on Monday, was free today. The appeal judges granted him bail pending a possible appeal to the Lords in which the Crown would arrose for a the Crown would argue for a retrial. Surities of £38,000 were put up for Mr Rose, aged 21, a decorator, of Olinda Road, Stoke Newing-

last December secretly gave the jury a deadline in which to reach a verdict.

Beatles supporters are pressing for three Liverpool streets to be named after the

Cambridge poll

blow to SDP

group's forner manager and group's former manager and two former members in addition to John Lennon Drive, Paul McCartney Way, George Harrison Close annot Ringo Starr Drive. They want to see streets named after Brian Epstein, Stuart Sutcliffe and Pete Best.

Rampton trial date

Holiday home hotel
Twenty-four bedrooms in the five-star clifftop Carlton
Hotel at Roumanuth and the five-star clifftop Carlton of the five-star cliffton of the five-star cliffton of the five-star cliffton of the five-star cliffton of the five-

Hoseason's, a holiday home company, are to offer chalets for non-smokers at the Tolroy holiday village, near St Ives in Cornwall this summer. The chalets will not be let to smokers.

# Move to reform law on illegitimacy

From Our Correspondent, Edinburgh

Changes in the law of become guardian and that the the father, who had a illegitimacy are called for by father should be able to apply reasonable claim to be rethe Scottish Law-Commission to the court for guardian garded as an interested

issued yesterday.

At present an illegitimate the commission suggests that the commission suggests that the commission suggests that the commission suggests that an illegitimate relationship unless one has been an illegitimate relationship should be treated as legitimate. The commission is also seeking views on whether the neither parent can arrive a mate. An illegitimate child seeking views on whether the neither parent can arrive a matel them be in a position to law should go farther in

neither parent can appoint a would then be in a position to inherit from other than a position to inherit from other than a father or mother.

The commission also pointed was injured in a road to difficulties in the law third was injured in a road. relating to adoption, because a father is not regarded standing to raise an action legally as a parent and his for damages. agreement to adoption is not

parent, one who had perhaps

The commission is also seeking views on whether the law should go farther in enabling illegitimate children to be legitimized. That could be achieved now by the

parents marrying.

But Dr Clive said there were cases of parents who were not in a position to marry or did not want to, but wished their child to be The commission proposes required.

to change that and Dr Clive said they were recognized as theirs and have trecommends that the child's anxious to find a way of mate child.

mother should automatically recognizing the position of mate child.



"Are you OK, Mr President?"

because of the sanctions imposed on the Warsaw

Western states.
For this reason, the arithmetic of the rescheduling

exercise is looking increasingly dubious; and although Western banks now believe they can round off their 1981

accounts without too much

difficulty, their problems will

be that much greater in a

year's time and greater still

for every successive year until the Polish economy

finally gets back on its feet.
For the banks there is also

are members of Nato may

refuse to negotiate as part of

a policy of sanctions against Warsaw, while other neutral governments such as Austria

have indicated that they are keen to reach agreement. Even without these politi-

cal problems, many Western bankers fear that Poland's economy could now be in a downward spiral as Western

money and imports dry up Increasingly Poland is being forced to rely on support from the Soviet Union and its

Eastern block satellites at a

time when the economic crisis in Poland is dealing

real damage to the Comecon group of countries.

# Banks fear Polish debt will last for years

After nearly three months of military rule in Warsaw, West European bankers, owed billions of dollars by

the Polish state, are now predicting that it will take at least until the end of the 1980s for the Polish economy to return to some semblance of normality.

The quick, cynical judgments of mid-December that martial law would quickly reverse Poland's rapid economic decline and accelerate

So, too, has the umbrella creditors, in possession of no theory, the doctrine that persuaded Western bankers to lend about \$80,000m (£45,000m) over the past decade to the Soviet Union and its Eastern block satellites, despite thier obvious inefficiency, in the belief that Moscow, with its immense natural recommendation of the country owing about \$27,500m to its Western creditors, in possession of no worthwhile assets in the West and unable even to make elimiterest payments on time sc bankers have had no other choice but to accept the Poles' excuses and delays in the payment. The convictions were quashed because the judge at the Central Criminal Court mr Tim Catlin, a nephew of Mr Shirley Williams, has failed to become the first Social Democratic Party president of the Cambridge University Student's Union. The presidency has gone instead to Miss Ann Robinseas ared 22 a third year as a condition for

fourth out of five contenders.

Although the union deputy presidency has gone to a Liberal and there will be another Liberal on the executive, social democrats have

Even on the most optimis-tic assumptions, we will have to hang on for five, six or eight before the

Confusion

on Walesa

angers wife

internee for a christening had yet come under govern-

ment review. Mrs Walesa told Reuters in

a telephone interview from Gdansk that Mr Zawadzki's remarks were "boorish". Stanislaw Ciosek the Trade

Union Affairs Minister, had pledged that Mr Lech Walesa would be released for the

baptism. Now it is cheeky to say

that an application is required," Mrs Walesa said.

"Lech will get this damned application from Bishop Czeslaw Kaczmarek (of

Gdansk) and me."
Asked if the March 21 date

for the baptism was final, she replied: "Yes it has been

Gdansk."

Polish television said today

longer appear in military

news

Polish economy is half-way now paying its interest on back to normal," was the time, it would be hard-comment of one West Gerpressed to obtain new funds man banker who has been closely following the saga of the Polish debt. "People are military regime by some now making comparisons with the situation in Poland between the wars and pre-dicting that the military regime will last. Nobody expects the economy to normalize in three to four years. There is simply no money available for that to

the service and repayment of the country's crippling Western debt have now been completely discarded by worthwhile assets in the West and unable even to make interest payments on time has meant that Western bankers have had no other choice but to accept the Poles' excuses and delays in payment.

ror the banks there is also an unwelcome political element to any 1982 rescheduling of Polish debt. It is far from clear that Western governments will again be prepared to negotiate with the Poles in a block. Those

So long as some interest is dribbling into the Western creditor banks, they do not feel obliged to declare the country in default. This means that banks do not have to make expension units offer. instead to Miss Ann Robinson, aged 22, a third year student at Newnham College, who stood as an independent but has broadly Labour sympathies. Mr Catlin a third year student in architecture at Trinity College came fourth out of five contenders.

Although the \$500m in interest it omake expensive write-offs of their loans to the Poles, though supervisory authorities and prudence will dictate at least some adjustment to balance sheets as final 1981 accounts are drawn up in the coming weeks.

There is no sign so far that their contenders.

Although the stood as a product of their contenders in 1981.

There is no sign so far that their contenders in 1981 accounts are drawn to be a supervisory authorities and prudence will dictate at least some adjustment to balance sheets as final 1981 accounts are drawn to pay in full means that banks do not have to make expensive write-offs of their loans to the Poles, though supervisory authorities and prudence will dictate at least some adjustment to balance sheets as final 1981 accounts are drawn to provide the stood as an independent of commercial bank debt due to make expensive write-offs of their loans to the Poles, though supervisory authorities and prudence will dictate at least some adjustment to balance sheets as final 1981 accounts are drawn to provide the provide to make expensive write-offs of their loans to the Poles, the provide to make expensive write-offs of their loans to the Poles, the provide the provide to make expensive write-offs of their loans to the Poles will dictate at least some adjustment to balance sheets.

There is no sign so far that the provide the

Poles is inclined to rupture the united front on the debt

Although the union deputy presidency has gone to a liberal and there will be clouded will be another Liberal on the executive, social democrats have not won any of the eight other places on the executive.

Law Report page 31

Law Report page 31 tutions, is united now never before.

But even if Poland were debts.

## Liège cut off by big strike

From Ian Murray Brussels, March 9

Warsaw, March 9. — Mrs Danuth Walesa, the wife of the interned Solidarity leader, reacted angrily today to a guarded government statement about prospects for his temporary release to attend the christening of his The province of Liege was virtually cut off and at a standstill today as trade unionists took to the streets, motorways and railway tracks to protest against the attend the christening of his daughter. She also said that whatever Governments austerity measures. Public services were shut down, and pickets stopped people going into banks, insurance offices and

the university.

The strike which has shut Mr Sylwester Zawadzki, the Minister of Justice, told a conference yesterday that no request for the release of any down the steel industry in Liege and other parts of Wallonia for the past fortnight continued, while the textile and engineering industries were also disrupted The industrial action was called by the Socialist FGTB

union but received strong support from members of the Social Christian CSC union
It was the most widely followed protest call since the coalition Government announced it was to intro duce a series of austerity measures. The most unpopular of the Government's proposals, which are due to be adopted on Friday, are those cutting social security benefits by nearly £212m, increasing contri butions by £125m.

These moves, aimed at eliminating the social servicdefinitely and formally eliminating the social services deficit by the end of the social services deficit by the end of the spear, have added to union the spear of the spear year, have added to union anger aiready sparked by both a cut back in index-linthat its announcers would no ked wage increases and hat its announcers would no onger appear in military unemployment which, at unemployment which, at more than 13 per cent, is easily the highest in Europe trivilian clothes at today's late news

civilian clothes at today's late news

A project that sent country—which includes thousands of helium-filled Liège—are particularly worballoons to Northern Poland with advice on resisting martial law was a failure and the represent the majority of the country's steelworkshunned by the local people, ers, up to 19,000 of whom are warsaw radio said today.

# 3 million sign seal petition

From George Clark, Strasbourg, March 9 The demand for a total ban on the import of seal prod-ucts into the European Community, designed to end the clubbing of seal cubs in northern Canada, has re-ceived the backing of three

ceived the backing of three million people.

However, Greenland and Norway, backing by the British Labour group, complained in Strasbourg today about the cynicism of those who had organized the compaign which attracted so

paign which attracted so many signatures for the petition presented to the European Parliament.
Representatives of the International Fund for Animal Welfare presented the petition today to Mr Piet Dankert, the president of the Parliament, and Mr Ken Collins, Labour MEP for Strathclyde, East, who is the chairman of the Parliament's environment committee.

environment committee.

It called for a total ban on products derived from the products derived from the young of the harp and hooded seals, two species hunted off the Canadian coast and near Jan Mayen Island each spring. The petition was signed in the 10 countries of the Community, in the United States, Canada and Australia.

of boxes in the foyer of the Parliament: "I hope that this Parliament, by dealing with the issue on Thursday, will further increase the political pressure and so bring an end to the atrocities which are going on."

These problems are being There seems little doubt that the resolution will be approved. It includes an instruction to the Comcompounded by a virtual halt to new East block lending by Western banks, so that in West Germany some bankers would no longer be surprised if East Germany and other Eastern block states were to follow the Polish and Romanian examples and seek to reschedule their Western

# the Libyan revolutionary committee called for the "physical liquidation" of opponents of the Libyan government abroad. Women kidnap victims sold

being kidnapped and sold to men seeking wives, according to a letter broadcast by a radio station in Hubei, Central China.

Several young men had been cheated by kidnappers:
"They paid their money but never received their wives". In one area five young and middle-aged commune members had bought women from abductors and married them.

### Channel tunnel decision 'soon'

Strasbourg.—A decision on the Channel tunnel project is expected soon, Mr Georges Kontogeorgis, the EEC Commissioner for Transport, told the European Parliament here. A resolution calling for a European master plan for a European master plan for rail and road development

was approved (George Clark writes). He made no comment on the proposal put forwrd by Mr Ian Paisley, Democratic Ulster Unionist member for Northern Ireland, that European aid should be given to building a Channel tunnel Stranraer.

### £3m payout for wrong diagnosis

New York. - A New York hospital has agreed to pay \$5.5m (more than £3m) to an employee whose case of glaucoma was misdiagnosed as flu. The woman went blind after she was sent home from

the hospital.

Miss Susie Kim, aged 45, a laboratory analyst, will get \$900,000 immediately, then \$120,000 a year for life. In and Australia.

Mr Dankert expressed amazement at the size of the petition, which stood in a pile at intervals over the next 20

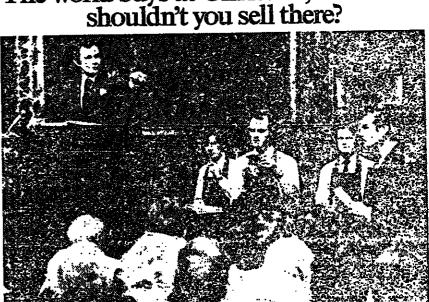
### Philippine protest

Manila.—About 600 women demonstrated at the Philippine National Assembly against the introduction of a Bill to legalize prostitution.

### CORRECTION



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enforce the embargo.

☐ Islamabad: In what could

According to the survivors,

government and Soviet troops had massacred about

400 men on the spot, and twice as many were sent to

the Pule Charkis prison in

Kabul. The commanders, however, claimed that the guerrilla's had inflicted casu-

alties on the attacking forces and knocked out scores of

tanks and armoured person-

ports).
Soviet and Afghan forces

LNETHATINSTABILITYIN

SOUTH AFRICA WOULDN'T

Further information can be obtained from

South Africa House, London WC2N 5DP

Director of Information, South African Embassy,

materials are essential for making

gearboxes, TVs, drilling bits and

outside the communist bloc.

in the Republic, they can cause

computers, machine tools, jet engines,

defensive armaments. And they know

there are no major alternative sources

South Africa's enemies are

confident that by creating instability

AFFECT THE WEST?

South Africa is fully committed to

a policy of stability, private enterprise

Naturally, this doesn't suit the

They know that Britain and the

West are heavily dependent on South

Africa for important minerals like

chrome, manganese, vanadium and

nel carriers.

Grain embargo

Crisis in Central America

# **NEWS IN**

**SUMMARY** 

### **Brezhnev** welcomes **Koivisto**

Moscow.—President Brezhnev went to Moscow airport yesterday to welcome Mr Mauno Koivisto, the newly-elected Finnish President (Michael Binyon writes). The Soviet leader has never met Mr Koivisto before, and the Kremlin talks are more of a getting-to-know-you nature getting-to-know-you nature than to solve any problems

than to solve any problems between the two countries.

The Soviet Union and Finland enjoy close and cordial relations, and much of the trust built up over the past 25 years by former President Urho Kekkonen was based on his regular personal contacts with the Soviet leaders.

Before Mr Koivisto's election, the Russians expressed indirect preference for other presidential candidates, believing Mr Koivisto to be rather aloof and less amen-

rather aloof and less amenable than his predecessor.
But the Russians quickly
accepted his victory and are
now clearly keen to establish
a working personal relation-

### China reassures trade partners

Peking. — Mrs Chen Muhua, China's new foreign trade chief, has assured Peking's trading partners that the recent government reshuffle does not mean a change in trade commitments or policies.

"Agreements already signed horwern China and the

between China and the governments of other coun-tries will remain valid and rurrent negotiations will continue," Mrs Chen said. Mrs Chen, aged 61, heads a

newly established Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, an umbrella body merging four separate departments.

### No Iran retreat Khomeini says Tehran-Ayatollah Khomeini

has greeted fresh peace proposals for ending the 18month Iran-Iraq war by saying that President Hus-sein Saddam of Iraq "has asked other states to serve as intermediaries to save him but Iran will not retreat an

Peace proposals to the Iranian Supreme Defence Council were criticized by the council's spokesman, Hojatoleslam Hasheni Rafmojatolesiam rassiem kar-sanjani, who said: "The mistake was to ask the aggrieved party (Iran) to make concessions".

### Ben Bella plea to Mubarak



The conduct of the Sadat ssassination trial in Cairo has been criticized by Mr Ahmad Ben Bella (above) the former Algerian President who is now chairman of the London-based International Islamic Commission Rights (Edward Human

Mortimer writes). In a statement Mr Ben Bella said his commission viewed "with great concern" the fact that the trial was held in complete secrecy and that the accused were nied the opportunity to defend themselves fully and freely in accordance with the rules of the law and dictates of justice." He appealed to President Mubarak of Egypt to revoke the findings of the court and order fresh trials in an open civil court.

### Airline to recruit doctors

Tokyo-The Japanese Transport Ministry has advised apan Air Lines to introduce tighter medical supervision of its crews, and to provide more doctors, including psychiatrists.

The measures were part of series of recommendations a series of recommendations to prevent a recurrence of the last month's Tokyo air crash, which killed 24 people and injured the remaining 150 passengers. Ministry officials said the 12 doctors employed by JAL were insufficient to deal with the airline's flight staff of more than 2,000.

### Dalai Lama appeal

Delhi. — The Dalai Lama, the exciled Tibetan spiritual leader, said in a statement on the eve of the twenty-third anniversary of the Tibetan uprising against the Chinese that his countrymen should continue their struggle "broad-mindedly, peacefully and patiently". and patiently".

Refugee exodus

Geneva. — A total of 2,797 refugees arrived by boat in South-East Asian countries from the Indo-Chinese mainland last month, the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said in Geneva.

### Natal court awaits the man in the floppy hat

From Michael Hornsby Pletermaritzburg, March 9 The elderly gentleman clad only in baggy trousers and a floppy hat was busy tending his flower bed. He might have been a retired bank

manager in an English sub-He was not, however, best pleased to be accosted by the man from *The Times:* "Sorry, old by, nothing to say.

old by, nothing to say.

Tomorrow morning Colonel "Mad" Mike Hoare must set aside his hoe and pruning shears and appear in a redbrick Victorian courthouse here together with 44 other alleged mercenaries charged with hijacking an Air India Boeing 707 aircraft after a bungled coup attempt in the Seychelles last November.

The trial is being held in the ultra-English provincial capital because Colonel perhaps be regarded as the most serious debacle for the Afghan mujahideen (holy warriors), about 1,000 of warriors), about 1,000 of their supporters, including 200 frontline fighters were reported to have been killed in January, when a joint Afghan-Soviet force using MiGs, surface-to-surface missiles, tanks and artillery attacked the resistance stronghold of Sayyed Khial, north of Kabul (Hasan Akhtar writes).

capital because Colonel Hoare and his men were Akhtar writes).

Apparently it took several weeks for survivors to report arrested in Durban after their retun from the Sey-chelles and the whole affair on the debacle to the resistance leaders in Peshawar.
According to Afghan guerrilla sources, the survivors has been entrusted to Mr Cecil Rees, the province's Attorney General,

were unable to make their report before today because the leaders were preoccupied with political issues. The South African Govern-ment caused an international outcry by initially charging only five of the alleged mercenaries. The move was defended by Mr Louis Le Grange, the Police Minister, on the ground that "running around in the bush and shooting out a few windows" was no offence under South African law. Two months later, however, Mr Rees announced that all 45 merenaries would be charged on South Africa's 1972 Civil Aviation Offences Act. They could face sentences Afghan guerrilla com-manders said that Afghan

of up to 90 years in jail. The affair has been deeply embarrassing for the Govern-ment which is widely sus-pected at best of having known of the preparations of the coup attempt but done nothing to stop them, and at worst of having been actively involved because of its dis-like of the left-wing Seychelles Government.

The latter suspicion was Mr Ronald Moyle, Labour given some credibility by the MP for Lewisham, on a visit disclosure last December that to an Afghan refugee camp in Peshawar, today called for "strengthening and extending" sanctions against the Soviet Union for its actions in Afghanistan (AFP reports).

spotlight. Miss Pamela Reid, have launched an offensive the Mayoress, tonight gave a along the main north-south highway linking the Soviet Union with Kabul, according to diplomatic and guerrilla sources. spottight with railed keep the Mayoress, tonight gave a civic reception for the journalists who have descended on the town, and hoteliers are hoping the trial will go on for a long time.

# Rebels show their strength

Fighting shy: A Salvadorean soldier peers round a corner during a fierce seven-hour gunfight with left-wing guerrillas at San Vicente. At least 15 people were said to have been killed.

San Salvador, March 9. military candidate leading the presidential race, all three opposition candidates today called for demonstrations in the main 'square to demand new elections.

New poll in

Guatemala

demanded

Guatamala City, March 9.—With the Government's

As the slow vote count continued, Señor Anzueto Vielnan of the Authentic Nationlist Centre Party, who is running last, asked his supporters to join the other candidates' protest in front of the national halare.

Seor Mario Sandoval Alar-

ton of the extreme right-

wing National Liberation Movement and Señor Ale-jandro Maldonado Aguirre of

the moderate conservative Democratic-National Reno-vator coalition who are

running second and third, claimed last night that the elections were rigged by the military-dominated Government, they demanded that the vote be milified and a new election held within 50 domestics held within 50 domestics.

election held within 60 days.

of the national palace.

and around pretend that they pretend that they pretend that they pretend that they armed forces.

Church and human rights grows say more than 32,000 people have died in El Salvador's political bloodshed say saults on security forces in three main cities and three military outposts were stormed in Morazan province. In another development, the Defence Ministry issued a communique denying that government troops has anoth of home armed forces.

Church and human rights grows say more than 32,000 people have died in El Salvador's political bloodshed say the function of the capiral forces.

There were guerrilla assince the American-backed plunta took power in October, 1979.

In San Vicente, 35 million and millimate took power in October, 1979.

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In San Vicente, 35 million and million and human rights grows say more than 32,000 people have died in El Salvador's political bloodshed say the function of the capiral forces.

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In San Vicente, 35 million and million and million and human rights grows say more than 32,000 people have died in El Salvador's political bloodshed say the function of the function

es north of here.
Over the weekend peasants in San Benito, 40 miles southeast of the capital, showed rreporters 14 skulls lying in a field and two wells, claiming they were evidence of the deaths of at least 20 unarmed peasants in an Army operation earlier this year.

A spokesman for the Salvadorean Human Rights Commission said the aalleged said the allegations were casualties. black propaganda and Guerrillas were also re-claimed that guerrillas fre- ported to have overrun three

In San Vicente, 35 miles east of the capital, residents and military sources said at least eight soldiers and five civilians were wounded in skirmishing around the city. Other reports said at least 15 people died. San Vicente residents reported that as the day's first shots were being fired guerrillas seized a radio station to urge the city's

Residents of Santa Ana, the nation's second-largest city, 31 miles north-west of here, also reported clashes Commission said the allieged between guerrillas and nassacre was being investigated. The ministry statement did not know the number of

quently dumped the bodiesof military posts in north-east-their comradesin and around ern Morazan province, a villages to pretend that they were civilians killed by the hold. There was no immedi-

station to urge the city's 20,000 inhabitants to support

ate confirmation from the military command in San Salvador. The guerrilla radio station

said in a midday broadcast the series of attacks on government troops around the country was "not some-thing final but a show of force", indicating that the attacks were not part of an all-out offensive against the junta's forces. — AP.

☐ Washington: Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, has indicated that America may have to under-America may have to undertake big changes in the
deployment of force in the
Caribbean if there is a
communist takeover in El
Salvador (Mohsin Ali writes).
Mr Weinberger, answering
questions at a National press
Club luncheon here yesterday, said it would be extremely damaging to Ameri-

tremely damaging to American interests in the Caribbean and to the defence of the United States "If the communists acquired another stronghold" on the mainland.

## Smith loses control as chief whip defects

ott Kluckow, sa Landau, the chief whip, resigned yesterday to sit as an independent. Parliament reconvenes in June. Mr Landau said he in-

tended to work in close liaison with the Government, but that he would be "an independent in the true sense of the word". In a telephone interview he said he had found he did not fully agree with RF policies. "I think I have been able to adapt to change more quickly than some others."

Eight MPs quit last week to become independents, auging the party had failed to adapt to black rule since independence. The RF, which won all 20 places reserved for whites in the 100-seat House of Assembly in Zimbabewe's independnce election, has seen its representation drop

In addition to the nine rebels, Mr Wally Stuttaford is detained on suspicion of plotting a coup. A former minister, Mr Denis Walder, also wanted on a similar charge, is abroad and Mr Rowan Cronje, also an ex-

minister, has emigrated.

A by-election for Mr
Cronje's seat, due next
month, will be regarded as a
test of voter opinion on the
latest revolt.

Salisbury, March 9.—The Mr Robert Mugabe, the Republican Front (RF) of Mr Prime Minister, has hinted Inn Smith appears to have lost its control of the white seats in Zimbabwe's Parliament with the defection of another MP.

The party chairman, Mr Geoff Kluckow, said Mr John

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, has hinted become available for white MPs if they cut their ties with the RF, which he has accused of being rooted in a past of racial division and white supremacy. Mr Smith was not available

for comment today Mr Kluckow said he was in South Africa fulfilling an engagement: He gave що details.—Reuter.

☐ The rebellion marks crucial point in the history of the RF which has been the outstanding, sometimes only, voice of the white community since the unilateral declaration of independence in 1965 (Stephen Taylor writes)... The rebels make no overt

criticism of Mr Smith - who is a symbol to the black majority of all that is detested about the past - but there are frequent asides that it would be best for "the old boy" and the party if he retired to his farm at Selukwe, a desire he has been expressing for years.

Mr Smith is important

because his community has so far failed to produce an alternative leader of similar stature and because he still commands almost universal respect among the whites. ☐ Supporters of Mr Mugabe and of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Patriotic Front leader,

clashed last night in the central town of Que Que where 32 people were attested, the Ziana news agency reported today. (AFP

### Bonn gets US pledge on pipeline From Nicholas Ashford Washington, March 9

Herr Hans-Dietrich Gen-scher, the West German Foreign Minister, ended his today confident that the United States would not take any further steps to disrupt the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe. A source close to the German del-egation remarked: "The pipeline is no longer an issue. It

is all over now?.

However, Herr Genscher emphasized during his talks with members of the Reagan Administration, that West Germany was still ready to listen to American proposals for providing European countries with energy. But he emphasized that these would not be considered as replacements for Siberian

natural gas. German officials said they expected the mission of Mr James Buckley, the Assistant Secretary of State for Security Affairs, to concentrate on Western credits to the Soviet block when he visits Europe The Americans have been

dismayed by the extremely soft terms of some European loans to communist countries, particularly a recently announced \$100m (£54m) loan by France for the construction of the pipeline. The Americans want both the terms and the duration of such loans to be tightened

### Coup plot confidences denied From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 9

General Alfonso Armada told the Spanish coup court martial today that if he had intended to overthrow democracy, he would have taken command of an operational unit in Madrid on February 23 last year. He was at Army headquarters that night. Where as he put it: "We did not understand anything".

It was his turn to testify at the trial — now in its third week before the Supreme Council of Military Justice in Madrid. Giving evidence

Lieutenant General Jaime Milans del Bosch, General Armada refused to corrobor-ate any of the claims made yesterday in his defence by the former Valencia captaingeneral that they had acted jointly to prevent a more violent and radical coup by Army colonels with the backing of King Juan Carlos.

General Milans emphasized was no mention made of any that on each of the three radical groups in the Army occasions when the King had conspiring for a violent called him during the coup night, the monarch had always said goodbye remarking: "Un abrazo, Jaime". The King never addressed him as if he were the head of a

military uprising, he said.

General Milans based his defence on confidences King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia allegedly made to General Armada at a ski

king and Queen never made any to me."

Of their meeting in Valencia a month before the coup, which the prosecution alleges marked the beginning of the two generals' plot against democracy, General Armada said categorically that there

conspiring for a violen

General Armada later de-nied any memory of five telephone conversations he allegedly conducted with General Milans two days and one day before the seizure of General Milans, who usually sits immobile throughout

the proceedings, was seen to laugh as General Milans made the denials. General Milans maintains that General According to the control of the resort in the Pyrenees several weeks before the coup.

But General Armada today declared: "I am absolutely sure I gave General Milans no confidences because the King and Queen never made the denials. General Milans maintains that General Armada told him in one call that he was unable to prevent Lt.-Col. Antonio any to me." prevent Lt.-Col. Autonic Tejero from preparing to storm Parliament and in another call went on to set the time for the assault. "The operation will be carried out", General Milans assured the court martial that he had been told. The trial con-

claims spark Brussels fury The European Commission available to Parliament and today responded angrily to a there was nothing to add. resolution passed last night by the European Parliament test strongly any attempt by suggesting that it had under-mined the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union discharge the 1980 budget as imposed after the invasion of a sanction for failing to mined the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union imposed after the invasion of

Afghanistan.
The Commission said in a The Commission said in a statement today the the allegation was based on "figures selected without explanation." Parlianent's conclusion it said "is totally wrong and such allegations could seriously damage the Community's international reputation and relations with trading parmers." trading partners."
Parliament's 16-point resol-

ution expressed astonishment that the exports to the Soviet union in 1980 had increased four fold over the average for the three previous years and by 340 times for corn exports.
The Commission was "invited" to indicate under what

budgetary authority these "excessive" sales were car-ried out and told that in future it must present de-tailed and clear accounts on agricultural exports to Parlia-

In its reply, the Commission said that it "faithfully applied controls on agricultural exports to the period of the embargo." It issued no wheat export licences for the whole of the period. It extended the embargo to other products such a coording to the survivors, the joint Afghan-Soviet force surrounded the area with tanks standing at regular intervals along the perimeter to provide covering fire. While tanks gathered for the attack, artillery, mortars, licences for the whole of the bargo to other products such bargo to other products such area and the operation lasted as butter, beef and poultry, 11 days. Villages in the battle and it reduced the level of area were searched. refunds related to exports to the Soviet Union.

"By applying these principles", the statement said, "the Commission assured full respect of the principle that Community deliveries should not replace United States' deliveries to the Soviet

market".
The Commission pointed out that export licences valid for four months were issued for 576,000 tonnes of wheat and were approved before the Soviet invasion of Afghanis-tan. "All countries engaged in the embargo recognized at the outset that it was not feasible to stop supplies already in the pipeline at the time of the decision".

Commission officials were today wondering whether they could do anything to meet the "invitations" and "requests" in the parliamentary resolution. All the details about trade with the Soviet Union had been made

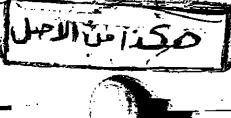
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### reassures partners

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Mrs Chen said
n, aged 51, heads a iblished Ministry of conomic Relations an umbrella bode four separate de

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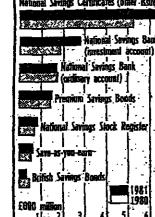
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17% per cent of net earnings; existing rates and the proposed increases are: Birth % relief 1982-83 1934 or later 171/2 - 411 1916-33 17% 20 1914-15 .20.1/2 -21 1912-13 23% .24 1910-11 26% 26% 1908-09 29% 291/2

1907 ...

### **TAX CHANGES**

	7.5	
SINGLE	DED	EUN .
2017/02/2		2014
Annual inco	ma E7,5	i00 all ear
	<del>-</del>	<del></del> -

Annual income E7,500 all earned	<b>!</b>			
Income less: NI contributions Tax			1981-82 7,500 581 1,837	£ 1982-8; 7,500 656 1,780
Disposable income			5,082	5,06
Disposable income as proportion of gross income		:-	67:7%	67.59
Single person's tax allowance			1,375	1,56

MARRIED COUPLE—NO	N-WO	RKING	WiFi
Annual income £22,500 all earned	٠.		. • • .
			<u> </u>

Income less: Ni contributions Tax	£ 1981-82 22,500 806 7,552	£ 1982-83 22,500 1,001 7,037
Disposable income Disposable income as proportion of gross income	14,142 62.8%	14,46 64.2%
Married man's allowance	2,145	2,445
MARRIED COURT E POT	LT MUDKING	

### MAKRIED COUPLE, BUTH WORKING

Joint annual Income £15,000		
Income less: Ni contributions Tax Disposable income	 £: 1981-82 15,000 1,162 3,467 10,371	£ 1982-83 15,000 1,312 3,297
Disposable income as proportion of gross income	69.1%	69.29
Married men's allowance plus wite's earned income allowance Child benefit—tax free "assuming both pay thi rate M contribute	3,520 257	4,010 285

### RETIRED COUPLE

Married age allowance

LATINGS STORY	<del>`</del> _	
Income less: Tax	£ 1981-82 4,000 331.	£ 1982-83 4,000 211
Disposable income Disposable income as	3,669	3,789
proportion of gross income	91.7%	94.7%

# THE BUDGET

# How better-off – and pensioners – benefit

PERSONAL TAXATION

## Higher earners will benefit substantially

By Lorna Bourke

Once again the Chancellor pensions have been fully has produced a Budget for index-linked, taking into the better off, putting more account the 2 per cent into the pockets of higher underestimation of last year. into the pockets of higher-rate taxpayers, and raising the starting point for capital gains and capital transfer-tax, while the basic rate taxpayer has merely main-tained his position. But pensioners will do well and he has been generous in some of his social benefits.

Personal tax allowances and the thresholds for higher rate tax have all been increased by around 14 per cent, two per cent above last year's rate of inflation. But with the increases in National with the increases in National insurance contributions due to take effect from April, most basic rate taxpayers will have roughly the same takehome pay after the Budget changes as they have today. A single person earning around the national average wage of £7,500 will see takehome pay, after deductions for tax and National Insurance, go down from £5,082 a year to £5,064, cutting his spendable income from 67.7 per cent of earnings to 67.5 per cent.

Married couples earning twice the average wage, £15,000, will see a rise in

Higher earners have benefited substantially from the changes in personal taxation. A married man earning E30,000 a year will see a rise in disposable income from £17,606 to £18,099 equivalent to a 1.6 per cent improvement in take-home pay. Before the Budget changes he would have paid tax at the top rate of 60 per cent but will now see his marginal rate of tax

reduced to 55 per cent. -Pensioners have seen the biggest improvement in their situation. State retirement teg.

National Savinos Certificates (index linked)



A married couple will see their state pension rise from £47.35 to £52.55 while a single pensioner will recieve an increase of £3.25 a week, up from £29.60 to £32.85

November. The tax change amount to an increase in spendable income of 13 in every £100. A married couple with income of £4,000 a year now has £3,669 left after deductions for tax. After April 5, this will rise to £3,789, an increase of £2.30 a

week.
Those with investment income will be pleased to see the starting point raised from its current level of £5,500 to

Perhaps the one surprise f10,371 to f10,391, equivalent to less than 40p a week. But if they have children their position will be improved by the uprating of child benefits; up 60p a week to a complaint that the maximum contribution levels mum contribution levels were too low for the selfemployed to make adequate

provision for retirement.

The big disappointment has undoubtedly been the failure to increase the £25,000 maximum for mortgage interest relief. However, a small concession has been granted to homebuyers with the raising of the starting point for stamp duty from £20,000 to £25,000. Last year an estimated six out of every ten homebuyers paid this tax and this is likely to come down to three out of every

RETIREMENT

Retirement Annuity Relief,

available to the self-employed and those in non-pensionable

jobs, is to be increased for

Normally relief is limited to

321/2

321/2

### compensate for inflation; tax bands for higher rates VAT: doubled to 15% from standard rate of 8%

**BUDGET 12 June 1979** 

• Income tax: basic rate

slashed from 83% to 60%;

personal allowances raised

by twice amount needed to

cut 3% to 30%; top rate

- and luxury rate of 12%% ● Impact: £3,600m taken out of economy .
- Reaction: tax incentives welcomed by managers but big boost to inflation and depressive effect on output

The Chancellor has come

up with a compromise solu-tion to the troublesome problem of capital gains tax on inflationary gains. For past years, he has decided that the solutions of tapering

relief and full indexation are

nor practicable.

For 1982-83, he has chosen

the simple solution of increasing the annual exemp-tion to £5,000 for individuals

and £2.500 for trustees of

settlements. Where total net gains in the year do not exceed these thresholds,

there is full exemption.

For 1983-84 on wards, these amounts are to be

indexed in the same way as

income taw allowances and thresholds. The increase is

linked to that in the Retail Price Index for the December

preceding the year of assess-ment over the preceding

The major reform is that future inflation is to rank for relief. This adjustment will

reduce or extinguish the

**BUDGET 26 March 1980** ● Income Tax: 25% lower rate abolished; personal allowances raised in line with inflation, higher rate thresholds by less

●Excise duties: raised. putting 10p a gallon on petrol, 2p on a pint of beer 8p on a bottle of wine, 50p on a bottle of whisky and 5p on 20 cigarettes

• Impact: £1,500m taken out of economy

chargeable gain, but will not

apply to create an allowable

It will also be linked to the Retail Price Index on a

CAPITAL

TRANSFER TAX

The new bands at which capital transfer tax is chargeable are:

30 35

40

165-200

200-250

250-650

650-1250 1250-2500

Over 2500

20 22%

 Reaction: tight money and fiscal policies welcomed by City but little relief for industry in

**BUDGET 10 March 1981** income tax: no increase in personal allowances or tax bands to compensate for inflation

Excise duties: raised by twice amount needed to keep pace with inflation, putting 20p a gallon on petrol, 4p a pint on beer, 12p on a bottle of wine, 60p on a bottle of whisky and 14p on 20 cigarettes

- Impact: £4,000m taken out of economy
- Reaction: few supporters, many critics. Severe contractionary effect dismayed industry in depths of recession, not offset by promised lower interest rates

**CAPITAL GAINS TAX** 

By Oliver Stanley

### BUDGET 9 March 1982

allowances raised by 14% 2% more than needed to compensate for inflation. and increases in higher rate thresholds and bands

- Excise duties: raised in line with inflation overall, putting 9p a gallon on petrol, 2p on a pint of beer 10p on a bottle of wine. 30p on a bottle of whisky
- Impact: injection of £1,300m into economy
- Reaction: not as expansionary as many have urged but much in line with

### Income tax: personal

- and 5p on 20 cigarettes
- expectations

# Index linking promises substantial relief

monthly basis, but only increases after Budget Day will be taken into account. There is a further limitation in that relief will not be given for the first year of ownership, so that gains on assets full year to which the new held for a short term will not rules apply. But the eventual qualify for relief.

1982, but relief by reference failure to deal with past to the increase in the RPI years, but realists will welbetween March, 1982, and come this fair and balanced October, 1985.



Both individuals and com-panies will qualify for this relief, estimated to cost the Exchequer £125m in capital gains tax and £25m in Corporation tax in the first effect, as more and more Examples are needed to make clear this elusive conmake clear this elusive conof relief, is likely to be cept. Where land was bought substantial. Just how subin say July, 1970, and sold in October, 1985, there will be on the Government's ability no relief for inflation occurto control inflation. Crocodile core will be shed at the ring during the years 1970 to dile tears will be shed at the

parent families.
The prescribed amount for Family Income Supplement for a one-child family is to go up from £74 to £82.50, and

fully charged to tax.

## Backbench pressure helps unemployed

By Pat Healey, Social Services Correspondent

quer made clear yesterday that the Government has bowed to backbench pressure by agreeing to make good the 2 per cent shortfall in last November's benefit increases for the unemployed as well as for pensioners.

He did not specify it, but the child benefit increase of 60p a week also covers last years shortfall as well as the forecast of inflation up to next November. Sir Geoffrey also

nounced that mobility allowance is to be increased by more than inflation would require and exempted from tax from the start of the new financial year. The second measure, which has been widely pressed for, will some low-earning people of all tax disabled liability.

But there were two notable omissions from the Budget statement. There was no mention of any recompense for the 5 per cent cut in inflation-proofing made in 1980 in anticipation of bencfits' being brought into tax, although unemployment benefit will become taxable in

Nor was there any indication of whether the new supplementary benefit rates, be introduced November, will, in fact, be increased by less than other benefits to take account of the new housing benefit scheme.

The Government was caused considerable embarmons that housing costs would be removed from the retail price index for the purpose of increasing supplementary benefits.

Details of the social securannounced yesterday by the Chancellor are based on a 9 per cent inflation forecast, which is 1 per cent less than anticipated last December, plus the 2 per cent needed to nake good the shortfall.

The new national surance pension will £32.85 for a single person £32.85 for a single person, an Concern, said the Budget was increase of £3.25 a week; and no more than a standstill, £52.55 for a married couple, with the Government doing Unemployment benefit will rise from £22.50 to £25 a week for a single person and

. Child benefit is to go up by 60p to £5.85 for each child, and the extra one-parent family benefit is being raised by 35p to £3.65. The latter is paid on top of ordinary child

At present compensation

for loss of office and ex-gra-

The Chancellor's proposals

The Chancellor of the Exche the mobility allowance will increase from £16.50 a week to £18.30. That increase, with the exemption from income tax, will be worth more than £5 a week to some working

disabled people.

The cost in a full year of all the social security measures announced will be £3,000m. The public expenditure White Paper yesterday made clear that the revised inflation forecast on which the social security increases are based gave the Chancellor more room for manoeuvre despite an increase in the estimated number of wholly unemployed people of 300.000.

300,000. The saving from the lower inflation forecast is £220m in a full year, and the cost of extending the recovery of the 2 per cent shortfall to unemployment and other benefits is £160m in a full

of the poverty groups.
only those concerned with
disability expressed any pleasure at the Budget announce-ments. Mr George Wilson, director of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, said he was delighted that the Chancellor had accepted at last that the mobility allowance should be tax-free and increased in line with motoring costs rather

than the cost of living. The Child Poverty Action Group, however, was disappointed that the Budget had only begun to repay "the debt to families with children". The 60p increase in caused considerable embar-rassment last week when Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, announced in committee in the Com-mons that housing comenough. An extra 35p a week. was needed to restore the benefit to its value when the

Government took office. The group was nevertheless extremely relieved that the 2 per cent shortfall was nounced today, however, by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services. The new rates cent cut in lieu of taxation when unemployment benefit was about to be brought into tax amounted to cheating an unemployed couple of nearly £2 a week.

Pensioners groups were not happy either. Mr David Hobman, director of Age Concern, said the Budget wall present legislation

Mr Hugh Faulkner, directfrom £36.40 to £40.45 for a or of Help the Aged, said the married couple.

Child benefit is to go up by Government's disregard for and compassion iustice towards pensioners.

Mr Christopher Pond, dir-

ector of the Low Pay Unit, said the Budget measures benefit for the first or only were likly to worsen the eligible child in most one-poverty trap, and the tax parent families. concessions for average earners would be wiped out by the increase in National Insurance contributions mext

relief on a sliding scale. The effect is that the excess of sums over £75,000 will be "Buzby Bond" which will be issued this autumn in units of £100 and is expected to raise £100m of invesment capital.

The Government's con-

tia payments are tax free for the first £25,000 with the remainder taxed at half the ditions for the issue restrict British Telecom tariff intop rate of tax on earned creases to 2 per cent below the retail price index and assume that the corporation reduces its unit costs by 5 could mean that Mr Jack Gill, who was dismissed as managper cent per year. ing director of Associated

Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom welcomed the issue as an important step allowing the corporation more borrowing flexibility. Commenting on the tariff

increase restraints Sir George added: "Some services are still loss-making and the price of these may have to be increased more than the average. But I am confident that over the years ahead we will be able to reduce the real cost of telecommunications services d: for British for the great majority of our much-awaited customers".

### Home buyers pay less

December.

By Lorna Bourke
Homebuyers will benefit significantly from the upratsignificantly from the upr ing of the starting point for stamp duty on house pur-chase. The buyer of a £26,000 house who previously paid £260 in stamp duty will find that his bill has been cut by half to £130. On a £36,000 house, stamp duty has been presured from £720 to £540, a saving of £180.

The rise in the starting Raising stamp Duty thresholds means that just over a third, instead of a half of home buyers would be caught in the tax trap, say the Bullding Society Association, which has been pressing for the abolition of the

saving of Liou.

The rise in the starting point for stamp duty was widely predicted since the cost to the Exchequer in terms of lost revenue is relatively low—an estimated from for the current tax year. But with 5.5 million existing homebuyers and many millions more waiting the Charictles reacted bitterly to the chancellor's failure to the on the sidelines, reducing stamp duty is an effective vote catcher.

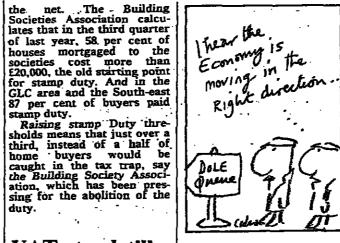
more. Once over the £25,000 to have no more than a threshold, it becomes payable on the whole nurchase on the whole purchase price - not just on the excess over the £25,000 threshold.

The new rates of stamp duty, effective from April 6, 1982 are as follows: on purchases between £25,001 and £30,000 - 0.5 per cent; 7 £30,001 to £35,000 — 1 per cent; £35,001 to £40,000 — 1.5 per cent and over £40,000 — 2 b per cent.

Stamp duty was last adjusted in 1980 when the starting point was raised from £15,000 to £20,000. Before 1980, the previous adjustment was in 1974 when the threshold was fixed at

Since then inflation has roared away and a com-parable starting threshold for stamp duty ought now to stand at well over £50,000, so in real terms the Chancellor has given nothing away.

Stamp duty was originally a tax on the purchase of luxury homes but as inflation pushed up house prices, more and more homebuyers found themselves caught in



VAT standstill

Yeo, said charities were "absolutely shattered" at the lack of relief. Mr Yeo, director of the Spastic Society, added: "We are urrarly astonished that the make any significant con-cessions on value-added tax Stamp duty is now payable on the purchase of houses with a sale price of £25,000 or to have no more than utterly astonished that the

ME FROM

DRINKIN'



# being swayed by the strong representations of the whisky marginal effect on their

operations.
The strongest condemnation came from the eight-member Reform VAT Group, whose chairman, Mr Tim

# industry while ignoring the needs of those who have no

such strong financial muscle". Mr Colin Dance, financial secretary of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which is not a member of the reform group, said previous con-cessions on capital transfer tax had led to a substantial rise in legacy income but the help announced yesterday was "encouraging but mar-ginal".

# curbed

By Philip Robinson Golden handshakes above £75,000 will be taxed at the same rate as those receiving them paid on their salary, as a result of changes proposed by the Chancellor.

He wants to tighten the law relating to very large golden handshakes, withdrawing tax

'Handshakes'

Communications Corporation, could collect less than half of the record £560,000 compensation for loss of office, the payment believed to have prompted the Chancellor's action, if it survives the organical court action the present court action opposing the payoff.

income.

### Go-ahead for **Buzby bond**

The Government has given the go ahead for British Telecom's much-awaited

ADVERTISEMENT

# THESKOLARS HUH, THE BUDGET'S

NOT GONNA STOP ME NEITHER. WHAT'S A LITTLE PRICE RISE AMONG FRIENDS?

THAT'S THE

# Employers' plea for cut is met half-way

By Peter Hill Industrial Editor

A substantial reduction, and ideally the total abolition, of the employers' substantial reduction, National Insurance surcharge has been the central feature of the Confederation of British Industry's taxation representations.

The surcharge, introduced five years ago by Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor in the last Labour Government, has acted as a tax on jobs and has further undermined British industry's international competitiveness, according to the employers claim.

In its increasingly tough representations over the past few months, the CBI's call for a reduced surcharge became a main theme in speeches and presentations designed to convince minis-ters of the need for the organization's demand for a £3,000m reflationary pack-

bill. Three years ago the rate was lifted to 3.5 per cent. If lated that it would have yielded about £4,000m in the coming financial year with about one fifth being paid by the tax had remained un-

his full backing to the tougher stance showed by the

Inland Revenue over the past year on tax avoidance schemes. His budget contains

several measures to stop

international businesses from

benefiting at the expense of the British taxpayer. The international leasing

industry has been hit by a

reduction in the tax allowanc-

es for all assets leased outside Britain but financed

through British banks or

PERSONAL TAXATION

Child

benefit

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

(earnings related) pension scheme.

Weekly

earnings

50.00

60.00

80.00

100.00

140.00

150.00

160.00

180.00

200.00

220.00

240.00

300.00

(60p per child).

the "tax on jobs" by 1 per cent has met the CBI's pleas half way, with the organiza-tion calculating that its director general, have argued requested 2 per cent cut that a cut in the surcharge would have cost £1,500m in would reach the whole busi-

Employers organizations, while welcoming the move, which will reduce the cost into a net figure of £640m, served notice last night that they would maintain the pressure to have the tax abolished.

The basic complaint about the surcharge is that it has played a significant role in contributing to British industry's high relative unit labour costs and therefore in underage. It received widespread support from other employers' organizations, with the singular exception of the Institute of Directors.

When it was first introduced the surcharge rate was set at 2 per cent of most of a company's wage and salary mining industry's competitiveness in overseas markets.

**CORPORATE TAX** 

Tough stance on avoiding tax

The Chancellor is giving financial institutions. The tax The film industry is to lose

from 100 per cent to 10 per cent for ships.

The tax benefits enjoyed by

income

54.01

60.23

72.68

**85. 13** 

97.58

110.03

116.26

122,48

134.93

147.38

161.38

175.38

212.94

cheaper lease terms.

NIC

3.87

4,65

6.20

7.75

9.30

10.85

11.62

12.40

13.95

15.50

**15.50** 

15.50

15.50

Weekly income in 1981/82

post November

Income

5.62

11.62

17.62

23.62

29.62

32,62

35.62

41.62

47.62

53.62

59.62

82.06

benefit. It is assumed that only the husband is earning.

ing arrangements from Brit- these incentives are available

ain to other countries which whether or not the film is offer higher tax allowances. made in this country

the financial institutions are es, companies will be allowed passed on to the customer as to write off costs over the

Child

benefit

10.50

10,50

10\_50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

10.50

the Government, as an em- generate around 200,000 jobs. ployer, to itself.

The Chancellor, in cutting voiced by the Institute of Directors, Sir Raymond Pennock, CBI president, and Sir Terence Beckett, CBI the first year, allowing for delays in implementation, and £1,900m in a full year.

Employers organizations. need it.

An important factor which the Chancellor has had in his mind in deciding the extent of the cut to promote industrial activity is the worry that lower surcharge payments would be passed on in higher pay settlements.
The employers, however, have insisted that, with profitability in real terms last year at its lowest recorded level — and this year unlikely to show any significant improvement — such an As it is, falling prices mean that government revenues over the next three years will be substantially less than was thought last year. In 1983-84 this shortfall will be £1,800m.

However, there will be changes in the structure of the tax. Special Petroleum Duty (SPD), a 20 per cent tax on revenue introduced as a temporary measure last year, inflationary diversion is unlikely to take place as companies continue to battle with compressed margins and investment cutbacks.

The Chancellor's measures to help big industrial users of energy mean that electricity boards in England and Wales will offer their large cus-A 2 per cent cut would after two years on the CBI's providing for a reduction in electricity charges of up to

Instead of capital allowanc-

Weekly income in 1982/83

Net.

income

55.24

61.36

73.61

85.86

98.11

110.36

116.49

122,61

134.86

147.11

159.36

173.36

214.67

up to November 1982

NIC

5.25

7.00

8. 75

10.50

13.12

14.00

15.75

17.50

19.25

19.25

19.25

Net income is earnings, less tax and national insurance contributions, plus child benefit. It does not include any means tested.

Single parent families have the same net weekly income as married couples on the same weekly earnings except that a single parent family received £3.30 extra benefit per week from November 1981 and will receive £3.65 extra per week from November 1982.

Child Benefit The rate up to November 1982 is £10.50 per week (£5.25 per child) and will then be increased by £1.20 per week

National insurance contributions are at the standard Class 1 rate for employment not contracted out of the state additional

income-producing life

Income

tax

3.89

9.89

15.89

21.89

27.89

30.89

33.89

39.89

45.89

51.89

57.89

will be abolished from the end of 1982, six months later praised the enterprise and the last Budget of Ethan the original expiry date of June.

In place of SPD, from ment of the North Sea, he and 1984-85, £8,000m.

### Energy debate not yet defused · By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

**NORTH SEA TAX** 

Oil taxes restructured but no cuts

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

vanced. From the middle of 1983, payments of PRT will

have to be made monthly to smooth the flow of revenue

to the Treasury. At the moment payments are made

allowances have been rethe generous capital allow-duced from 25 per cent to 10 ances that have attracted a per cent for leased assets and growing number of groups Measures to ease the fuel pared with their European bills of a group of energy competitors has unified intensive industries, which are expected to cost £250m in against the Government's Almost three years ago the ent for ships.

Inland Revenue allowed 100
That is expected to mean per cent first year allowances a full year, are unlikely to energy pricing policies. Both remove the issue from the consider the discrepancies a that overseas businesses will on investment in films. As switch their new lease financ- with other capital allowances debate that has occupied further drag on international industry and Government for 18 months.

Although he acknowledged that oil company revenues could be hit by falling oil prices this year, the Chancellor has refused to make any changes in the overall level of North Sea taxation, which industry has consistently

the industry has consistently said is too high. As it is, falling prices mean

temporary measure last year,

The disparity between the ices paid by a small but important group of United ment led the National Econ-Kingdom industries for their omic Development Council to oil, gas and electricity com- form an energy task force to

Change

compared to

1981/82 post

November, in

income after

child benefit

tax and NIC

0.93

0.73

0.53

0.23

0.13

-0.07

-0.27

-2.02

-2.02

Over the months the increasingly acrimonious argument led the National Econ-

Change

compared to

1981/82 post

November, in

income after

child benefit,

tax and NIC

2.33

2,13

1.93

1,53

1.43

1.33

1.13

0.93

-0.82

-0.82

2.93

Married couple with 2 children — net weekly income

post November 1982

Net

income

56.44

62.56

74.81

87.06

99.31

111.56

117.69

123.81

136.06

148.31

160,56

174.56

215.87

Child

benefit

11.70

11.70

11.70

11.70

11.70

11.70

11.70

11.70

11.70

11.70

11,70

11.70

11.70

Weekly income in 1982/83

establish the extent of the disparity.

The Treasury has also

The task force submitted two reports last year. The first established beyond question that the energy intensive industries — iron and steel, chemicals, foundries and paper and board — were at a disadvantage. Electricity disadvantage. Electricity costs for French steel and chemical companies a year ago, for example, were 20 to 35 per cent lower than in 35 per cent lower than in England and Wales. German prices were up to 25 per cent lower. **FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN** 

cited by the task force ing programme, small fac-included the relative cost tories and the revival of advantage of France's derelict urban land. nuclear and hydro-electric Although total public

supply reductions.

benefit. A year ago the amenities will rise from the

electricity supply industry present 75 per cent to 90 per introduced Category C, a new cent which will apply on load management which en-applications received by the titled users to additional end of 1982. discounts if they accepted At the s much shorter notice of power cash is to be made available

e scheme proved less encourage people to improve attractive than expected

SMALL BUSINESSES

## Treasury looks for more business risk-taking

By Drew Johnston

business were aimed at encouraging enterprise and risk-taking, the Treasury said. The revenue cost is \$28m in 1982-83 and £80m in \$1984-83 and £80m in \$1984-84 and £80m in \$1984 said. The revenue cost is treatment in some cases £28m in 1982-83 and £80m in where the shares are in a full year. Investment incenquoted or investment compatives are included.

1981 allowance of £10,000 they will be allowed to add the outstanding amount to the allowance for the next tax year. Restrictions on deductions in capital gains tax sums are also to be

removed if shares covered by

Jauary, 1983, the rate of dismissed claims that the Petroleum Revenue Tax existing tax burden would (PRT) will be increased from the middle of the page a stong hint that the scheme are sold. Unquoted companies: The there would be no further changes in the North Sea tax system, which he said he toped would be secure and trable.

The latest increase in the ate of PRT, for example than the secure of there would be no further changes in the North Sea tax system, which he said he hoped would be secure and stable. will be the third since then. It has risen from 45 per cent to 60 per cent, to 70 per cent. The Treasure the same and the transaction is shares and the transaction is shared to the third since then. It has risen from 45 per cent to 60 per cent, to 70 per cent.

The Treasure there is often no ready market for the shares. In certain cases, where an unquoted company buys back shares and the transaction is shared to the shares. for the benefit of the trade, and not a dividend of distru-

published new estimates of total North Sea revenues up to 1984-85. They are:1981-82, bution of surplus profits, provisions are being made to ease the tax charge.

The new relief will apply where a British shareholder sells his shares back to, or has them redeemed by, an unquoted trading company. to 1984-85. They are:1981-82, £6,400m (against a forecast at the last Budget of £5,900m); 1982-83, £6,200m (£6,700m); 1983-84, £6,100m (£7,900m);

Any distribution included in the purchase of redemption price is no longer to be treated as such, that is, it will not be subject to advance cornoration for and Schedule. corporation tax and Schedule F income tax. It will be treated as a sale by the

Measures relating to small usually subject to capital

a full year. Investment incentives are included.

New business: The Business Start-Up Scheme allows for up to £10,000 to be subscribed by "outsiders" for shares in a new business. That limit is raised to £20,000 for 1982-3 and for 1983-4.

Because some investment incentives quoted or investment compatives are introduced in the last Budget has been extended because it has been extended because it has been so successful. The Chancellor said demand exceeded expectation and the amounts made to been raised to £100m, have been raised to £100m.

Corporation tax: The profits limit for the small companies rate of corporation tax of 40 per cent has been increased from £80,000 to £90,000. That is slightly greater than the rate of inflation and shows the Government's determi-

nation to help small and medium-size businesses. The tapering relief terms, which run between the small rate of corporation tax and the full 52 per cent rate, have also been improved. Businesses will not pay the full rate until they have profits over £225,000. That is £25,000 value added tax: VAT registration limits have been raised to £17,000 from £15,000, the limit for deregistration has Iso been raised, to £16,000. That will give about 65,000 traders the opportunity to deregister, the Chancellor said. It means that they will no longer have to charge VAT on services and goods supplied to them.

The relief from VAT on services supplied before registration, which was granted in last year's Budget to incorporated bodies, has been widened to apply to all shareholder, and therefore traders.

### CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING

# Housing boost welcome

By Baron Phillips

Construction industry leaders last night welcomed the Chancellor's measures designed to increase capital spending on housing and large works programmes. The total value to the

Exchange rate movements construction industry is played a large part in the £170m aimed at giving an discrepancy but other factors immediate boost to the hous-

auvantage of France's nuclear and hydro-electric generating capacity and West spending on the main pro- ferman tariff structures that favour high-load consumers.

The Government attempted in last year's Budget to take some of the heat out of the controversy with a package of measures designed to ease the cost burden, but it fell far short of the industries' pleas.

derelict urban land.

Although total public spending on the main projects will increase to about £10,250m, an extra 14 per cent, it is based on the extremely low levels experienced in the present year.

Local Authorities will receive an additional £100m to their capital spending programme to cover the cost of the increased grants the

Chancellor made available. More than 100 heavy indus- Grants for large repairs trial users are expected to and for the provision of basic

At the same time more

in the form of grants to insulation of their homes.

Further stimulation comes from the abolition of VAT on double glazing, roof insulation and damp coursing.

The Government is special-

ly keen to encourage the main urban renewal programme involving both public and private sector. Up to £70m of the money available in 1983-4 will be earmarked for joint development projets between the public and private sector. Also the grandt payable to non-local authority bodies for land reclamation in assisted areas and derelict land clearance areas is being ncreased from 50 per cent to 80 per cent.

Apart from increased housing improvement allowances the country's housebuilders warmly welcomed the raising of the stamp duty threshold by £5,000 to £25,000 which they believe will encourage and stimulate the private

The Chancellor also announced capital allowances of up to 75 per cent in the building homes for letting aimed at boosting the low level of construction in that

Change in

### HIGHER RATE TAX THRESHOLDS

Rate of tax	1981-82	proposed increase	1982-83
	taxable income	in starting point	taxable income
%	٤	£	£
40	11,251-13,250	1,550	12,801-15,100
45	13,251-16,750	1,850	15 101-19,100
50	16,751-22,250	2,350	19,101-25,300
55	22,251-27,750	3,050	25,301-31,500
60	over27,750	3,750	over31,500

### SINGLE AND MARRIED COUPLES

Income all earned, weekly figures, Income Tax and National Insurance Contributions

	Income	Charg	e for 19	81/84	Proposed charge for 1982/83			Income After	
		Income tax	NIC	Net Income After Tax and NIC	Income tax	NIC	Net Income After Tax and NIC	tax and NIC	
	EP.W.	EP.W.	£P.W.	EP.W	£P.W.	£P.W.	EP.W.	£P.W.	
	{	SINGL	E PERSON	S	ĺ		t		
	30.00	1.07	2.32	26.61	: 0.00	2.62	27.38	0.77	
	40.00	4.07	3.10	32.83	2.97	3.50	33.53	0.70	
	50.00	7.07	3.87	39.06	, 5.97	4.37	39.66	0.60	
	60.00	10.07	4.65	45.28	8.97	5.25	45.78	0.50	
	80.00	16.07	6.20	57.73	14.97	7.00	58.03	0.30 0.30	
	100.00	22.07	7.75	70.18	20.97	8.75	70.28	0.10	
	120.00	28.07	9-30		26.97	10.50	82.53	-0.10	
	140.00	34.07	10.85	- 95.08	32.97	12.25	94.78	-0.30	
	150.00	37.07	11.62	101.31	35.97	13.12	100.91	-0.40	
	160.00	40.07	12.40	107.53	38.97	14.00	107.03	-0.50	
	180.00 200.00	46.07	13.95	119.90	. 44-97	15.75	119.28	-0.70	
	220.00	52.07	15.50	132.43	50.97	17.50	131.53	-0.90	
	240.00	58.07 64.07	15.50	146.43	56.97	19.25	143.78	-2.65	
	300.00	88.73	15.50 15.50	160.43	62.97	19.25	157.78	-2.65	
	300.00	00.73	1 13.30	195.77	83.35	19.25	197.40	1.63	
٠			ED COUPLI	(1) ES <sup>(1)</sup>	}	1	Į į		
•	50.00	2.62	3.87	43.51	0.89	4.37	44.74		
	60.00	5.62	4.65	49.73	3.89	5.25	50.86	1.23	
	80.00	11.62	6.20	62.18	9.89	7.00	63.11	1.13	
	100.00	17.62	7.75	74.63	15.89	8.75	75.36	0.93	
	120.00	23.62	9.30	87.08	21.89	10.50	87.61	0.73 0.53	
	140.00	29.62	10.85	99.53	∵ 27.89	12.25	99.86	0.33	
	150.00 160.00	32.62	11.62	105.76	30.89	13.12	105.99	0.23	
	180.00	35.62 41.62	12.40	111.98	33.89	14.00	112.11	0.23	
	200.00	47.62	13.95	124.43	39.89	15.75	124.36	-0.07	
	220.00	53.62	15.50 15.50	136.88 150.88	45.89	17.50	136.61	-0.27	
	240.00	59.62	15.50	164.88	51.89	19.25	148.86	-2.02	
	300.00	82.06	15.50		57.89	19.25	162.86	-2.02	
- 1	300.00	) 62.00	13.30	202.44	76.58	19.25	204.17	1.73	

Employees' National Insurance Contributions are at the Class 1 standard rate for employment not contracted out of the State additional (earnings related) pension scheme.

(1) Calculations assume that only the husband has earned incor

### **ELDERLY SINGLE AND MARRIED COUPLES** income all earned — weekly figures

Charge f	or 1981/82	Proposed cha	Reduction in	
Income tax	Percentage of total income taken in tax	Income tax	Percentage of total income taken in tax	tax after proposed changes
£P.W.	per cent	£P.W.	per cent	£P.W.
ELDERLY SIN	GLE PERSONS			
1.50	3.7	0.06	0.1	1.44
4.50	9.0	3.06	6.1	1.44
7.50	12.5	6.06	10.1	1.44
13.50	16.9	12.06	15.1	1.44
19.50	19.5	18.06	18.1	1.44
26.81	22.3	24.06	· 20.0	2.75
.34.07	24.3	32.29	23.1	1.78
37.07	24.7	35.97	24.0	1.10
ELDERLY MAR	RIED COUPLES (1)	<u> </u>		
1.30	2.2	0.00	0.0	1.30
7.30	9.1	4.99	6.2	2.31
13.30	13.3	10.99	11.0	2.31
20.61	17.2	16.99	-14.2	3.62
29.62	21.2	25.22	18.0	4.40
32.62	21.7	30.22	20.1	2.40
35.62	22.3	33.89	?1.2	1.73
	EP.W.  ELDERLY SIN  1.50 4.50 7.50 13.50 19.50 26.81 34.07 37.07  ELDERLY MAR  1.30 7.30 13.30 20.61 29.62 32.62	Income tax total income taken in tax  EP.W. per cent  ELDERLY SINGLE PERSONS  1.50 3.7 4.50 9.0 7.50 12.5 13.50 16.9 19.50 26.81 22.3 34.07 24.3 37.07 24.7  ELDERLY MARRIED COUPLES (1)  1.30 2.2 7.30 9.1 13.30 2.2 7.30 9.1 13.30 13.3 20.61 17.2 29.62 21.2 32.62 21.7	Income tax	Income tax

For incomes above these levels, the figures are the same as those in Table 4.

(1) Calculations assume that only the husband has earned income.

licence for

Dismay 103

road tax f

machines

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MOTORING more

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antce: The loan neme introduced Budget has been ause it has been . The Chancellor

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business alded from the to £100m, have

tax: The profits

small companies oration tax of 40

s been increased to £90,000. That

greater than the ation and shows

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help small and businesses. ing relief terms

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poration tax and

poration (ax and er cent rate, have improved. Businot pay the full they have profits to. That is £25,000 the previous limit tax: VAT

tax: VAT regis tits have been £17,000 from

limit for deregis-

so been raised to

at will give about

lers the oppor-deregister, the said. It means ill no longer have

VAT on services upplied to them.

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which was last year's Budget rated bodies, has which

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Channa la Income After

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ILDING

o £150m.

# Motorists face £40 jump in costs

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

the cost of running the a year ago.

average family car by about The explanation is that

£40 a year, £30 for petrol, while petrol is in plentiful
assuming an annual milage of supply, motorists are buying assuming an annual milage of supply, motorists are buying 9,000 and consumption of 30 less of it. miles a gallon, and £10 on car

The typical price of a gallon of four-star petrol goes up from 151p to 160p and vehicle excise duty from £70 to £80, which is the third rise in successive Budgets. ation described the proposals and more economical models. as "predictable but no less as "predictable" and the Royal Christi Automobile Club accused the Chancellor of "squeezing every penny from already compe

overtaxed car owners".

The RAC said that as a result of the Budget, the Chancellor would be taking nearly £9,500m a year in tax from road users, or £7,000m more than was being spent more than was being spent on road building. However, with too much petrol chasing too few motorists, it remains to be seen whether the full 9p increase will stick at the being store to be seen whether the full 9p increase will stick at the being subsidies. increase will stick at the pumps.

There have been five price rises since the last Budget but they have been cancelled out by the subsidies given by the oil companies to filling stations in order to maintain dealers' margins.

Since the beginning of November, the average price of petrol has fallen by more



than 20p a gallon and at 151p for four-star it is exactly

The Budget will increase where it was after the Budget

cent last year, the first drop since 1974 and only the

second since the war.

The fall in demand is attributed mainly to the economic climate. Motorists are not only using their cars The Automobile Associ- less but switching to smaller The harsh weather around Christmas accelerated the

> Filling stations have been forced to cut prices to compete for business and oil companies are picking up the bill. The petrol price "war" is estimated to be costing companies £10m a week.

The "true" price of four-

The industry argues that prices are unrealistic and must soon rise, irrespective of the Budget. At the same time, sales of petrol in 1982 are expected to show little or no improvement on last year's depressed level.

One factor keeping prices down is the availability of cheap fuel on the Rotterdam spot market. This enables spot market. In semantic small independent retailers to offer petrol in Britain below charged by the the prices charged by the major producers, who are tied to Middle East amd North Sea oil.

Petrol prices vary con-siderably in different parts of the country and tend to be higher in rural areas, where filling stations are smaller and fewer.

# Dismay over huge rise in

road tax for lorries

The swingeing increases in sector, said that the duty heavy lorry excise duties increases and the 7p a gallon were greeted with dismay by the Road Haulage Association, which claimed two would together add 2 per cent to hauliers operating costs. cession-hit industry would

unladen weight rose by about

25 per cent which, said Sir

Geoffrey, would reflect the
actual cost which they impose on the road network.

The duty on light wans to £1,543; 20 tonne truck with
above 30cwt unladen weight trailer up from £3,198 to
is to rise by about 12 per cent £4,027. The duty on a 1.25

to hims the rate into line tonne truck with
the rate line truck w is to rise by about 12 per cent £4,027. The duty on a 1.25 to bring the rate into line tonne van, however, drops by with that charged on cars. £6 to £90 and for a 1.5 tonne However, about 1.5 million vehicle from £116 to £100.

The haulage industry welcomed, however, the Chancellor's decision to change the basis of heavy vehicle duty calculation from unlated to gross weight.

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

From yesterday, the road bound to have a detrimental tax on the country's 80,000 effect on road transport unladen weight rose by about 25 per cent which said Sir The increase in dery pric-

### Licence fees for gaming machines increased

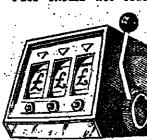
By Our Commercial Editor

The increases in the li- pay-outs, the National Union cence fees for gaming macence tees for gaming machines could mean a scaling down of pay-outs from the machines, particularly in clubs and pubs. But because of the crucial role the machine's takings machines to fine. machine's takings play in overall profitability of licensed premises there will

of the crucial role the machine's takings play in overall profitability of licensed premises there will be anxieues in the trade at cutting pay-outs too far.

There were pay-out cuts when Value Added Tax was first levied on machine takings in 1975 but the appeal of the machines could easily be affected by big cuts, thus hitting takings. The machines — known in the trade as Amusement With Prizes (AWP) machines — generate (AWP) machines — generate (AWP) machines — generate profits of £1,000m or inore, accounting for much of the price discounts on club bear and usually more than half the profits in the average pub.

pub. Pubs should not reduce



pub machines to £10.

of Licensed Victuallers urged

tability.

The 5p stake jackpot machine fees rise from £200 to £300 and those taking a 10p stake will go from £400 to

Casinos face a revaluation of the gaming licence duty which is based on the level of their gross winnings. At the moment, the duty starts at 2½ per cent and rises to a maximum of 20 per cent. From April 1,the first £500,000 will be taxed at 5 per cent, the next £1.75m at 121/2 per cent, and the remainder

# Coal production could be increased by 5%

... By Rupert Morris Coal output could be in-creased by 5 per cent because from gas to coal burning, and

scheme, announced by the Chancellor, represent a direct response to industry's criticisms of the criticisms of the scheme. £50m originally allocated had They were warmly welcomed, particularly by the coal

Grants of up to 25 per cent try but also service industry yesterday he had no plans to yesterday he had no plans to mcrease the £50m originally Chantellor said. The scheme allocated

of the enlarged scope of the Government's ESOm programme for enlarging oil-tocoal boiler conversions the Since the scheme was coal boiler conversions, the coal board said yesterday introduced last May, the response has been disaptive and the Department

been promised in grants to 46 companies. A further 30 applications were pending.

The scheme is due to March 31, 1983. would be made available not expire on March 31, 1983, only to manufacturing indus- and the Chancellor said

# Duty rise will hit drink and tobacco sales

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The jump in excise duties, hitting both drinkers and smokers, is expected to force down sharply the declining Gallaher, are also assessing said that if a decision is taken whether to make similar to gear up production of sales of Scotch whisky are already running about 10 per cent down on the same period last year, with cigarettes pushes the period last year, with cigarettes price of king size cigarettes or fewer.

The pump in excise duties, rier for smokers. Other makers, including the two present 20-pack with adjusting the two present 20-pack with adjustin rette sales 15 per cent below

early 1981 levels. The Chancellor's 5p impost on a packet of 20 cigarettes brought warnings from Rothmans, Dunhill and Peter that demand could outstrip tobacco manufacturers that more jobs could be at risk later this year. So far since the last Budget, after a mixture of Treasury and to at most 74n. mixture of Treasury and to at most 74p.
manufacturer increases The Rothm

manufacturer increases The Rothmans 14-packs Several times in the past raised cigarette prices by a have been specially pro-third, around 1,800 manufacturers duced, but other manufact to impose allocation ceilings turing jobs have been lost in turers may decide to pack to ration their supplies. the tobacco industry.

But the industry was relieved that the duty increases were not higher, the Tobacco Advisory said last night. Stocks of cigarettes at pre-Budget prices are likely to last for three weeks or more in the short hecause, in more in the shops because, in addition to stocks in the retail pipeline, manufacturers, including Gallaher, Bottle of whisky stocks. Prices of Gallaher's Benson and U Benson and Hedges king size cigarettes and Silk Cut will be held by the company for

Carreras Rothmans, Britain's third largest tobacco manufacturer, is introducing packs of 14 cigarettes to keep packs below the £1 price, which is widely regarded as a possible psychological bar-

; £1.03.

percentage

percentage

Packet of 20

which has already risen by a Rothmans' 14-packs, al- half, is likely to jump ready in some shops in the further. But there are fears for 10-packs.

162p

178p

12.6

80p

18.0

28.6

that it still had to prove that than inflation during the past if king size cigarettes go over year.

Et that would prove a serious Although Scotch rep-barrier to sales. When ciga- resents three quarters of all

rettes first passed 50p there was no discernible effect on sales patterns.

Many Scotch distilleries are expected to close down this summer as distilling, already operating at below 50 per cent of capacity, is cut back further. Distilleries in the Highlands and the islands — often the main employer — could be closed for up to three months

1980

£123.0

525p

4.3

40.5p

74p

. . 0.3

1981

£142.0

of manufacturers' increases of 30p a bottle last month.

£23.0

280p

12.2

10.1p

0.4 -

Gallaher said yesterday The duty increase is lower

rettes first passed 50p there spirits sales, there are indus-

little comfort from the Chanfor up to three months starting as early as May.

The Chancellor's 30p on a wage settlements now so low The Chancellor's 30p on a wage settlements now so low bottle of Scotch comes on top the squeeze on disposable income is still tight, it is

> The Chancellor's 2p increase on a pint of beer comes after a 4p a pint rise put through by the brewers just before the turn of the

Increases in fuel costs from the Budget measures

of Britain worst hit by the on a 25-gramme pack of pipe recession are still running 10 tobacco; about 8p on a recession are still running 10 per cent or more down on a year ago. The overall sales trend is at least 6 per cent down, with the Brewers Society expecting this year to show a beer production decline of up to 3 per cent on top of last year's drop of nearly 5 per cent on the levels of 1980.

tobacco; about 8p on a similar-sized pack of hand-rolling cigarette tobacco. The anti-smoking lobby was disappointed at the scale of tobacco duty increases. ASH director Mr David Simpson said: "It is a miserable disappointment very bad news for health."

An acceleration is now expected in the trend towards closure of older and less economic breweries. This will bring more job losses with an increasing threat to the increasing number of pubs which have barely been in profit for months.

On beer, the Chancellor was under pressure from

Brussels to alter the ratio of taxation between beer and light table wine in favour of

adjustment being looked for, if implemented immediately, could mean either 20p or more off a bottle of wine or 4p on a pint of beer, or a mix of the two. The Chancellor's increase on a bottle of wine, amount-

ing to 10p, virtually increases wine in line with inflation. That leaves some adjust-ment still to come once it is clear what ratio Brussels will call for, although the changes could be spread over

a period of time. Duty increases on other would eventually have to pass tobacco products apart from through to beer prices, the Brewers' Society said.

Beer sales in some regions Beer sales in some regions cigars or 10 miniatures; 6p

# Why Silk Cut King Size is still at the pr price.

Last year, cigarette smokers suffered two tax increases.

So we decided to fight the system tooth and nail, on our customers' behalf.

First, we acquired acres of extra warehouse space.

We stepped up production of Silk Cut King Size way ahead of demand, and now we've stocked the warehouse to capacity.

We have incurred the duty But at the old rate. So, while they last, we will be able to sell these cigarettes to our customers without charging the extra duty the Chancellor announced in the budget.

We wish we could do more. But Silk Cut King Size is the most popular low tar cigarette in Britain, and there's a limit to the stocks we can afford.

VENTILATED FILTER BENSON and HEDGES

LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government

DANGER: H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING: THINK ABOUT THE HEALTH RISKS BEFORE SMOKING

# Strategy directed to helping industry, jobs and people

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened his speech by paying tribute to Lord Butler whose death had been announced earlier in the day. He recalled that it was almost 30 years to the day since Rab had introduced his first Budget and there were now only a handful of present members who were present on that occasion.

It was an historic occasion because itr marked the end of the transition of the economy from the defence of freedom for which the defence of freedom for which that one that is based on analysis of the root causes of the social blight of unemployment. So I want to remind the House once more of two figures that virtually tell it all. Since 1960 the real purchasing power of the grateful. For American inflation affects us all, because of the united States for the two-thirds. But the real rate of return on the capital employed in British industry has fallen by five-sixths. In other words, our present living standards have for wears here.

present on that occasion.

It was an historic occasion because itr marked the end of the transition of the economy from war to peace and the beginning of the prosperity which was a feature of the 1950s and 1960s. That had been the first of four Budget speeches and with the exception of Mr Denis Healey, Lord Butler was the longest serving Chancellor since the war. The tradition has emerged since Rab's time that the Budget speech should be composed in some sense as though it was a detetive story with many lengthy detetive story with many lengthy passages of exposition before the denouement. It was supposed to have something to do with

have something to do with waiting for the markets to close. Having listened to a good many of those annual rituals, since first I entered the House, the thought has occurred to me - as no doubt it has to others - that perhaps an element of tantalising suspense was thought desirable to keep the attention of the MPs

to fever pitch.
At any rate, I propose to break with that tradition; and to tell the House, without more ado, that in this Budget I shall be proposing substantial reductions in taxation, while at the same time reducing the Government's bor-

rowing requirement.

This will be a Bbudget for industry - and so a Budget for jobs. But it will be a Budget for people as well. It is a Budget that

example, that our buses, cars, or motor cycles were made in Britain, from British steel. Most of the world's finest ships were still being built in our yards.

It is only 11 years since the Erskine Bridge over the Clyde was completed — to a design to be a summer my couterparts from throughout the which would allow to pass below it a steady line of Cunarders from John Brown's world-beating yards at Clydebank. So until quite recently we took for granted one of the highest living tandards in Europe, if not in the

world.

But by 1978, all that had changed. We had seen inflation go above 15 per cent and unemployment close to 1.5 million. Less than half the new cars bought in Britain were made

instead of building three out of to the markets of the worth, so we did just 25 years ago, we were building only three out of every 100. Our share of world trade had been halved. And living standards in several European countries were at least half as high again as

# UK PROBLEMS

### Too much pay for ourselves

We had been paying ourselves too much and producing, and selling, too little. During the 1970s money incomes had gone up 20-times as much as real output. That was a sure recipe for inflation, lost markets, and

lost jobs.

Through all this, of course, many companies, many individuals, continued to record outstanding successes. But all too often they were swimming against the tide. For our overall economic performance had be-come one of the weakest and most inflation-prone of all the major industrial countries. major industrial countries.
At the last election we made all this very clear. We made it plain too that reversing this decline would require a major effort, that would need to be sustained over the lifetime of more than one Parliament. And so it will be.

But this country's problems are not ours alone. In the summer of 1979, the whole world summer of 1979, the whole world was hit by the fresh surge of inflation and renewed recession that followed the second huge increase in the price of oil. The average price of a barrel of oil last year was \$34. That was 26 times as much as in 1970, when it cost only \$1.30.

The oil shock made the task of

The oil shock made the task of restoring our economy both more urgent and much more difficult, and it coincided with the surge in pay, and public spending, which the outgoing Government bequeathed to us. So, in spite of North Sea oil, Britain entered the resession in

poor shape, and rather earlier than other major countries. Britain has, therefore, suffered worse than many. But we have not suffered alone. In the United Stats, in France, and in many smaller economies ment has been rising sharply. In Germany last year, the number rose by over half a million. There are now about 26 million people out of work in the industrial

Even so, most governments Even so, most governments have reacted by continuing to give priority to the fight against inflation. And they have been making progress in that fight. But the battle is by no means won. So the outlook for the growth of world trade remains

growth or world trade remains subdued.

It is in the light of this international environment that British policy has to be fashioned. All too often people fashioned. All too often people still talk — and behave — as if British Government decisions alone were all that mattered for the British economy, and as if we could protect or subsidise ourselves against the impact of our competitors or the decisions of other governments.

Yet the House knows how important for the United Kingdom are the policies of the Opec countries in the world's oil markets, of the United States in relation to economic activity. Japan for the balance trade I shall have something to say

I shall have something to say
later on about the impact of
recent changes in the oil market.
They are likely to have an
encouraging effect on then
international outlook for prices and output, and, in the medium term, on the stability of interrest rates and exchange rates. But at present interest rate volatility is causing understandable concern. At a time of growing inter-national tension, the United

We and our other friends have, We and our other friends have, therefore, a legitimate interest in the success of the United States Administration in reconciling its spending obligations with its own responsible pursuit of monetary discipline. If that success were only partial, there would be a risk of continuing high interest rates, which would be damaging to recovery in the less developed world as well as in the industrial countries.

As I have told the House on a previous occasion, there is no

previous occasion, there is no reason to suppose that we in this country could insulate ourselves from such pressures by the simple step of participation in the European exchange rate mechan-ism. That has not been the experience of the existing partici-pants.

pants.

Nor would concerted intervention in exchange markets be able, for any length of time, to contain the movement of funds that can be generated by the widening of interest rate differentials. entials.

entials.

There is, therefore, all the more reason for the closest possible understanding between those responsible for managing the major economies. For, as I have said, their policies can all have a direct, and often speedy, people as well. It is a Budget that will strengthen the foundations of economic recovery.

To set my proposals in context, it is necessary to start with a word about the past. Within the memory of every member of this House, almost everyone in this country took it for granted, for example, that our buses, cars, or

to London this summer my conterparts from throughout the Commonwealth.

But let no-one pertend that we could expect to exert any influence at all if our own policies failed to command respect abroad.

It is however widely recognized to the control of the cont

nised abroad - though not always by some at home - that in the last three years we have made substantial progress in tackling our long-term problems.

Thanks to last year's Budget, public borrowing has gone down as a percentage of gross dometic product, giving us interest rates lower than they would otherwise have been. In the six months following the Budget, our rates tollowing the Budget, our rates were on average four points below American and French levels, and on a par with German rates, in spite of the difference between German and British levels of inflation. And output started rising from the middle of the year.

Inflation has been almost halved since the spring of 1930. It should be in single figures during his year, and lower still in 1983.

Productivity has been rising sharply. In manufacturing industry last year, output per man rose by about 10 per cent.

Lower pay increases, combined last year with fast productivity growth, meant that unit labour costs in manufacturing rose.

by about 10 per cent.

Lower pay increases, combined last year with fast productivity growth, meant that unit labour costs in manufacturing rose hardly at all. Our performance was comparable with Germany and Japan, and better than all our other major competitors.

And exports were rising again by the end of 1981. In the last employer or union leader can employer or union leader can offer to the unemployed.

Attitudes are changing in this direction. And so prospects for employment are improving. But it will take time.

four months, their value and volume was well up on a year earlier. Business surveys, and most economic forecasts, point to In the economy as a wh m me economy as a whole, we now expect output to grow by 1½ per cent in 1982 and by rather more in 1982.

more in 1983. This gives the lie to all those This gives the he to all those who argued, not least at the time of last year's Budget, that our policies were foredoomed. The recovery that we foresaw, and worked for, is now taking place. My aim in this Budget is to nurture and help sustain it.

I shall start by discussing the central issue of unemployment. Helping industry to become more competitive is the best way of creating future employment. But there is a clear case for direct n by Government as well. I shall have a new proposal to bring before the House.

I shall then have something to say about monetary policy, and the level of Government borrow-

ing in the year ahead.
Finally I shall come to the tax and other measures which we intend to take, primarily for the benefit of industry and jobs.

### Jobs and Pay Reflation not the answer

So I begin with unemployment.
To have millions of people at a time without work, many of them for long periods, is a tragic loss to the community. To be unable to find work is an affront to personal self respect. This waste of human resources is today the misfortune of many societies besides our own. It is a cause of deep concern to every member of this House.

It is no service to the unemployed to suggest that there is any swift or simple remedy.

For years, for example, it has been argued — it is still argued today — that we could get unemployment down, if only we were less concerned to fight inflation. The right dose of reflation, more generous public spending, so the argument runs, would soon see unemployment

spending, so the argument rous, would soon see unemployment tumbling down. Would that it were so easy! But Would that it were so easy! But successive Governments for 20 years have been tempted to act on that advice. And with what result? All the time the tide of unemployment has been rising insistently from one business cycle to the next.

The truth is that "reflation" does not create jobs that last. In th longer run, it helps to destroy

If more public spending was the proper engine for growth and jobs, Britain would now lead the world in both. Yet in fact unemployment today is almost eight times higher than twenty

years ago.
The unemployed deserve a

blight of unemployment.
So I want to remind the House once more of two figures that virtually tell it all. Since 1960 the real purchasing power of the average citizen in Britain has risen by over two-thirds. But the real rate of return on the capital employed in British industry has fallen by five-sixths. In other words, our present living standards have for years been plundered from the store of investment for the future.

investment for the future.

Nor have we put to good use the investment that has been made. Too often we have tried to maigate the inescapable conse-quences of poor productivity and shrinking international competi-tiveness, by clinging to manning levels that could not be sus-

levels that could not be sustained.

We have only to recall the history of the British Steel Corporation. Had we not, throughout the middle 1970s, put off the painful choices, the corporation and those who work in it would have faced the current slump in world demand for steel in far hetter shape to for steel in far better shape to

weather it.

Far fewer jobs would have been lost. Acquiescence in poor productive performance, and overmanning, may put off the evil day. But it only makes the inevitable adjustment all the harder when it comes, as come it

must.

And so today we face the huge task of helping to create the conditions in which the unemployed can obtain work, in jobs that will last. And, as a vital step the encouraging wages to be that will last. And, as a vital step in this, encouraging wages to be at a level which will enable these, more secure, jobs to be created. My principal Budget measures will help us in the right diection. Some of the obstacles to fuller employment have been created by successive governments. Actions taken with exactly the opposite intention have often had the effect of keeping people out of jobs, actually adding to unemployment. This Government has taken

action to remove a number of these obstacles. We are seeking, by our employment legislation, to create a more reasonable balance of bargaining power between the partners in industry. But in truth we need much wider change than can be brought about by Government or Parliament alone. We need a clear-sighted change in our national understanding of in our national understanding of the problem. And then a much more practical, more flexible approach

The key point is this. Somewhere in the gap between the levels of income which we pay to those out of work and the earnings enjoyed by those who have a job, are rates of pay which those now out of work would be that a sale, if they had the glad to take, if they had the chance. But convention and a narrowness of vision prevent when jobs are in abundance, any employer will make sure that he keeps up with the market, by offering high enough pay to recruit and retain the workers he

recruit and retain the workers he needs. And trade unions will naturally encourage him.

But when business is tight and jobs are scarce, the same employer owes it to the unemployed, as well as to his own employees, to react to the changed market, to pay at rates which leave room for him to earn enough for further business and enough for further business and further investment — and so for

That is why we have already committed substantial sums for special employment and training measures to help those hardest bit. Our plans for 1982-83 provide nearly £1,500m for special employment and training measures. By 1984-85, its first full year, we plan to spend over £1,000m a year on the new youth training scheme alone — a major advance for school leavers who cannot find jobs.

A number of these measures A number of these measures—
for example, the young workers
scheme — are intended to help
the labour market work more
flexibly, to help make wage levels
more responsive to economic
reality, and so lead to the
creation of lasting jobs.

We should all like to do more,
within what the economy can
afford, to reduce the continuing
personal burdens of unemployment. It is clearly right to do all
we can for those obliged to spend

ment. It is clearly right to do all we can for those obliged to spend a long time without a proper job.

We can all see, in our local communities, tasks of environmental improvement, or of bringing help to those in need, ormging need to move in need, that are crying out to be performed. Lord Scarman rightly drew attention to this in his recent report. He pointed out that there could be great that there could be great advantage in schemes for socially useful activity, in place of current unemployment and social security arrangements.

Most people believe — certainly this Government does — that it should be possible to take further constructive action along these lines. Let me give the

these lines. Let me give the House some indication of what

these lines. Let me give the House some indication of what we now have in mind.

The central idea would be to give those who have been on the unemploment register for some time the chance to work for the benefit of their own community, while still getting broadly the equivalent of their benefit entitlement plus an addition for expenses and the like.

They would remain free to take a regular job if it came along. And it would be for them to decide whether or not to participate in such a scheme.

This concept may be unorthodox. Certainly it is no substitute for long-term jobs. But in today's world it makes a lot of practical sense. The Government would like to see it tried, to see it carrried through successfully, on a wide, indeed a nationwide, scale, with people working on non-profit-making projects brought forward by local sponsors of all kind, including voluntary organizations and the churches.

As in several other countries, the narrow aggregates have grown more slowly than the wider ones. The effective exchange rates have been high—both in nominal and in real terms. The price of some important assets, for example houses, has been constant or falling.

I have taken account of these factors in setting somewhat sors of all kind, including voluntary organizations and the churches, and indeed local authorities. factors in setting somewhat higher ranges than were suggested for sterling M3 in last year's Red Book. The target range for 1982-83 will be 8-12 per cent. This adjustment in the The Secretary of State for The Secretary of State for Employment (Mr Norman Tebbit) is, therefore, asking the Manpower Services Commission to work up urgently a flexible and voluntary scheme on these lines, so that the Government can take firm decisions in the early summer on a new initiative for the commission to run alongside the present community enterpand, in the light of that, our since the current national savindgment that the new ranges ings certificate was introduced. the present community enterp-



In framing this year's Budget it has been my purpose to give as much encouragement as I believe we can afford to an economy which is now moving in the right direction. To harken to the voices that urge us only to borrow, borrow, borrow, would be to perform no service to British industry or to the unemployed. On the contrary it would lead only to the dead end of a plummeting exchange rate or a rocketing rate of interest most probably both.'

We shall look for the com-We shall look for the com-mission's advice on what is possible, but, for illustration, net additional expenditure of some \$150m a year excluding super-vision costs ought to be able to vision costs ought to be able to support around 100,000 places.

That would be excellent value for the taxpayers' money — value for the community and constructive opportunity for those who choose to take part. We should indeed be ready to back this kind of development on an even larger scale, if the demand is there.

The Covernment hope that all

MONETARY POLICY

propose next to describe to the

I propose next to describe to the House how monetary policy will operate in the year ahead. I shall, nevertheless, do so as briefly as I can, to avoid trying the patience of the House with detail. The technically-minded will find ample solace in the lapidary prose of the Red Book.

Ever since the collapse of the Bretton Woods system of fixed

Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates in 1971, the need

by my predecessor in 1976, the year he had to seek help from the IMF.

inflation, and will continue to to so. We now have a real prospect of sustainable recovery. It is clearl right to maintain the strategy. Of course, it is right to adjust, in the lilght of experi-

But maintain it we must, for it establishes the financial frame-work within which day to day

In last year's Budget speech,

In last year's Budget speech, I emphasised that no single measure of money can fully describe monetary conditions — they must be assessed in the light of all the available evidence. And this remains the basis of our policy. As intended, the overall effect of policy in 1981-82 has been to maintain downward pressure on inflation. Sterling M3 has grown faster than the target set a year ago. This was due partly to the

faster than the target set a year ago. This was due partly to the Civil Service strike. It has been affected too by structural changes in the market place—such as the rising market-share of the banks—which could have long-term affects.

The growth of the wider measures of money probably also reflects greater demand for liquid assets as a medium for saving. This too could last for some time. So, though the stock of broad money is higher than originally expected, our judgment is that this is consistant with maintaining the steady pressure needed to achieve a

pressure needed to achieve downward trend in inflation.

Certainly, the evidence as a whole does not suggest loose monetary conditions.

As in several other countries

ence, the way we pursue it.

policy decisions are taken.

New target

for M3

strenghthening recovery of the real economy.

We shall continue to monitor a range of indicators. To make more explicit the way in which we do this, the ranges I have just announced will apply to both the broad measures of money—
sterling M3 together with PSL2—
and the parrow measure. M1. scale, if the demand is there.

The Government hope that all those in the community who could play a part in promoting this scheme will give it their early and careful consideration. And I hope that this new initiative will also be welcomed in all parts of the House.

— and the narrow measure, M1.

The exchange rate also normally gives useful information on monetary conditions. For while the Government has no target for the exchange rate, its effect on the exchange rate, its effect on the economy and, therefore, its behaviour, cannot be ignored.

Evidence on all these variables will continue to be taken into account. Policy decisions will be aimed at maintaining a monetary environment conducive to the

will be consistent with continu

progress against inflation.
The new target represents a realistic restatement of our determination to maintain a

responsible monetary policy. It should be consistent with growth of money GDP at 10 per cent a year, with continued progress-against inflation, and with a strenghthening recovery of the

environment conducive to the reduction of inflation. Targets for the years after 1982-83 will be set nearer the time. Slower monetary growth is central to the medium term financial strategy. The path for further reductions in the rate of money growth from year to year is illustrated in the Budget Red Book. The ranges have been constructed on the assumption that there are no major changes in the exchange rate from year to

exchange rates in 1971, the deed to control the money supply has been accepted world-wide. In this country, published targets for monetary growth were initiated by my predecessor in 1976, the provides the framework for continuing the conquest of inflation. We are winning the battle. We are determined to see it through. IMF.

Then, as now, monetary control was supported by progressively lower public borrowing. I am sure that he was right to be converted to monetary and financial restraint, to persuade individuals and companies alike that inflation would come down.

The medium term financial strategy which the Government launched two years ago is an extension of this approach.

It has helped us to reduce inflation, and will continue to do so. We now have a real prospect.

### **MONETARY CONTROL** New methods

a success I ought also to mention

changes which have been made over the past year in the techniques of monetary control. From last August, minimum lending rate ceased to be posted. The main purpose of this change was to allow market forces a greater influence on the structure of interest rates, and to allow rates to be adjusted more promptly in response to changing economic conditions. These ob-jectives have been met. The new arrangements have coped suc-cessfully with some severe swings both in the internationa markets and in the money markets here at home. We have also been working to even out the flow of revenue over

the year, in order to ease the problems for money market operations and monetary control generally.

Let me give three examples.

Over the last nine months,

Customs and Excise have taken

steps, with the agreement of the companies concerned, to secure a more even monthly flow of VAT more even monthly flow of VAI
into the Exchequer, by adjusting
the quarterly dates on which
certain traders are required to
account for VAI.
Second, we are seeking a
smoother payment of the building societies' composite rate tax.
Finally, and most important,
the proposals for oil taxation.

the proposals for oil taxation, which I shall describe later, will spread the payment of petroleum revenue tax more evenly over the central element in the Government's financial policy is that the gap between public sector spending and revenue

sector spending and revenue should be financed in a way that ment funding. In 1979-80, when the PSBR was

In 1979-80, when the rook was similar to this year's, sales of gilt-edged stock were more than eight times larger than the contribution from National Savings. This year the ratio was down to about 2 to 1. National Savings have exceeded their target, which was raised to £2 500th last autumn. target, which was raised to £3,500m last autumn.
I congratulate the department on achieving these higher inflows through increased efficiency, while making its contribution to Civil Service staff reductions.

today. The House may recall that the original prospectus for these stocks itself provided for the possibility of removing the restrictions. This broadening of the market should increase the recognitives of implementally as a usefulness of indexed gilts as a usefulness of indexed gilts as a funding instrument.

Our policy of diversified funding will continue next year, with contributions coming from indexed gilts, conventional gilts and National Savings. In the case of National Savings, the target for 1982-83 will be 13,000m, just a little below the figure for last year.

### BORROWING PSBR fixed at £9,500m

As well as setting a proper framework for money supply growth, the MTFS sets out the Government's views on the proper level of public borrowing in the years ahead. This cannot make expressive demands on the make excessive demands on the funds available without putting upward pressure on interest rates. That is what Governments in other countries have found out, to their cost.

stock on an unrestricted basis.

The restrictions on the existing indexed gilts already in the market will also be removed

Recent experience throughout the world exposes the myth that big budget deficies are good for growth and employment. On the growth and employment. On the contrary, a responsible fiscal policy is essential for both.

Last year I budgeted for a PSBR of £10,500m. Since then output has moved as broadly as expected at the time of the last Budget, and the 1981-82 PSBR is still on track for the forecast outcome.

Some argue that our fiscal policy is excessively tight, once account is taken of the affects of the recession. I do not accept this. The acid test for the PSBR is the level of interest rates at which it can be financed.

My Budget decisions last year took account of the recession. autcome.

But there are some who say

that our interest rates are really determined in New York anyway: and hence that the amount that we decide to borrow is neither here nor there. Such reasoning is mistaken, and conclusions drawn from it dangerously wrong.
Of course, it is true that

international interests rate move-ments affect the price that we ments affect the price that we must pay for money borrowed diminishes the responsibility upon us to choose policies likely to hold our interest rates in the lower part of the international range.

Let us remember what hap-pened last autumn. We could not

resist the pressures of rates rising sharply all around the globe: we would not have been able to do so whatever the level of our own domestic borrowing.

But because of the firm line taken in my last Budget, our own interest rates, even after the increase in the autumn, did not soar to the levels reached in the financial markets of a number of

our competitors.

Had I, last March, thrown caution to the winds, our rates of interest would not have come down last spring, and would have had to go up far higher last autumn. Indeed the £10,500m down last spring, and would have had to go up far higher last autumn. Indeed the £10,500m PSBR set for the year now ending, and the determined measures we have taken to achieve it, have again been helping us in recent weeks to bring down the cost of borrowed money.

They were partly offset by a general reduction in most cash limited expenditure.

Although most of the measures which I shall announce today involve reductions in taxation, I am also proposing some additions to public expenditure, totalling some £350m in 1982.82 This

The tact is that while there are limits to the influence we can have on the world background, we can do something more directly about our own borrowing. The larger the PSBR we start with, the higher the interest rates we shall end up with and the opposite is also true, In coming to a judgment about what we can responsibly plan to borrow in the next financial year, there is one further international

dimension which I cannot ignore: the recent fall in oil prices around the world. I cannot stress too strongly that a lower level of oil prices, if it is sustained, is basically good news for Britain and the world. It reduces industrial costs. It helps to lower inflationary expectations. It makes room for a faster growth in output, consistent with the proper monetary discipline which is now so widely

And as the balance of earning power between the advanced industrial countries and the oil producers undergoes some cor-rection, the weight of highly mobile financial surpluses, which have been such a destabilising influence on world capital markets in recent years, is likely to be diminished.

For this reason, the prospects for international inflation, for interest rates, for growth, and for exhange rate stability have all improved in recent weeks.

But, for my Budget judgment, this does to some extent work both ways. My task has in part already been done for me. A drop in oil prices affects our own economy in much the same way as a cut in indirect taxes, or excise duties, or National Insurance purchases. excise duties, or Insurance surcharge.

Lower oil prices reduce costs and prices all round. They leave people in this country with more money in their pockets to spend on other things. They lower the

from tomorrow (Wednesday) and replaced as soon as possible by a new savings certificate offering a lower but of ill comments. a cut in our own tax-rates cannot do — a fall in the world oil-price do — a fall in the world out free promises to increase activity worldwide, and with it the purchasing power of many of our traditional customers in the non-oil developing countries. lower but still competitive rate of lower but still competitive rate of return.

New sales of gilts to the public in the past year have not needed to be more than about £7,500m, with less emphasis on conventional long-dated high-coupon stocks. In our fundingp policy we have demonstrated our confidence in our policies for reducing inflation. Last year I announced, as one part of our policy of diversified funding, the introduction of indexed gilt-edged stock. Over the past year, sales of his indexed stock amounted to some £2,500m.

The right to buy this indexed gilt was restricted to pension funds and certain other institutions in respect of their UK pension business.

I have now decided to remove

But that is not the whole story. When the price of oil drops our tax take from North Sea production is correspondingly reduced. Other things being equal, this would increase the borrowing requirement, though not by as much, since the beneficial effects of the oil price cut boost our revenues from other forms of activity. The prospect is bound to be uncer-

But in determining the size of the PSBR for the year that starts in April I can assure the House that I have made allowance for these factors as we know them I have now decided to remove this restriction. The Bank of England is announcing this afternoon a new issue of indexed

these factors as we know them today.

Obviously, if there was to be a prolonged fall in the oil price, below the level we currently expect, then both the beneficial effect on activity and domestic prices, and the revenue-loss effect on the PSBR, would be increased. It would be wholly irresponsible for me to rule out the possibility of having to take action to correct the fiscal balance, if that were to happen.

The illustrative projections presented with last year's Budget envisaged a PSBR for 1982-83 equivalent to 3½ per cent of GDP. This would be around £9,000m at current prices.

current prices.

In the light of the latest assessment of the prospects. I have thought it right to provide for a PSBR of around £9,500m in the coming year, equivalent to 31/2 per cent of GDP.

per cent of GDP.

This is about £1,000m below the expected outturn for this year. But it is also about £1,300m above what the PSBR would have been next year on the conven-tional assumptions — that is to say if the changes to income tax and specific duties which I am proposing today, were only to take account of the past year's

That £1,300m is the PSBR cost of my Budget proposals in 1982-83. Their net cost to the Exchequer in a full year is over £3,000m, compared with this year's tax and duty rates.

The new revenue and borrowing projections uphiliped in the ing projections published in the Red Book envisage a further decline in the PSBR over the following two years to 2 per cent of GDP, on the assumptions about growth and inflation which

are there set out.
So the size of the Government's borrowing in real terms will continue to decline from year to year. This will further ease the pressure it imposes on financial markets. And it will are there set out assist progress towards lower interest rates and lower inflation. So much for borrowing. I now

### PUBLIC SPENDING Plans allow new projects

On December 2 I announced On December 2 1 announced the Government's public expenditure plans for 1982-83. Today (Tuesday) we are publishing the annual public expenditure White Paper. This sets out the plans for next year in more detail and also contains our provisional proposals for the two following years:

At the same time, the Supply Estimates for 1982-83 are being presented to the House. The greatly improved presentation in the White Paper. I certainly find it much easier to follow. In the last two years these

documents have been published on Budget Day, so that all the information would be available at the same time. In this way, the Budget debate can cover both sides of the account. The Treasury and Civil Service Committee is, I know, considering the handling of these matters, and I await its

recommendations with interest. I explained to the House in December why we had decided to increase planned expenditure in 1982-83 by some £5,000m compared with the plans set out in last year's White Paper.

The increases included some f1.300m of extra finance for the

nationalized industries, £500m more on defence, and another £800m on special employment programmes.

some £350m in 1982-83. This includes an increase of £150m in the Contingency Reserve to accommodate some of the expen-diture measures; this brings the reserve in 1982-83 to £2,400m. reserve in 1882-83 to £2,400m.

The planning total for 1982-83 given in the White Paper is £115,150m, in cash, compared with £110,200m which is the cash equivalent of last year's projections for 1982-83. But the increases I now propose will be more than offset by other changes in costs, and the total will therefore be £114,900m.

Total public sector capital spending is next year planned to be about the same — £11,500m — as expected this year. The plans allow for new investment by nationalized industries (including that financed from their company) nationalized industries (including that financed from their own resources) of over £7,500m in 1982-83, some 26 per cent higher than the out-turn now expected in 1981-82 and 40 per cent higher than in 1980-81.

Taking account of measures which I shall be announcing a

little later, spending on construction is expected to rise by 14 percent to £10,250m in 1982-83. In particular, housing invest-ment, and work done on water and sewerage projects, should be higher in real terms next year, than this. In all these ways the Government is planning for the continued improvement of public sector services.

sector services.

For the first time we have published figures for the whole

For the first time we have published figures for the whole period in cash. Following the Bodget changes, the planning totals for later years are £120,000m for 1983-84, £4,000m and £6,000m respectively, which is included in the figures for each of these years, has been set to give realistic totals in a cash planning regime.

The programme figures are provisional and will be reviewed in future surveys. The starting point will be the cash programmes resulting from this

figures will not be automatically increased if inflation turns out to be higher than expected. Any alteration will be a matter of deliberate political decision. That is the essence of cash planning.

I foreshadowed these develop-

### SOCIAL SECURITY Charities are also helped

By far the largest single element in public spending is social security. In 1982-83 it will account for £32,000m, over a quarter of the total.

About half of this goes to the

About hair or this goes to the elderly, who deserve our special consideration. This Government has been determined to preserve the full perchasing power of the the pension rates, to cover the expected increases in prices for the 12 months to next November. When I published the Industry Act forecast last December, lexpected that increase to be 16

But the outlook for inflation has clearly improved since December. My similar forecast now is that prices will go up by only 9 per cent in the same 12 months period:

But I do not propose to raise the pension rates only by 9 per cent. We intend also to compensate pensioners for the fact that sate pensioners for the fact that last year's increase was based on a forecast of the rise in prices that was 2 per cent below the actual rise. Retirement pensions will thus

go up next November by a total of 11 per cent. The standard rate will be

increased by £3.25, to £32.85 a week, for a single person, and by £5.20, to £52.55, for a married couple.

There is of course no Government commitment to full price protection except for the retire-

protection except for the retirement pension and associated benefits. During the debate on the Government's public expenditure plans, we said that a decision about the 2 per cent shortfall in the value of other benefits would be expended to the pension of the p be announced at Budget time.
The main ones are unemploy
ment benefit and supplementary

allowance, sickness and injury benefit, and maternity allowance. these benefits also. And we have decided that it should be.

This means that the rate of unemployment benefit will rise from £22.50 a week to £25 for a single person, and from £36.40 to £40.45 for a married. combe £40.45 for a married couple. Details of the other benefits will

be announced tomorrow (Wednesday) by the Secretary of State of Social Services (Mr Norman Fowler).

We have also decided on some changes in the rules governing payment of benefits. These are m payment of cenerics. I takes at an response to representations we have received, and will be widely welcomed. The Secretary of State will give details in his announce-

ent tomorrow. There are, however some further changes which I should announce today. First, child benifit, which is an important source of income for many, especially the lower paid with especially the lower pain with large families. From next November it will go up by 60p a week from 15.25 to £5.85. It will thus have been increased by 23 per cent over two years, and so fully protected against inflation. The aditional one-parent ben-efit will be increased by 350 to £3.65. And in the case of the family income supplement, the prescribed amount for a one child family will go up from £74

to £82.50. I shall have some thing to say a allowance.
The full year public expenditure cost of all the changes social security which I have mentioned will be some £3.000m. The extra cost in 1982-83 will all be accommadated within the public expenditure totals I have

just announced.
I turn now to help for charities.
The Government is deeply conscious of the contribution to our national life that is made by our charitable organizations.

Two years ago, I introduced substantial new tax relief: for covenanted donations to charicovenanted donations to charties. I also doubled the exemption
from capital transfer tax for
charitable bequests or gifts made
within one year of death.

We have been urged to relieve
charities from VAT on their
purchases. The attractions of this
are obvious, but it raises
substantial difficulties. The more
one studies how it might be done one studies how it might be done
— and we have looked into it exhaustively— the more inseperable appear the problems of definition, of administration; and of equity that stand in its way. So, reluctantly, I have had to be satisfied with other ways of beloning charities instead.

satisfied with other ways of helping charities instead.

First, I propose to take the capital transfer tax exemption for qualifying gifts to charities a stage further, by increasing it, for gifts made within a year of death, from £200,000 to £250,000.

Second I intend to abolish Second, I intend to abolish stamp duty completely on transfers of assets to charities.

Third, as the National Council for Voluntary Organizations has suggested, I propose to remove beyond all doubt any liability to development land tax where a charity disposes of property which has been subject to roll over relief.

over relief.

Taken together, those measures constitute significant new assistance to charities and voluntary organisations. They build still further upon the significant benefits which charities have derived from earlier action by this Government. Our

pride.

I now come to the particular problem of the disabled which we have always had very much in mind. Last year, the International Year of the Disabled, i introduced a range of value added tax reliefs for charities concerned with the disabled. I am able to amounts three further

able to amnounce three further measures of help.

First, there will be some extension of the existing VAT reliefs for disabled people and the charities serving them.

Second, mobility allowance.

Continued, page 9, col 1

The State of the s



# THE BUDGET/Parliament

Continued from page 8 The rate will be increased — by in this Budget directly to benefit more than the expected rise in business, industry, and hence prices — from £16.60 a week to 19.30. This will mean that it has Our prime purpose in the being the purpose of the being th risen by over 80 per cent since the Government took office. This represents a considerable increase in real terms. In addition, I propose this year

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to respond to a particularly important request made on behalf of the disabled to successive governments in recent

years.
I propose that from April I the mobility allowance should be wholly exempt from income tax. This is a major step: it means an increase in net income of up to 65. a week for the working disabled. They deserve every encouragement, and the change will, I know, be widely welcomed

# **PUBLIC SECTOR**

### Telecom to **issue bond**

Turning to management of the public sector, starting with the Civil Service, the Chancellor said: Civil Service, the Chancellor said:
The provision and organization
of welfare benefits in only one of
the many tasks of Government.
The whole cost of Government
administration does indeed impose a formidable burden upon
the taxpayer. Out of total
spending of £105,000m in the
current year, the Government's
running costs amount to over running costs amount to over £12,000m. The importance of keeping tight control of these costs is, therefore, manifest. This is why we set ourselves the task of reducing the size of the Civil Service, from 732,000 in

1979 to 630,000 by April, 1984. We are on barget. Numbers are down already by 57,000. We now have the smallest Civil Service for 15 the other hand, has come down by only 3 per cent since 1978, less than half as much as in the

Civil Service. The importance of further progress meeds no underlining. Efficient cost control means getting pay rates right, as well as compiling staff numbers

Later in the year, the committee of inquiry under Sir John Megaw will be making recommendations about Civil Service mendations about Civil Service pay arrangements for the future. In considering their report we shall aim to be fair to public servants, and to the taxpayer.

But the Government is also responsible for the nationalised

industries.

In deciding how much public-finance to make available to them, the Government must be them, the Government must beinfluenced by their performance
in controlling their own costs.

Every 1 per cent they save on
labour costs is worth another
£140m that they could use for
investment, or to reduce prices.

Yet even now this lesson has
not been fully learnt. Seven out
of every ten days lost because of of every ten days lost because of strikes in the last two years were-within the public sector. The continuing rall dispute, about productivity improvements and up-to-date labour practices that should have been introduced

should have been mirrounced years ago, demonstrates how far there is still to go.

In the absence of increased productivity, willingly accepted, it is not easy to justify increased This is why we intend to widen the exposure of the public sector to the discipline of the market

One way of doing this, that has One way of doing this, that has been commended on all sides of the House, is by the introduction, under the right conditions, of private capital. Those conditions must ensure fair competition with the private sector for capital. They must also ensure that the consequent higher cost of borrowing is offset by greater efficiency.

the profits earned by the Corporation.
British Telecom will be expected, as a condition of access to market finance, to keep tariff increases at least 2 percentage points below the annual movement in the RPI, and to reduce real unit costs, in 1982-83, by a minimum of 5 per cent, with further reductions to be agreed for later years.

conditions nearer the time, that the bond represents good value to the Government and British Telecom, as well as to the investor. Subject to that condition, the aim will be to go ahead with an initial sale in the proposing this year an increase that is the equivalent of 5p including VAT, on the price of a typical packet of 20 cigarettes. There will be consequential increases for other tobacco products. These changes will take effect from midnight on Thursday.

But above all it remains our purposes where the duties from midnight tonight by amounts which represents the duties from midnight tonight by amounts which represents the duties from midnight tonight by amounts which represents the duties from midnight tonight by amounts which represents the duties from midnight tonight by amounts which represents the duties from midnight tonight by amounts which represents the duties from midnight tonight by amounts which represents the duties from midnight tonight to the time that is the equivalent of 5p including VAT, on the price of a typical packet of 20 cigarettes. There will be consequential increases for other tobacco products. These changes will take effect from midnight on the proposing this year an increase that is the equivalent of 5p including VAT, on the price of a typical packet of 20 cigarettes. There will be consequential increases for other tobacco products. These changes will take effect from midnight on the proposing this year an increase that is the equivalent of 5p including VAT, on the price of a typical packet of 20 cigarettes. There will be consequential increases for other tobacco products. These changes will be an important experiment in the proposing that is the equivalent of 5p including VAT, on the price of a typical packet of 20 cigarettes.

But above all it remains our purpose, wherever possible, to transfer to the private sector assets which cam be better managed there. In the private sector, businesses have to respond to consumer needs. The pressure on enterprises for pressure on enterprises, for-merly in the public sector, to do the same at once becomes much greater if they are transferred. We have made considerable progress. There has been some controversy about the method of controversy about the method of selling shares in Amersham International. But for those inclined to be wise after the event, it is worth pointing out just how much greater public bottle, aghain including VAT. inclined to be wise after the event, it is worth pointing out just how much greater public interest in the sale proved to be than commentators expected

when the terms were first when the terms were ansonneed.

It is, in any case, a cause for satisfaction that the great majority of Amersham employees are now shareholders in the enterprise for which they work. For the great majority of people, this is the right kind of public ownership.

ownership.

Legislation is on the stature book enabling us to transfer to the private sector the British Transport Docks Board, and British Airways, and to permit the sale of subsidiaries in British Telecom and British Rail. Within the last few weeks we have the last few weeks we have transferred the National Freight Company to a consortann led by its own management. And British Aerospace, and Cable and Wire-

less, are now firmly established in the private sector. Our plans assumed that asset sales of this kind would total about £500m this year. We expect to achieve that target. The Government looks forward to further disposals in the next two

We are seeking powers to sell the offshore assets of British Gas and to permit the introduction of private capital into the National ant transfer will be the sale of 51 per cent of BNOC's oil-producing business, for which a Bill is now

# I now turn to what can be done

jobs.

Our prime purpose is to help private commerce and industry to help itself, by cutting its costs.

And I have no doubt, from the representations. I have received,

would most welcome is a reduction in the National Insurance surcharge was imposed and then increased by the previous Government Indeed, in their last two and a half years in office, the last Government increased the combined charge on employment, the employers' National insurance contribution and the National Insurance surcharge, from 8% per cent to

The surcharge is, of course, tax on employment. It raises production costs. It is not rebatable on exports and it either puts up prices or cuts into profits. But it is an extremely cost-effective tar. It raises large amounts of revenue, at little administrative cost. It is much

administrative cost. It is much easier to put oh a tak of this kind than to take it off.

This Government has already protected businesses, and 50 employment, from any increase in employers' hadional Insurance contribution takes for two consecutive years. Had we not done so, employers would have had to find nearly £1,000m more in the coming year than will actually be the case. actually be the case.

It is now time to offer more positive relief. It, accordingly propose to cur the rate of the National Insurance surcharge from 3th to 2th per cent. This will help to reduce costs throughout the economy and wil be of value to all businesses, whatever their to an instance of the carrier of the cut will operate from August 2 which is the earliest practicable date.

But I am auxious that industry

should not suffer from this mavoidable delay. I shall there anavoidable delay. I shall therefore propose an extra % per cent reduction between August 1982 and April 1983. The effect of this will be to ensure that busines as a whole will enjoy in the last two-thirds of 1982-83 the equivalent of a whole will enjoy in the last two-thirds of 1982-83 the equivalent of a whole will enjoy in the equivalent of a whole will be surcharge.

This proposit is intended to reduce business costs in the private sector. However, public sector, employers also pay the surcharge, and in order to leave them exactly where they would have been without the change,

made in the research cash inness and the Votes of castral government and the MIS, in the rate support grant to local authorities, and in the external mancing limits of the nationa-

lized industries. The necessary changes will be The necessary changes will be amnounced as soon as possible. This will reduce the cost to a net figure of f.640m in 1982-83.

The aim of the relief I have just announced is to help business costs and employment. If it were to find its way into higher pay, that would totally defeat the object of the exercise, and would obviously have to be taken into account in future.

taken into account in future. Lt. is crucial that this should not happen. In proposing this reduction, we are offering business and industry, management; and wurkforce, an excep-

### INDIRECT TAX

### Smokes, drink and petrol up

I come now to the indirect taxes I propose no change in the rate of VAT.

For the excise duties there has capital. The consequent most of borrowing is offset by greater efficiency.

The Government has now decided to accept, in principle, the proposal for British Telecom to issue a bond to raise market capital in this way. The return to the investor would be hased on the profits earned by the Corporation.

British Telecom will be expected as a condition of access pected as a condition of access the finance, to keep tariff the basis of my approach: to excise duty changes this year.

I start with the duty on in March as and

I start with the duty on tobacco. Last year duty was increased, twice in March as part of the Budget measures and in July to help recoup the loss of revenue from the Dery duty reduction. I have taken account of that in

iake effect from midnight on Thursday.

Next, alcoholic drinks. I propose to increase the duries from midnight tonight by amounts which represent about 2p on the price of a typical pint of beer, 10p on a bottle of table wine, and 13p on a bottle of sherry—all increase in the price of a bottle of spirits necessary to take account of inflation would have been over 50p.

However, in the light of the representations about the atate of the Scotch whisky industry which I have received from Conservative MPs representing Scottish continuencies and

already.

Against this, it has been

impressed upon me by a number of Conservative MPs from rural of Conservative Mrs from rural constituencies, in all parts of the kingdom, that pump prices in remote areas are very much higher that those in more heavily populated areas. Yet dependence on core for transport is greatest higher that those in more heavily higher that those in more heavily populated areas. Yet dependence on cars for transport is greatest in the more scattered communities.

On balance, I think it would be to the skill and enterprise displayed, and risks accepted, by the private sector.

As a nation, we must never forget the great debt we owe to those on the oil rigs and elsewhere, who have been re-

# Insurance surcharge cut by 1%

right, at least at this stage, not to impose any real increase in the development. It is important for them as well as for the British people that the rewards should be

oil duties. I propose, therefore, to limit the increases in the duties on both periol and dery to amounts which no more than compensate for one years' inflation.

The duty on petrol will accordingly increase by the equivalent, including VAT, of about 9 a gallon of 20 a litre. This will still leave most pump prices lewer than they were at the end of last year.

The duty on dery will increase by the equivalent, including VAT, of about 7p a gallon or 1.5p a litre. As almost all dery is used in businesses, this smaller increase will help to hold down business costs.

chais.

As last year, I propose no change in the rate of duty on heavy fuel oil. I am not able, as some would wish, to cut the duty rate; but leaving it unchanged will belp industry as the duty burden continues to fall in res Last year I undertook to

review the rate of duty applied to aviation gasoline, or AVGAS. aviation gasoline, or AVGAS.

I have given very careful consideration to the representations which I have received on behalf of air taxis, flying schools, crop-spraying and other specialist services, and from those concerned with air travel in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. I cannot accept in full the arguments which have been put to me, but I have decided that it would be right to reduce the AVGAS duty rate to one-half of that on petrol. Including VAT, this amounts to a reduction of about 32p a gallon or 7p a litre.

All these changes take effect for oil delivered from refineries and warehouses from 6 pm tonight (Tuesday). tonight (Tuesday).

### **VEHICLES**

### Car tax goes up by £10

I also propose to increase most rates of vehicle excise duty. For the motorist the increase will be £10, from £70 to £30. Duty levels on most other groups of vehicles will be increased by about 12 per

in propose to make two important changes in the vehicle excise, duty on commercial vehicles. I have decided that it would offer a substantial, and justifiable, help to small and medium sized businesses at this time to bring the duties on about half a million light commercial was more closely into line with

those on cars.
On the other hand, it would be appropriate, in the light of the conclusions of the Armitage report, to impose on the heavier lorries—the 80,000 or so of more than 9 mins unladen weight—a licence duty which more closely reflects the actual cost which reflects the actual cost which they impose on the road

So the duty on this category will be increased by about a quarter. These changes have effect for licences taken out after today.

The changes I propose for commercial vehicles reflect the Government's intention to get a

fairer balance between the taxation burden on different groups of lorries and their road I propose to take a further step in this direction by including in the Finance Bill provisions for restructuring the basis of vehicle

restricturing the exists of ventue excise duty on heavy lorries, to a gross weight method of assessment, and for taxing all light commercial vehicles in due course at the same rate as cars.

The House will recall that the framework for this major reform of the system was set out in the or the system was set out in the 1981 Transport Act. It will involve substantial changes in the pattern of commercial vehicle taxation and I think it right that the road transport industry should have time to adjust. I therefore propose that the rates of duty on the new gross-weight basis should take effect from October I.

Dasis should take effect from October 1.

And, last of the excise duties, taxes on betting and gaming. Many Conservative MPs pressed last year for substantial increases here; and I made some changes in July. I now propose no further increase in the rates of duty on general betting and bingo, both of which were increased then. But I have decided that pool betting duty, which has been unchanged since 1974, should go up from 40 per cent to 42½ per cent from April 1. I also propose increases from the same date in the rates of duty on casinos, where I believe the existing rates are too low. October 1.

Introducts. These chames will take effect from midnight on Introducy. Acoholic, drinks. I propose to increase the duties from midnight touright by amounts which represent about 20, on, the price of a typical gint of beer, 100 on a bottle of tale wise, and 130, on a bottle of tale wise, and 130, on a bottle of sherry—all incinding VAT.

The full increase in the price of a bottle of shortle of spirits increasery to take account of inflation would have been over 500.

However, in the light of the representations about the attest of the Scotch whisky industry which I have received from Conservative MPS representing Scotist! Continencies and others, I have necessed from Conservative MPS representing Scotist! Continencies and others, I have necessed from Conservative MPS representing Scotist! Continencies and others, I have necessed from the representations was the flouse will recall, I felt it right to go some way to meet the representations made to me by MPs in favour of a layest increase in the case of dery than of petrol, in view of the impact, of dery than in the other fouries, for our average pump prices are currently among the lowest in the European Community. They have moreover been, favourably affected by recent changes in the mast of the esting licence duty on claret than on winsky 1 have a to stage had in mind adding to the difficulties of the social Democratic candidate in Hillhead (Laughter) I fancy he may have enough troubles of his own already.

Against this, it has been impressed upon me by a number of the ollicids. The impressed upon me by a number of curry to the ollicids. The impressed upon me by a number of more than or the difficulties of the social process.

I have spoken of the oil duties: I have spoken of the on unless.

I now turn to the oilfields. The development of the North Sea has been a story of enterprise and success, which is almost entirely due to the skill and enterprise.

which had occurred in earlier years, we changed the structure of North Sea tax, to make it more responsive to changes in price. At the same time tax revenue from the North Sea was brought forward, with an increase in the total level of taxation.

I also invited the industry to snegest better ways of raising

auso invited the industry to suggest better ways of raising gas-fired equipment and conversions of gas-fired equipment to coal.

The scheme will also now cover conversions in service industries as well as in manufacturing. At the same time and conversions. As I have mentioned, the current fall in oil prices reduces the revenue the Exchequer receives. I recognize that it reduces the revenues of the oil companies as well — but it also reduces the tax they have to pay.

Detailed study has convinced me that, subject to some marginal adjustment, the total marginal adjustment, the total tax burden is not such as to discourage exploration or development. Nor is it so high as to deprive the oil industry of a reasonable, and often attractive,

cannot reduce the overall tax burden to the extent that the industry would have wished. But I do agree with them on the need for some change of structure. I see, in particular, the advantage of profit-related taxes in relation or profit-leared taxes in relation to additional investment in existing fields.

The supplementary, petoleum duty will therefore be abolished with effect from the end of this

I propose at the same time that the rate of petroleum revenue tax should be increased from 70 per cent to 75 per cent; and that arrangements should be intro-duced for advancing PRT payduced for advancing PRT payments. Advance payments of PRT, although computed in the same way as SPD, will not be a separate tax but simply an acceleration of the existing tax.

They will thus differ fundamentally from SPD in being fully set off without limit against ordinary PRT liabilities when these arise. This structural change is one which representatives of the industry have proposed.

As from mid-1983, there will

As from mid-1983, there will also be a monthly instalment system of payment of PRT in order to secure a smoother public sector cash flow.

These changes will not affect the revenue yield of rather more than £6,000m in the coming year. But in 1983-84 there will be a net cost, after allowing for the saving in interest due to the new system of instalment payments,

of some £70m.
I have spoken earlier about current uncertainties in relation to oil prices and the future yield of tax from the North Sea. But I am aware of the concern felt by the industry about the number of changes in the regime there have

For this reason, my hope is that the new tax structure I have proposed will provide a more secure and stable regime for the future, permitting development to go ahead unimhibited by major fiscal uncertainties.

nscal uncertainties.

I propose a number of other
minor changes, partly in response to the views put forward
by the industry. And I propose
that regional devial ourse. paid in respect of expenditure incurred after Budget day should be taken into account for the purposes of PRT and ring fence

corporation tax.
We shall also need to legislate We shall also need to legislate next year to deal with certain special problems affecting PRT expenditure reliefs, pipeline tariffs, and other non-oil receipts: these will be the subject of a consultation document which will be issued shortly. Those fiscal measures, combined with the decisions wh have already announced on the abolim of the state's sole right to buy aireacy announced on the about-tin of the state's sole right to buy gas, and on the creation of the new private sector oil company, will provide a sound basis for another decade of successful enterprise in the North Sea.

I turn now from the energy industry to its industrial cus-tomers, to whose problems we have given a great deal of attention in recent years.

### **ENERGY COSTS Benefits for** large users

Last year, I announced substantial help for industry on energy prices. The NEDC task force, which has made a valuable contribution to a wider understanding of these matters reported in November that these changes had significantly improved the position of large energy users here, compared with their Continental competitors.

But we are very conscious of

Continental competitors:

But we are very conscious of the problems which remain at least for some industries.

The Government has accordingly discussed with the electricity supply industry their pricing proposals for 1982-83. I am glad to be able to announce that these will include new special arrangements to benefit

special arrangements to benefit larger users — those heavy industrial users who face the greatest difficulties.

A scheme will be introduced, under which customers can gain significant reductions in their charges lin return for a commit-

ment to accept load reductions.
The industry estimate that over one hundred major companies should benefit.
This will be in addition to the arrangements for electricity prices which I announced last year and which will continue this year. But both the number of customers able to benefit from the new scheme, and he extent of the benefits on average will be

To pay for these measures, we are increasing the external financing limits for the electricity industry (including Scotland) by some £100m in 1982-83. These costs are additional to the external finance limits shown in the public expenditure. White

year, so as to avoid further increases in the list prices for foundry coke until the winter. The board's deficit grant and external finance limit will be people that the rewards should be fairly shared.

Last year, in the light of the massive increase in oil prices which had occurred in earlier reserve.

Last year I announced the

Last year I announced the introduction of grants towards the costs of converting from oil-fired boilers to coal. We have now decided to extend the scope of these grams to cover conver-sions of other industrial oil-fired

conversions in service industries as well as in manufacturing. At the same time we are reducing the qualifying threshold for the total project cost from £25,000 to £15,000. This will help a large number of smaller firms. particularly number of smaller firms, particu-larly in the horticultral industry. The cost of these changes will be met from within the £50m already allocated for this scheme.

Taken together with the measures announced in my last Budget, these three measures — special arrangements for large electricity users, the freeze on on ist prices for rotunity coke—should reduce the energy costs of British industry, compared with what they otherwise would have been, by over £250m over the two years concerned. They represent a serious and significant response to the industry's representations on energy prices.

I turn now to the continuing effort to encourage innovation in industry. If we are to win still more worthwhile orders both at home and abroad, British industry must continue to improve its design; and production tech. design and production tech-



Foot's verdict: This is a budget of threads and patches. After a while the only person who willbe enthusiastic about it will be

entinusiasuc about it will be
that wandering minstrel, the
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
It is a budget which fails to
match the reality of our
problem and which fails to
look at the mass of human
misery involved in unemployment figures on

this scale. It is a budget which does not measure in any sense the enormous task which faces

area to which this applies than micro-electronics and information technology. The Government have aleady given a lead by designating 1982 as Information Technology Year. We have already authorized investment of well over £2,000m in the British Telecommunications network in the coming year — more in real terms than at any time since 1974-75.

This investment will bred new services, new firms and new jobs. So will the development of alternative and competing services for electronic communication, such as the new Mercury network for business.

Because new technology is important on a wider front, I propose to make a further allocation for this purpose. The Secretary of State for Industry, (Mr Patrick Jenkin) will shortly be announcing a series of new and expanded schemes. These will include additional assistance towards space technology, and production engineering — including the introduction of a special scheme of assistance to small engineering firms.

And the 100 per cent first year. engineering firms.

And the 100 per cent first year allowances for leased television sets, which were due to be phased out this June, will be extended for a further year for sets incorporating a teletext facility. This will encourage the wider use of a leasing product of British information technology.

These measures will be worth
£130m over three years.

### FISCAL JUSTICE **Action against** tax avoidance

I have now virtually completed my review of proposals involving spending, and spending foregone. I have described my decisions on excise duties, and the major cut in National Insurance surcharge which we propose. In the remainder of my speech I shall be dealing primarily with fiscal

These costs are limits shown in the public expenditure White Paper.

Some large industrial users of gas face similar problems; and here too, we propose significant relief. For contract customers the price of gas taken after the first 25,000 therms in the contract year will be frozen at the level charged on April 1 1982. This freeze wil apply until the end of 1982. The cost of this measure is forecast to be some some sure is forecast to be some form. every year to remedy hardships and anomalies in the tax system. This year has been no exception; and by the end of this afternoon I shall have been able to meet a large number of such points.

But there is another side to some this medal. Justice is indivisible. Justice to the taxpayer must be matched by justice to the matched by justice to the taxpayer must be last protected and maintained if the Burke said "There is however a last protected and maintained if the last showever a last protected and maintained if the last system. There is a danger that measures directed to ensuring the last are all shall have been able to meet a last the banks pay a more equitable amount of tax are all that the banks pay a more equitable amount of tax are all their customers. For these industry, which it can ill-afford at present.

on the general body of taxpayers. We must all be glad to see the courts adopting a new approach towards artificial avoidance towards artificial avoidance schemes. As a direct result, we expect to collect a very large sum of tax, possibly as much as \$400m, which might otherwise have been avoided.

The proper vigilance of the revenue departments in these matters needs to be matched by the determination of Parliament Last year I asked Parliament to do so on a number of important matters. This year I propose further action.

We must, however, tread a very careful out to between a safeguard.

careful path between safeguard-ing the interests of the taxpaying community on the one hand and avoiding economic damage of the other. This need for cantion applies

This need for cantion applies, for example, to the proposals affecting the tax liability of companies engaged in international business, on which the Inland Revenue put out consultative papers last year.

Those papers and the draft clauses dealing with these matters have caused considerable anxiety. In the case of company residence the primary objective residence the primary objective was simply to replace the present ill-defined rules with ones which were clearer and more certain.
This was not an attempt to excend the coverage of the tax.
But I accept that some people might be adversely affected. The matter therefore needs to be

looked at again.

The problem of tax havens was a different one If one has an open world in If one has an open world in which there is free movement of capital and of persons—something which in itself is a good thing—this offers increased opportunities for tax avoidance. We must be very careful not to prejudice legitimate business, particularly because of the importance of London as a financial centre. We need to find the right We need to find the right middle road, and one which is accepted as right. It is to this end we shall be directing our efforts. Clearly this precludes legislation this year on any of these topics. I now turn to the areas in which I do propose to take action in this Finance Bill.

First, international leasing. At present, assets leased abroad attract capital allowances at what is, in many cases, a favourable rate of 25 per cent per annum. Leasing of this kind has grown

sharply.

Moreover, there is evidence of Moreover, there is evidence of United Kingdom tax incentives being used to subsidize deals between other countries — deals by foreign businesses in foreignmade goods, competing with our own home producers. I therefore propose, for new commitments after today, to reduce from 25 per cent to 10 per cent the rate of writing down allowance for all assets leased abroad.

Second, films, Investment in films qualifies for 100 per cent first year allowances.

As with other capital allowance provisions, These investment incentives are available without regard to whether the film is made in this country or overseas. There is evidence that schemes for investment of this kind primarily in foreign-produced films — are currently being marketed actively in this country. The potential loss to the revenue is very great.

draw the 100 per cent first year allowance for films and to introduce in its place a provision

introduce in its place a provision which will, in broad terms, allow companies to write off expenditure over the income-producing life of the film.

A change of this kind could have serious implications for the British film industry, if introduced immediately, at a time when there are signs that it is just beginning to establish a new when there are signs that it is just beginning to establish a new and more competitive position. I intend therefore to introduce transitional relief for Britishmade films — broadly speaking, films registered for the purposes of the Eady levy arrangements — for a 2 year period. I shall be consulting the industry about the form which this assistance might

take.

Third, shipping. Here again, arrangements are being made to exploit investment incentives for the benefit of foreign businesses.

the benefit of foreign businesses.

In this case, a typical arrangement may involve a foreign shipping company chartering a vessel built abroad from a company specially set up in the United Kingdom to attract 100 per cent capital allowances.

I propose to reduce the rate of capital allowance in these cases to the 10 per cent rate for international leasing generally. I am concerned to safeguard the position of British companies chartering their vessels abroad in the course of a genuine shipping business, and I shall be discussing with the shipping industry how best to do this.

sing with the shipping industry how best to do this...

On each of these three subjects

— international leasing, films, shipping — the changes will take effect from today. I shall be bringing forward the necessary detailed legislation at committee

Fourth, so-called Section 233 loans. These are contrived arrangements under which interest paid on certain bank loans escapes liability to corporation tax in the hands of the banks. In tax in the hands of the banks. In future these payments will be taxed like other interest payments. The new rules will apply from today. In the case of contracts entered into before today, the new rules will apply to payments due on or after April 1 1983.

Fifth, by taking advantage of double tax relief banks can lend oversess at abnormally low interest rates at the expense of the UK taxpayer:

I propose to include in the coming Finance Bill measures to stop this exploitation of our tax system. They will take effect from April 1 1982 but in the case of existing loans will apply only to interest arising from April 1

While the neasures I have announced will help, we shall need to give much fruther thought in the coming year to the problem of how best to ensure a sufficient contribution to tax revenues from the banking sector. The problem is not an easy one, as the benefit of some of the devices I have just described is shared between the banks and their domestic customers.

limit at which forebearance ceases to be a virtue".
On a different note, a number of building societies have re-cently issued a new form of negotiable boad. I have no reason negotiable bond. I have no reason to believe that any improper use has been made of these new bonds. But as an obvious precaution, I propose to extend to these bonds, from today, the existing provisions dealing with the "manufacture of dividends".

I also propose some tightening up of the law relating to very large golden handshakes. The tax relief will be withdrawn on a sliding scale with the effect that the excess of sums over £75,000 will be fully charged to tax.

We owe it to the ordinary taxpayer to take action in these fields. It is on him that the cost

### CONSTRUCTION

would fall if we did not do so.

### Higher grants for repairs

. I now revert to my principal theme: belp for business and industry, and hence for jobs and people. Last year's Budget contained a number of measures contained a number of measures to help the construction industry, an industry which can make a particularly significant contribution to the creation of new jobs. It is, accordingly, right to give it further help this year.

As I have already mentioned. As I have already mentioned, our new public spending plans provide work for the construction industry in 1982-83 worth about £10,250m — an increase of

14 per cent.
This year local authorities have greatly underestimated the sucgreatly underestimated the success of our policy of selling council houses and land. The extra revenue which this is bringing in has not been spent. For 1982-83, they have been assured that they can spend up to a total of some £3,000m on housing. This will include about £1,000m of funds which they can expect to receive mainly as a result of the success of the right-to-buy legislation. This should allow an increase of nearly a third in the scale of their capital spending, compared with what they seem likely to spend in 1981spending, compared with what they seem likely to spend in 1981-

In addition I now propose change for 1982-83, designed to help private home-owners whose houses fall well short of today's standards.

The value of grants given for

major repairs, and for the provision of basic amenities in the home, under the home improvement grant system, will be increased for a limited period, to a maximum 90 per cent of the eligible cost, instead of the 75 per cent currently available. This increased rate of grant

will apply only to applications received before the end of 1982. The purpose is not to add to longer term demands on the industry but to encourage the take-up of immediate spare capacity. We also intend both to enable more people to get grants for home insulation and to increase the value of

grants. To pay for these changes and to encourage local authorities to make more general improvement grants available, their capital allocations in 1982-83 will be increased by £100m. This will be over and above the expenditure provided for in the White Paper. The Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Michael Heseitine has already acnounced measures for 1982-83 to give priority to inner city projects

urban programme and for derelict land reclamation in 1983-84 will be earmarked for projects that encorage par-ticipation by the private

sector.

We have also decided to offer further encouragement to the private sector and nationalised industries to

new private investment in housing for rent.

I now propose to introduce capital allowances, at the rate of 75 per cent for the first year only, for expenditure on the construction of properties wholly for letting as assured tenancies by bodies approved by the Secretary of State. The scheme will run for an experimental period of five years Allowances may five years. Allowances may be claimed for expenditure incurred as from today.

In my Budget two years ago, I introduced the small industrial workshop scheme, under which industrial buildings allowance can be claimed on the construction of small buildings at the rate of 100 per cent. The scheme of 100 per cent. The scheme has been a resounding suc-

cess.

More than 5,000 new workshops have already been constructed for letting to small businesses, at an estimated Exchequer cost, spread over several years of £125m to £150m. The scheme has succeeded in increasing the stock of industrial workshops at or near the upper size limit. But there has been relatively little investment at the very small end of the range. I therefore urpusse to extend the therefore propose to extend the scheme for very small work-shops, of not more than 1,250 square feet, for a further two years, until March 1985.

I also propose to bring within the scope of the industrial buildings allowance certain kinds of servicing, repairing and warehousing activities. This too will improve the small workshop

I also propose to deal with the liability to VAT of certain kinds of building alterations, where there has in the past been serious doubt about what was liable to charge.

A recent judgment of the flouse of Lords would have led, if appliled in its entirety, to VAT if applied in its entirety, to VAT being charged at the standard rate on a range of non-structural building alterations which had previously been free of charge. Though clarifying the law, this judgment would have imposed an extra £80m of tax on the industry, which it can ill-afford at present.

clarity needed, but in a way which will relieve the industry of all but £10m of the extra tax

I shall, in due course, before the House an Order, which will have the effect of which will have the effect of continuing to zero-rate three important kinds of alterations which might otherwise be adversely affected by the House of Lords' judgment. These are the most commonly recognized forms of double glazing, loft and cavity wall insulation and dampproof coursing. This useful simplification of the law will cost the revenue about £70m a year. the revenue about £70m a year.

the revenue about £70m a year. The other kinds of non-structural alteration covered by the judgment will become subject to VAT but, pending the completion of discussions with the industry, no steps will be taken to apply the tax befor-about the beginning of about the beginning or September. My final proposal in this area

oncerns stamp duty on bouse purchase. I propose to raise the exemption by £5,000, to £25,000, and the other thresholds also by £5,000, at a total cost of £70m in 1982.83. 1982-83.

1982-83.

This change should be widely welcomed, it will help to improve job mobility and give some encouragement to house construction. But most of all it will help those who have been saving to buy their first homes.

By the end of this Parliament, nearly three our of every five families will own their own homes. This will represent a significant extension of the property-owning democracy.

### SMALL FIRMS

### A stimulus to investment

And, taken together, these proposals will mean more work for the construction industry, and more jobs for those who work in it. Evident in the measures I have announced so far is the Govern-ment's consistent determination

to help create the right con-ditions for the new investment needed to create new jobs. But this Budget, like its two predc-cessors, is designed also to provide a special tonic for small historesses. There can be no doubt that higher rates of interest and the consequent reluctance of companies to borrow long-term at high fixed rates have caused a distortion of balance sheets. Too

much reliance is now placed on short-term bank finance. As a result there is additional pressure on monetary growth.

A number of sugestions have been made for reducing the burden of interest rates on companies. We are Il indebted to Mr Michael Grylls (North West Surrey, C) and others for the way in which they have focused public attention on this probem.

In many cases, the selectivity in the remedies proposed would favour lending by the banks, and lending to "tax-exhausted" companies. We have considered these ideas very carefully. But they raise difficult questions of principle, difficult questions of principle, and we are not persuaded that they offer the best solutions to the problems they are designed to solve. Moreover consultations are still not complete on the corporation tax Green Paper, which raises major questions about incentives to investment; and we are still considering how best to ensure a proper contribution to tax revenue by the

that offer the greatest degree of participation by the private sector.

Building on this, up to E70m of the provision for the urban programme and for derelict land reclamation in

the provision of equity capital, about which I have some new proposals to make.

The business start-up scheme, which provides income tax relief for investments of up to £10,000 in the equity of companies starting new trades, has been widely welcomed. I propose for 1982-83 and 1983-84 to increase

nationalised industries to bring derelict land into productive use. We shall increase the grants payable, from 50 per cent of the cost of reclaimation to 80 per cent, in assisted areas and derelist land clearance areas when legislation can be brought forward. The cost will be contained within the existing programme.

In addition, we shall give further encouragement to new private investment in housing for rent. to investment in new enterprises. Where capital for small busi

Where capital for small businesses generally is concerned, many people have emphasised the importance of the new provisions introduced in the 1981 Companies Act for companies purchasing their own shares.

Clearly it would be wrong to change the tax law in such a way that these provisions could be used to pay out what would amount to tax-free dividends. But there is scope for tax changes which will significantly increase the attractions of equity capital,

which will significantly increase the attractions of equity capital, both to the investor and to the entrepreneur.

I now propose that certain purchases of their own shares by unquoted trading companies, mainly small and family businesses, should not be subject to ACT and income tax. They will he es, should not be subject to ACT and income tax. They will be treated instead as sales of shares by the shareholder, and therefore, subject in most cases to capital gains tax only. This measure will be of special benefit to small companies which have a limited market for their shares.

Two years ago, I relaxed the conditions governing profit-sharing schemes and reintroduced

ing schemes and reintroduced legislation enabling employees to take up options to buy shares in

take up options to bey shares in their companies without incurring income tax liability.

I did this because I have no doubt that employees who own shares in the company for which they work develop a greater sense of commitment to the success of the business. Since I made my Entrapage two years made my first changes two years ago, the increase in he numbers of employee share schemes has been extremely encouraging. In 1979 there were only thirty such schemes. Now there are over 400. This is exactly as we should wish.

Wider share ownership is good for the business, good for the worker and good for Britain. It is important to maintain and extend this progress.

Accordingly, I now propose to increase the value of shares that can be allocated each year to any one employee from £1,000 to £1,250.

I also propose to amend the detailed rules to help simplify the administrative problems arising on rights issues.

We should also give some help
and incentive to those who acquire share options outside the ambit of approved schemes. I

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# Fight for further inflation control

The financial framework domestic money supply and The Government's policy is the exchange rate may thereto maintain monetary conditions that will bring about a further reduction in inflation. Over a period of years there has been a reasonably stable relationship between the monetary aggregates and money and processes and money and processes and money and processes and processes and money and prices, at least for a time. Such that between money and prices, at least for a time. Such that between money and prices, at least for a time. Such changes cannot readily be taken into account the such as a such as aggregates and money gdp and prices.

In the short run, however. the relationship between any ditions and in tal one measure of money and cisions about policy. money incomes may be influenced by a range of factors including the behaviour of the exchange rate, the level and structure of interest rates, changes in savings behaviour and the balance between interest rates and fiscal policy, as well as institutional changes.

Both broad and narrow measures of money convey useful imformation about financial conditions. Different measures of money have tended to grow at comparable rates in the longer term, though there have been sharp differences in the year-to-year growth rates.

year growth rates.

In the first part of the period since the mid-1970s narrow measures of money grew more rapidly than wider measures. This pattern has been reversed in the last three years. Changes in the pattern of monetary growth have reflected changes in the level and structure of interest rates and the effect of changes in savings behaviour reflect in part the expanding on total financial asset hold-

The case for looking at a of measures is range of measures is sector attempt to restore especially strong when the the real value of financial financial system is undergoing rapid change. The flation.

Some of the recent growth is the containing reflects. ferent aggregates has re- in £M3 certainly reflects cently been affected by institutional changes.

The behaviour of the iour. exchange rate can help in the example is in the area of interpretation of monetary mortgage lending. To the conditions, particularly when extent that this lending is not the different aggregates are additional, but reflects a known to be distorted. The transfer of business from exchange rate is a route other financial institutions. It through which changes in will raise the growth of £M3 the money supply affect relative to other measures of inflation. It can also be an important influence on finanimportant influence on finan-cial conditions.

External or domestic devel-

SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

A. Output and expenditure at constant 1975 prices
Per cent changes between 1981 and 1982:
Gross domestic product (at factor cost) Consumers' expenditure ...

Imports of goods and services ...

1983 First half (at an annual rate)

C. Public Sector Borrowing Requirement

Other fixed investment ... ... ... Exports of goods and services ... ...

Other fixed investment ...

appropriate to look at the exchange rate in monitoring domestic monetary con-ditions and in taking de-

Recent financial conditions

The growth in EM3 over the year to February 1982 is now put at 14½ per cent compared with a target of 6-10 per cent and an estimated growth in money gdp of around 10½ per cent in 1981-

In the last year all the broad measures of money have continued to grow more strongly, relative to money gdp, than might have been expected, given the high level of interest rates and the past upward trend in velocity. The demand for liquid balances as a medium for saving, rather than spending, seems to have increased significantly in the last three years, implying a

shift in velocity.

The growth in the wider monetary aggregates has been part of a marked rise in the private sector's total holdings of financial assets relative to income. This may intermediaries. It may also be the result of the private sector's attempt to restore

cently been affected by institutional changes. The innovations and structural removal of artificial conchange in financial markets, as well as temporary distormarkets is having farmer tions. markets is having far-reach-ing effects on bank behav-iour. The most obvious

still in the process of adjustopments that change the changes, wider aggregates, relationship between the which include deposits with

A more optimistic forecast of the economy is presented in the Financial Statement and Budget Report (the Red Book) accompanying the Budget than the Chancellor gave in his statement last December (Frances Williams writes).

• The growth of national output this year is put at 1½ per cent compared with last year, up from the 1 per cent predicted in December and more in line with forecasts by other independent agencies, including the Keynesian National Institute for Economic and Social Research and the London

Business School. By the first half of 1983 the Treasury expects growth of about 2 per cent over the same period a year before.

• Inflation is forecast to fall to 9 per cent by the end of this year and to 7½ per cent by mid-1983, rather than 10 per cent by the end of 1982 as forecast in December.

● The balance of payments on current account is reckoned to have been in surplus by a record £8,000m in 1981, about £2,000m higher than previous estimates, halving to £4,000m this year and £3,000m in the first half of 1983, expressed as an annual rate.

The Chancellor has taken the oportunity to recast his medium-term financial strategy, has been badly dented by huge overshoots in his main target measure of money, sterling M3.

But he has not left himself much room for a giveaway Budget next year. The "implied adjust-ment" is only £500m in 1983-84 on spending and revenue projections, rising (after the election) to

• Money growth targets have been revised upwards to 8-12 per cent for the 1982-83 financial year, compared with the 5-9 per cent projected in the Budget last year. The targets fall to 7-11 per cent in 1984-85 1983-84 and 6-10 per cent in 1984-85.

• The target ranges now apply to the narrow measure of money M1 and the wide measure PSL2 (Private Sector Liquidity) as well as to sterling M3. • No target is set for the exchange rate but its

• Public sector borrowing as a percentage of GDP falls fron 4% per cent on 1981-82 to 3% per cent in 1982-83, 2% per cent in 1983-84 and 2 per cent in 1984-85, a little more slowly than previously hoped.

movement will be looked at in assessing monetary

times be affected by insti-tutional changes.

Despite the relatively rapid growth in broad money, the balance of the evidence suggests that, as intended, financial conditions have been moderately restrictive during the past year. this is supported by the growth in narrow money and the per-formance of money gdp. Real interest rates have been high, as in other counties.

Asset prices have been relatively weak. Notwith-standing the previously ex-cessive growth of domestic wages, relative to other

Forecasts

Average error

past forecastst

4(11)

other financial institutions as countries, the exchange rate well as banks, may be a has stayed at or above its valuable guide to the growth of broad money, though these aggregates may also at costs and prices has been costs and prices has been maintained.

> The growth of government revenue in cash terms over the medium term will be strongly affected by the growth of incomes, spending and prices. Figures for North Sea oil tax revenues rest on the assumption that, on average, North Sea oil prices will be broadly maintained for the rest of 1982 at the vels set for March; thereafter oil prices are assumed to rise roughly in line with world inflation.

Conclusion The projections indicated fall within a very wide range of possible outcomes. If the domestic and world economies develop in a different way the projections of public finances could be substantially affected. The policy response to such changes would depend on their nature. But the intention would be to hold firmly to the central purpose of the strategy by steady, but not excessive, downward press-ure in the monetary vari-

The key to sustained recovery lies in moderating the growth of costs and increasing the returns to investment and enterprise. Within the financial framework set out here, this would make room for a growth in output, without damaging the outlook for inflation. The longer-term inflation. prospects for higher growth and employment would thus be much improved.

# The economic prospects

The economy: Recent devel-opments and prospects to mid-1983 rise about 4 per cent in 1982, much the same as in 1981, as some recovery in industria-

lized economies' trade comprogress in the United Kingdom in reducing the growth of costs and in improving competitiveness, and the beginnings of a recovery in profitability. Against a background of weak world demand and a level of competitiveness 30-40 per cent less favourable than in 1975, United Kingdom exporters balted, and then reversed, the decline in export volumes decline in export volumes that had begun in early 1980. The transition to a much lower rate of increase in costs owed much, above all in manufacturing, to a better productivity performance which, in the short run, has been accompanied by a higher level of unemploy-

The growth rates envisaged for the monetery aggregates, and for pulic sector debt, leave room for further recovery in both output and profitability provided that there is, as forecast, no more than a moderate rise in costs and a fall in the inflation The world economy

The speed of world recovery over the next year or so will depend in part on the stance of policy in the United States and other countries and on success in reducing the inflation rate further. High real interset rates are liable to persist for some time, affecting both the level and composition of output. It seems likely that there will be no more than a modest recovery in 1982, with output in the main industrialized economies rising little more than I per cent lor the third year in succession. Growth may speed up a little by the end of the year, and into 1983. World trade in manu-factures (weighted by United Kingdom trade) is forecast to

some recovery in industria-lized economies' trade com-

on firms to that price isses, though not as intense as in late 1980 and early 1981 (when the exchange rate was higher and the level of demand lower), are likely to demand strong. These factors, in addition to specific in-fluences on the RPI from a slower rate of increase in housing costs and the effect of Budget measures, should result in a further substantial fall in the rate of inflation. By the fourth quarter of 1982, the RPI may be 9 per cent higher than a year earlier; and by mid 1983, 71/2

per cent.
This fall in the rate of inflation should be compatible, given the trend in costs and the Budget measures, with a further improvement in profit margins. The rate of return on companies' assets (at current replacement cost, and excluding companies engaged in the North Sea) which fell from 5 per cent in 1979 to about 2½ per cent in 1981 should show some recovery in 1982, though it is unlikely to reach the 1979

Demand and activity Consumers' real incomes rose strongly up ro 1980, but the fall in the rate of wage increases, the fall in employ-ment and the increase in

changed in either 1980 or

1981. By contrast, over the same By contrast, over the same period companies experienced a major fall in their real income; and cut their expenditure by even more, against a difficult financial background of falling profitability and high interest rates. By the second half of 1981, however, companies' real incomes had begun to rise and so too had their expenditure, mainly reflectexpenditure, mainly reflect-ing a much reduced rate of destocking.

A further small fall in the real incomes of consumers is expected in 1982, levelling out in the first half of 1983. Some fall in the saving ratio is again likely mainly in response to the fall in real income, but also because the decline in the inflation rate reduces the amount of saving necessary to maintain intact the real value of assets fixed in money terms. Consumers' expenditure over the forecast period may well continue at least at the level reached by the end of 1981. Together with some recovery in private housing, this points to a further decline in the finan-

only temporary, any build-up of stock levels may not proceed far over the next

year. Total domestic demand, which is estimated to have recovered by 3 per cent between the first and second taxes and in National Insurance contributions led to
a fal of perhaps 2 per cent in
1981. With the help of large
bank borrowing, the impact
of these changes was very in import penetration, and on

largely on savings, with the performance of UK consumers' expenditure little exports. The forecast is for a moderate rise in total output and in manufacturing output.

For 1982 as a whole, there may be a rise of 11/2 per cent in total output with a 3 per cent increase for the manu-facturing sector. The rise in halves of 1982 and 1983 is forecast at 2 per cent.

Productivity
The rise in productivity
during 1981 was substantially
more than would have been expected at this stage in the cycle. Outside manufacturing, the same tendencies have been observed, though to a lesser degree. Over the forecast period, further gains in productivity are in pros-

As the recovery in demand and output gathers momen-tum, and as profitability recovers, so there are better prospects for employment, Already, many labour market indicators including average indicators, including average hours worked and unfilled, vacancies, have strenghtened in recent months.

For the purposes of the economic forecast to mid 1983, it is assumed that the average level of the effective exchange rate will not be will not be very different from the levels of the last six months.

Together with a slowdown in the growth of earnings, this position on stoc relief and with the move by companies into financial surplus which occured in 1981 liable to be only temporate.

veys from late 1980 pointed to an improvement in export performance. The prospects are for the high level of late 1981 to be more than maintained. Experience of export deliveries in 1981, together with the improvement in competitiveness since the early part of the year, suggest that on balance there should be no further adverse effects from cost competitiveness over the next year.

### PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING REQUIREMENT AND MONEY SUPPLY

•	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Total general government expenditure	107.9	119%	1315	138	148
Total general government receipts	-94.0	-109	-121 1/2	-130	-143
(of which from North Sea Tax)	-3.9	6%	. 6	6	· 8
Implied fiscal adjustment	-	-	-	4 12	. +2
General Government Borrowing Requirement	13.9	10%	10	81,5	7
Public Sector Borrowing Requirement	13.2	1012	915	81/2	64
PSBR as % of GDP at market prices	5.7	4 1/4	31/2	23	2
Target range for monetary growth%	7-11	6-10	8-12	7-11	· 6-10

CONSTANT PRICE FORECASTS OF EXPENDITURE, IMPORTS AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

aoillim	at 1975	prices,	scasonally	adjusted

	Con- sumers'	sumers' and services fixed of goods in special invest- and stocks		Total final expendi-	Less imports of goods	Less adjust- ment to	Plus Statistical Adjust-	Gross domestic product	GDP index 1975				
	ture	Final con- sumption	Fixed invest- ment	Total	ment	ment services		ture	and services	factor cost	ment :	at factor cost	100
1980 1981 1982	71,450 71,550 72,000	24,350 24,550 24,600	2,900 2,050 1,900	27,250 26,600 26,500	17,850 17,200 18,000	33,150 32,600 33,700	-2,150 -2,100 300	147,550 145,850 150,500	34,150 33,300 36,450	12,450 12,300 12,700	100 -1,200 -900	101,050 99,050 100,450	107-3 105-1 106-6
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Percentage changes 1980 to 1981 1981 to 1982	0	-µi-√a	3i 6}	-2 <u>1</u>	-3 <u>1</u> 4 <u>1</u>	-11 31	, 1	~1 3.	-24 91	-! 3		-2 1	ł
Percentage changes First half 1982 to First half 1983	±	1	2	1	5	3		2	3 <u>1</u>	: + }		. 2	·

\* GDP figures in the table are based on "compromise" estimates of gross domestic product. Figures in £ willion are rounded to £50 million. Percentage changes are calculated from necromoded to the first product to half per cent. The GDP index in the final column is calculated from metomoded months.

# PARLIAMENT continued

General Government expenditure on goods and services

Change in stockbuilding (as per cent of level of GDP) ...

£ billion; in brackets per cent of GDP at market prices: Financial Year 1981-82

Fourth quarter 1981 to fourth quarter 1982 ...

Second quarter 1982 to second quarter 1983

Continued from page 9 easier for them to pay the income tax chargeable on the exercise of such an option, by providing that it should be collected over three ears, rather than in a single

D. Retail Prices Index

Per cent change:

sum. In the last two years, we have substantially relaxed the rules for tax relief for interest on money borrowed to invest in small companies. This year I propose to move a stage further. in the management of a business he will in future be able to qualify for tax relief to invest in that business even though he does not have more than 5 per cent of the shares. Now, loan finance. In my last

Budget I announced the establishment of a pilot Loan Guarantee Scheme. The scheme started in June 1981. Since then the demand for loans has far exceeded expectations. Last October, in response to

that demand, we increased the allocation for the first year from £50m to £100m; but with 2,700 loans worth almost £100m already approved after only nine months, some further increase is desir-

able.
Accordingly, I propose to increase the amount which the participating institutions may lend to £150m for the first year. In addition a further £150m will be available for loans under the scheme during its second year, to

June 1983.

I also propose that the limits for the "small companies" rate of corporation tax should go up again from £80,000 to £90,000, and from £200,000 to £225,000. This will mean that this Government has increased the lower limit by 80 per cent and the upper limit by more than 150 per cent.

As a further help for new businesses, the period for income and corporation tax relief for pre-trading expenditure will be extended from one to three

many MPs, I know, have been impressed by the value of the work done by local enterprise agencies. These agencies depend in the main on businesses already established in the local community. They clearly play a valuable part in helping small local firms to start and to prosper.

prosper.

I therefore propose to allow businesses to deduct for tax purposes the contributions they make to certain enterprise agencies, which concentrate on helping small firms.

I hope this measure will encourage more widespread support for such agencies. The relief will be available from March 31 and will run for 10

years. On VAT, I have two principal On VAI, I have two principal changes to propose. The registration threshold will be increased from £15,000 to £17,000. And I propose to introduce VAT relief for services supplied before registration. This measure, and the extension of relief for one-trading expenditure, will sure, and the extension of fener for pre-trading expenditure, will reduce the costs of starting a

reduce the close of the day new business.

The total revenue cost of these measures to help small firms is about £80m in a full year. about £80m in a full year.

I also want to make it easier for those who have recently left school or college to start a business. Hitherto they have not been able to qualify for the so-called 714 certificates under the called 714 certificates under the construction industry tax deduction scheme. The present system, designed to prevent tax evasion, may actually keep young people out of work as sub-contractors in the industry.

The certificates are widely used in the industry but the size of the property of the certificates are widely used in the industry but the size of the certificates are widely used in the industry but the

existing rules require an individ-ual to show that he already has ual to show that he already has three years good record as a taxpayer before he can secure a certificate. By definition, someone who has just left school or college cannot qualify under this three-year rule.

I now propose to change it, so as to enable school and college leavers to obtain special certifi-cates. I also propose a guarantee scheme which may help others to obtain these special certificates. Finally, the self-employed. A decade of inflation has eaten into the value of money which they the value of money which they had put aside to provide for their

I, therefore, propose to increase the limits on retirement crease the limits on retirement annuity relief for contributors who are now in their 50s and 60s: to 20 per cent for those born between 1916 and 1933; to 21 per cent for those born in 1914 or 1915; and to 24 per cent for those born in 1912 or 1913.

born in 1912 or 1913.

I also propose to alter the present restrictions on the relief to allow more self-employed people to benefit from these higher levels. These changes will cost £12m in 1982-83 and £25m in a full year. They will provide a significant improvement in the position of the older contributor whose lifetime savings have suffered particularly from high rates of inflation in the 1970s.

The self-employed play a key

role in the economy. Their contribution to its vitality, its adaptability, is apparent to all. Along with small businessmen, they fully merit this extra

**CAPITAL TAXES** CTT threshold

up to £55,000 I turn now to a part of our tax system which is impeding the efficient working of capital markets and doing injustice to individuals and businesses alike:

the capital taxes.

There is room for wide differences of view about the principle of taxing capital. But there is no case whatever for maintaining a system of capital taxes which, by holding back business success and penalizing personal endeavour, does serious economic and social damage.

In each of the last two the capital taxes.

In each of the last two Budgets, we have taken signifi-cant steps to reduce such damage. I propose carrying this damage. I propose carrying this process a stage further today.

The threshold for capital transfer tax will now be increased to £55,000. The rate bands which apply above the thresholds have remained virtually unaltered since the tax was introduced in 1975. It is time they

introduced in 1975. It is time they were extended.

Under the new scale, details of which will appear in the FSBR. the top rate of tax will be reached at £2.5m. In real terms, this is still not as high as the figure set by my predecessor, when he introduced the tax, in 1975. The lifetime scale will be improved to a similar extent. The cost this year will be £35m: and in a full year £85m.

I also propose that the

year 'E85m.

I also propose that the indexation principles, already applied to income tax allowances, should in future apply as well to the CTT thres: pold and bands.
I should add that it is my intention that the Finance Bill should deal with the new regime for settled property. Draft clauses were published in December. The comments we have received will help us to clarify and improve the provisions. They

received will help us to clarify and improve the provisions. They have more than justified this exercise in open Government. I am grateful to all those who have contributed.

There will also be a number of technical provisions related to the heritage. I have decided, in the light particularly of the reductions in the lifetime rates of charge I made last year, not to

currency accounts belonging to individuals who have no connexion with the United Kingdom should not be caught by the CTT. It is important for London's rollover relief will be available on should not be caugin by the State of the important for London's position as the world's leading financial centre that this matter should be cleared up.

I now come to the incidence of

capital gains tax on inflationary gains. This is a matter which has rightly given rise to a great deal of discontent. No one has yet succeeded in finding a solution to

Innumerable proposals for full indexation, for tapering and other ingenious devices have other ingenious devices have been put forward. None, unfortunately, overcame all the practical difficulties. I cannot, however, allow this injustice to continue, It is intolerable for people to be permanently condemned to pay tax on gains that are apparent but not real — that exist only on paper.

exist only on paper.

I propose, therefore, that, as from this April, gains, including those of companies, will, in principle, be calculated after taking account of inflation which occurs after that date. No relief will, however, be given in respect of the first wear of ownership. will, nowever, be given in respect of the first year of ownership.

The problem we seek to solve is one which relates essentially to assets held for a period of years, and it would not be appropriate to extend relief to assets bought and sold within a comparatively short period of time.

Because we have not found it

Because we have not found it Because we have not found it possible to extend the new scheme to cover past gains, I propose also that the exempt slice should be increased to 15,000. That is the best solution to the problem of the and will simplify administration both for the taxpayer and the Revenue. For the future, I intend that this threshold too should be statutorithreshold too should be statutori

threshold too should be statutorily indexed.

There will be no revenue cost in the coming year. In 1983-84 the cost of these two measures will be £55m. But this ought not to be looked

at as a measure of the cost to the Exchequer. It is rather a measure of the tax which ought never to have been levied in the first place. This change is no more than simple justice, which should be welcomed on all sides of the House be welcomed on all sides of the House.

The benefit of these measures will be of substantial help to business as well as the individual. They will significantly increase the attraction of equities to United Kingdom taxpayers. One result should be that companies can raise more equity at lower cost than would previously have been possible. An increase in the scale of equity issues by the attraction of equities to United Kingdom taxpayers. One result should be that companies can raise more equity at lower cost than would previously have been possible. An increase in the scale of equity issues by companies will help to reduce quence, rise by £110 to £380. Set

I also propose a number of other specific changes: in future, rollover relief will be available on compulsory purchase: and, com-pleting our policy of avoiding a double charge to CGT and CIT on the one event, rollover relief will also be available on assets coming out of trust. These proposals involve no cost this coming year and a cost of £11m in 1983-84.

in 1983-84.

I believe that these changes, taken rogether, will be widely welcomed as a further major reform of the capital taxes.

**INCOME TAX** Allowances to be raised

But for the vast majority of individuals what really matters is income tax. And income tax is far and away the biggest source of Government revenue. This year about 26 million income taxpayers will contribute, in round figures, about £30,000m to

round rigures, about 230,000m to the Exchequer.

Quite rightly, people look for some reduction in their own tax burden. As I have explained at the outset, and demonstrated by my own proposals, the para-mount aim of this Budget is to help industry, to encourage business, to create jobs. But I want also to assist people directly, The one helps the other. People need industry: but industry also needs people — as workers, as customers, as investors. We remain firmly committed as ever, over the years, to reduce the burden of direct taxation. It is essential to do so: to improve incentives: to remove disincentives: to reduce the

disincentives: to reduce the poverty trap.

There are always, of course, competing arguments as to whether one should reduce the rates of income tax or raise the thresholds at which people pay tax. Any Chancellor would like to be able to do both. But this year, given my principal aim, I have had to make a choice.

We have already reduced the

We have already reduced the basic rate of tax from 33 per cent to 30 per cent, and reduced the higher rates of tax as well. I propose, therefore, to concentrate the relief that is available this year on raising the tax thresholds.

The single personal allowages.

too will the widow's bereavement allowance. And there will be corresponding increases in the age allowances, the higher rate threshold and bands, and the investment threshold for the investment on ichless income surcharge. Effect will be given to changes under PAYE as from the first pay day after April

These increases are up to two percentage points more than the percentage points more than the 12 per cent required to take account of inflation in 1981. They are worth £1,800m this year and almost £2,500m in a full year.

As a result some 1,200,000 people who would have paid tax next year will not now have to do so. This news will be very welcome both to the House and to the country at large. He said that he wanted justice

to the country at large.
In framing this year's Budget it has been my purpose to give as much encouragement as I believe we can afford to an economy which is now moving in the right To hearken to the voices that

To hearken to the voices that urge us only to "borrow, borrow," would perform no service to British industry or to the unemployed. On the contrary, it would lead only to the dead end of a plummeting exchange rate or a rocketing rate of interest — or both of interest — or both. Better by far to secure, as I have done, a prospective level of borrowing that is below that of the year now ending — and so to

mainusin our progress towards each of my three earlier Budgets, to achieve substantial tax reforms, to promote the wider ownership of wealth, and to encourage the productive private sector, which in these past three years has made giant strides towards the restoration of our reputation as a trading nation.

This is a Budget that will give confidence at home that growing markets will be there for those prepared to go out and win them and so a better prospect of employment oppertunities for those who look only for the chance to work; and confidence abroad, ther Reignin terms.

chance to work; and confidence abroad, that Britain stays on course, to put a dismal record of performance behind us, once and for all. This Budget us designed to

give that double boost to confidence. I commend it to the House and to the nation.

The Chancellor spoke for one hour and 50 minutes.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions. Transport, Continuation of Bud-set debate. Lords (2.30): Debate

# on jobless

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab) said the Chancellor showed in this speech a nice discrimination because he hurried over the general matters concerned with the monetary and economic strategy of the Government. He was wise in that, it was the policies he introduced in previous Budgets which had so sorely contributed to the situation.

for the Exchequer. The more we look at it and examine this Budget and his previous Budgets (Mr Foot continued) we will discover that what is wanted is not justice for the Chancellor but mercy for the Chancellor, and that is what he does not deserve. He has a difficulty. He has to steer first between the prejudices of Mrs Thatcher and the prejudices of Mrs Thatcher, and it is a difficult course to steer.

Her moods change. Sometimes she is her gay, exhilarating, galvanising self, and the next moment she may be plunged into insipated Pymism.

If anybody wants to know what that means ther gays take a leaf-

If anybody wants to know what that means they can take a look at him at this moment. It means a general feeling: "Well, we cannot do much about it now boys. We have to put up with her for another period. No chance of doing anything until after the general election. Let's just grin and bear it even if we cannot understand what the Chancellor has to say".

The Chancellor had not by any means dealt with the major concerns facing the country. The budget's major defect was that it showed no proper understanding of the scale of the caustrophe which had befallen Britain.

The latest scheme to help employment looked a pretty miserable, squalid affair, cooked up at the last moment. It seemed to have come from the employment department, too. The Covernment in the nast three Covernment in the nast three The Chancellor had not by any no nave come from the employ-ment department, too. The Government, in the past three years, had done immense damage to the whole of the arrangements for training. The number of apprentices was lower than in the whole of Britain's modern history.

history.

The major defect of the proposals today was that they took no account of the huge, real

year. One in eight of the labour force was out of work Last year the Opposition prophesied that the country was heading for three million, and heading for three munon, and their proposals been taken up this could have been avoided. But the Tories had denied the most

prophesy. Perhaps the most disturbing aspect of the last year had been the rapid rise in the number of long-term unem-ployed. Those out of work for a year or more had risen from just under 500,000 to one million. In the two years since the Government took office, output had fallen by six per cent. That was the real test by which the budget should be judged. That was the kind of problem the budget should have been tack-

budget should have been tackling, but it went no way to
dealing with the problem on that
scale. Only the driest of "wets"
would take that view.

Atthough the details would be
worked out over the next few
days of debate, he estimated that
in order to make good what had
been taken out of the economy in
the autumn there would have to
be expansion of around £5,000m;
but the present proposals would
achieve nothing like that.

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There were items contributed to a reflationary situation, such as the reduction in the National Insurance contribution, which the Opposition favoured, but it would provide navoured. But it would provide nothing like the total amount which should have been made available and taken together with the measured of the autumn, it was on balance a deflationary package which was more likely if anything to add to unemployment rather than reduce it.

That was a policy which Mrs Thatcher: demanded that no Chancellor should pursue. The Budget was far from being one which dealt with the problems facing the nation or which faced

facing the nation or which faced the mammoth task.

This is (he said) a Budget of threads and patches. After a while the only person who will be enthusiastic about it will be that wandering minstrel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is a Budget which fails to match the reality of our problem and which fails to look at the mass of human misery involved in unemployment figures on this scale. It is a Budget which does not measure in any sense the enormous task which faces this nation.

We have to set about that task as speedily as we can. The first

as speedily as we can. The first necessity for the recovery of this country is that we should remove not merely the Chancellor of the total of unemployment. On February 11 there were 3,044 878 registered unemployed, an increase of almost 600,000 in a crease of almost 600,000 in a

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# No let-up signalled to the tight rein on public cash

Public spending in the The Chancellor yesterday coming financial year is announced increases in public predicted to be £114,980m, or lic spending of £350m in the The Government's revised expenditure plans for Total public sector capital expenditure in 1982-83 is 1982-83 covered in the cash announced to be about the same (£111/b) as expected in out turn for the present The latest spending plans financial year. The figure for are the first to be provided 1982-83 is £250m lower than wholly in cash terms. The shown in the White Paper on Government has scrapped the Expenditure published yes system previously used for terday, which does not take planning public spending in account of various measures volume terms, which had announced in the Budget.

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1982 and 1983 is

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sequent years is also pre-dicted to be lower, by about for yesterday's measures, verpendiume in 1983-84 will (compared with the intended much it intends to spend in plans for the coming year) to cash and then decides what £120,490m and by a further 6 goods and services this will per cent in 1984-85 to permit it to buy. This change means that spending plans

Main features of the Government's plans for ex-penditure in 1982-83 were announced by the Chancellor on December 2, 1981. This White Paper now gives a fuller account of the plans for the years 1982-83 to 1984-

The planning total for 1982-83 is £115bn, some £5bn higher than the cash equiva-lent of the programmes set out in the last White Paper, and some £9bn higher than the expected outturn for 1981-82. The planning totals for 1983-84 and 1984-85. £121bn and £128bn respect ively, are provisional and will the elderly.

be reviewed in the 1982. The increase of 2870m in be reviewed in the 1982.

In 1981-82 the total outturn is expected to exceed plan by in the last White Paper that, nearly £1 hbn, chiefly in for these long-term benefits for which the Covernment current expenditure. This has been taken into account in deciding the appropriate figures in this White Paper for 1982-83 onwards. The plans have been increased in other areas, notably nationalised industries finance; employment services and defence. These increases have been partly offset by reductions elsewhere.

Cash planning
Public expenditure is now planned in cash, not in the constant prices used in previous White Papers. The cash plans embody the prin-ciple, already well established in the system of cash limits, that levels of service must be determined in the light of the finance available:

1981 was a transitional year. The starting point for the 1981 public expenditure survey was the constant price ("volume") plans of the March 1891 White Paper, converted into cash in the

changes summarised below. Some of the changes included allowance for pay and price movements expected to differ from the general factors used to revalue the previous plans. The services which can be provided within these cash totals will depend on the actual movements of

1982 public expenditure sur-

about 9.2 per cent higher in coming year, offset by cuts cash terms than the likely in spending elsewhere.

been in existance for nearly Spending in the two sub-equent years is also pre-governments have decided acted to be lower, by about how many miles of road and £700m, than shown in the how many new hospitals they White Paper. After allowing planned to build and then worked out the cost. expenditure in 1983-84 will Under the new system, the rise 4.8 per cent in cash Government decides how

Changes since the

previous White Paper Since the previous White Paper, the programme plans the redundance of the programme plans the redundance of the plans the programme plans the redundance of the programme plans the plans the programme for the programme plans the redundance of the programme plans the programme pla same at £115b.

Social security

By far the largest single programme is social security, which accounts for over onequarter of the total Nearly all of this expenditure is on benefits, and about half is for

the plans for 1982-83 results chiefly from three factors. First, the decision announced for these long-term benefits for which the Government has given a pledge of full price protection during the life of the present Parliament, the shortfall of 2 per cent in the 1981 uprating will be made good in the 1982 uprating. Second, a level of unemployment somewhat higher than previously assumed Third, a higher estimate of the proportion of the unemployed likely to claim supplementary benefit. Provision is transferred from

the housing to the social security programme because of the Government's proposals to introduce a new scheme for housing benefit. · For the social security projections, prices were assumed to rise by 10 per cent between November 1981 and November 1982, and by 6 per cent and 5 per cent respectively in the next two years. It has also been assumed proviiss also been assumed provi-sionally that unemployment (Great: Britain, excluding school leavers etc) would average 2.6m in 1981-82, and

way explained in this White 2.9m a year thereafter. This is not a forecast or a The Government then took prediction. If developments on pay and the world econable, there is a reasonable prospect that unemployment levels in the later years may turn out to be somewhat lower than has been as-

Employment The Prime Minister anat the actual movements of nounced on July 27 1981 an increase of £650m in planned.

The starting point for the expenditure in 1982-83 on special employment and training measures, mainly for young people and the Job Release Scheme. Total spend-

ing on these measures will be £1,500m in 1982-83. There is

also increased provision for the redundancy fund in 1982-83, and in future years for

the new youth training scheme and other training

Provision for defence is

intended to reflect the Government's firm decision

to aim for real increases in-

the region of 3 per cent a

year in line with the NATO

target. Additional provision has been made for 1982-83

and the subsequent two years

to cover the cost of carrying forward the 1981 armed

forces' pay award and to provide for the restructuring

Planned expenditure on

health is being increased by £80m in 1982-83, after taking

account of savings of £27m through increased efficiency.

This allows for demographic

change and some improve-ment in standards, including

advances in technology. The

net increase is reduced by

receipts from increased char-

The increase of £110m in

the Home\_Office plans for

1982-83 reflects the Govern-ment's continuing commit-

services. The plans allow for

an increase in police man-

power from about 118,000 in March 1981 to virtually full

establishment two years lat-er. Extra spending on prison

current expenditure. The programme takes account of

Local authority expen- GDP

building is also planned.

Law and order

of the defence programme.

1982-83 onwards are higher than the cash equivalent of planned to be about the same (£11½) as expected in those in the March 1981 White Paper. For 1982-83, as 1981-82. Expenditure on construction is expected to already announced, the planning total is £115b, some rise by 13 per cent to £10½b. The output from housing £5b more than the earlier plans. For 1883-84 and 1984- investment in 1982-83 should be higher than in 1981-82. 85 the provisional planning totals are £121b and £128b There should be a slight increase in the work done on respectively. These plans are in cash, not in the water and sewerage projects in 1982-83 compared with constant prices used in previous White Papers. 1981-82. Nationalised industries' investment (including constant prices used in previous White Papers.

1981-82. Nationalised industries' investment (including that financed from their own resources) is planned to

local authority current expenditure (£1.3b), national be over £7½ in 1982-83, 23 per cent higher than ised industries' total net external finance (£1.3b), expected in 1981-82 and 40 per cent higher than in social security (£0.9b), employment services (£0.8b) 1980-81. In these ways the Government is planning for and defence (£0.5b).

1981-82 will come out at a little more than £105,000m rather than the £107,000m expected. This is equivalent can be converted directly to The latest figures show that spending in the present year is likely to be a little to about 45 per cent of total output. That is the highest lower than was foreseen as recently as December. It appears that expenditure in

office.

Nationalised industries

Total net external finance for the nationalised indus-

tries has been substantially increased compared with previous plans, by £1.3b in 1982-83, about half the increase for which the indus-

tries bid. As a result of the increase, the industries' planned investment in 1982-83 is over £7½b, which is higher than the cash equivalent of the plans in the previous White Paper, even though they expect substan-

though they expect substantially lower internal resourc-

A general cut in the cash

equivalent of the previous

plans has been made in almost all expenditure sub-

ject to cash limits, mostly of

at least 2 per cent and in

some cases substantially

more. The main exception is

As part of this cut, savings

have been made on central government staff and other

administrative costs, includ-

reduction in civil service

planned will contribute towards these savings. Sav-

ings are also to be made through increased NHS

The cut in cash-limited

environmental services, but

because tender prices have fallen, this should have no

Public expenditure and

The ratio of total public

planned

efficiency.

and trunk roads.

Provision for education is substantially affected by the increase in local authority mostly in transport and other current are cast-limited expenditure applies also to certain capital expenditure increase in local authority

the continuing decline in the school population up to age 16. Additional provision is being made for 16-19 year and trunk roads water and

The increased provision expenditure (including debt for local authority current interest) to GDP in 1980-81

olds in schools and colleges, and frunk roads, was and for the restructuring of sewerage works, etc.

accommodation. The

numbers already

es than then forecast.

Reductions

Below are extracts from the Budget docu-

83," published by HMSO, price £4.15.

ment"The Government's Expenditure Plans 1982-

the last full financial year public spending, and any before the Government took unexpected expenditure before the Government took unexpected

Among the changes announced yesterday was an increase in the Contingency proportion since 1975-76 and Reserve. This is used as an compares with 41 per cent in instrument for controlling Reserve. This is used as an

For the first time, the

White Paper plans for the year ahead (1982-83) can be

translated directly into cash

limits. The vast majority are

on voted expenditure and published in the estimates.

figures for the coming year.
They will not normally be

revised during the year. Any

increase in expenditure which is decided will be

40 per cent of public

expenditure is directly cash-

limited. Another 40 per cent consists of "demand deter-

mined" services where, once

policy and rates of payments have been determined, expen-

the Government's main con-

Contingency reserve

authorities

for 1983-84.

Staffing

Cash limits are the control

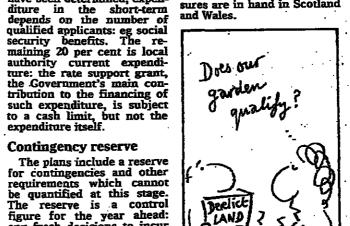
comes from it. The reserve is increased to £4,000m in 1983-84 and to £6,000m in 1984-85. The Government's priorities, as reflected in the plans in the White Paper,

further reduction is planned to 630,000 by the end of 1983-84, a total reduction of 14 per tent. The civil service will then be smaller than at any time since the end of the Second World War. Manand Wales. In some cases the increases have been partly offset by savings of other services in the programme.

and the curbing of public expenditure.

Cash limits power in the armed forces is

in 1982). An increase in services to patients in the NHS implies some increase in manpower. Between 1979 and 1981, total manpower in the NHS is estimated to have increased by some 40,000 (full-time equivalents), about 5 per cent. A breakdown by manpower category is not yet available for 1981, but nearly 80 per cent of the increase between 1979 and 1980 was for manpower directly incharged to the contingency volved in patient care. In England the Government has set a target of a 10 per cent reduction over the next three years in NHS management costs as a proportion of NHS resources. Comparable measures are in hand in Scotland



any fresh decisions to incur expenditure which cannot be accommodated within existing programmes will be contained within the reserve. For 1981-82 the reserve was Local authorities' man-£2,500m. It is now expected power in Great Britain has to be underspent by some £900m, a partial offset to the en reduced by over 70,000 large overspend by local saving so far in local auth-orities' manpower is, proset at £2,250m. For the later years the greater uncertainty requires a bigger reserve to portionately, less than half the reduction in the civil make the planning total realistic. Contingency re-serves of £4bn and £6bn service. Further savings are envisaged in the expenditure plans. The largest reduction respectively have been provided in 1983-84 and 1984-85. has been in the education service: manpower fell by nearly 60,000, or 5 per cent between 1979 and 1981, but These figures will be re-viewed in the 1982 survey, before the control total is set this service still employs nearly half of local government workers. The staff employed on law, order and protective services increased by 11,000 (4 per cent) over this period, and further slight increases are planned.

cent of total public expendinationalised industry figures their own choices

defence, health, employment services and law and order. It the wages and salaries and increases in priority spend-ing, a general cut was being made in almost all cash-limited spending, mostly of about 2 per cent, (and in some cases substancially more). This includes savings on staff and other administrative costs of central government. Savings are also to be made through increased efficiency in the health service, and reductions have been made in some planned capital spending. But the recent fall in tender prices means that there should be no significant effect on the previous plans for the amount of work to be carried out in 1982-83.

increases in public spending in 1982-83 will be chiefly on was announced in December other current forms of that to, allow for some spending rather than on capital projects. While cur-rent spending is planned to rise by 8.05 pert cent, capital expenditdure will go up by less thabn 1 per cent.

he White Paper says that the Government will continue to give priority to worthwhile capital projects wherever this can be done within the overall public spending overall public spending totals. The main changes in current spending between the coming year and the present one are a fall in housing subsidies and and increase in social security benefits, largely as a result of incresases in pension

ture; in many programmes the proportion is much higher. Labour costs are also an important component in the cost structure of the nationalized industries. Within a framework of cash planning, excessive expendi-ture on pay reduces the money available to finance to be reduced by up to 19,500 by 1986 (6 per cent less than investment or services to the

Capital and current expenditure The Government continue to give priority to worth-while capital projects wher-ever this can be done within the overall public spending The main changes in current expenditure between 1981-82 and 1982-83 are a fall

in housing subsidies, and the increase in social security benefits ("current grants to persons") chiefly as a result of increases in pension payments. Provision in 1982-83 for pay and related costs reflects the saving in public services manpower mentioned above, and the general allowance of 4 per cent for pay increases.

apitalexpenditure in 1882-3 (which is defined to include nationalized industries' borrowing for whatever purpose it is used) is planned to be about £11½b, about the same as in 1981-82. Total construction expenditure, including investment on construction planned by the nationalized

Because current expenditure, and hence the total, will increase, capital expenditure in 1982-83 is expected to account for 10% per cent of total spending compared with 11% per cent in 1981-82. The figures need to be seen

in the context of the industries' aggregate capital requirements. The industries' been reduced by over 70,000 plans for fixed asset spend-(full-time equivalents), or 3 ing total over £71/2b in 1982-per cent, between March 1979 83, nearly one-third by Brinearly one-third by British Telecommunications. The figures for 1981-82 and future years exclude the external financing of the National Freight Company Limited, in which the Government sold all its shares in 1981-82. The figures for 1983-84 and 1984-85 exclude the external financ-Oil Corporation and the British Transport Docks tion that shares in BTDB and in the upstream business of brioc will be sold in 1982-83 and that control of these

> Because of uncertainties about timing, no allowance has been made in the

for the effectss of other sales in the special disposals programme.
Almost all the industries

wer internal resources than forecast prieviously, largely because demand and there-fore revcenue have been lower. The industries aggregate external financing needs are still expected to decline over the survey period, but from a higher base rate and moer gradually. Even so the industries as a whole are expected to finance two thirds or more of their investment from internally generated funds.

These plans depend on the industries making major efforts to bring current costs above all wage costs, under control, in the way that privvate sector companies are having to do. Failure to do this is likely to mean either higher prices or less investment.

In 1980-81 local authorities in Great Britain spent E1,050m (6 per cent) more for current expenditure relevant for grant. In 1981-82 local authorities' budgets totalled £1,700m (9 per cent) above the Government's plans. As a result the Secretaries of State for the Environment and for Scotland have proposed to reduce Rate Support Grant for 1981-82 by £250m; the precise amount will depend on the industries, is expected to rise eventual overspend. In Wales from £9b to £10%, an increase spending is estimated to be close to plans, and the Secretary of State for Wales will consider whether Rate Support Grant should be reduced there when actual expendture by Welsh local authorities in 1981-82 is known.

Local authority current expenditure in 1982-83 in this White Paper is some £1.3b based on previous plans. Overspending by local auth-orities in 1981-82 meant that they would not be able to get down to the levels previously planned for 1982-83. The new higher plans for 1981-82. Allowing for pay and price increases, local authorities will have to make significant within the new plans.

The Government attach the utmost priority to achieving these targets for local government current expendisettlements for 1982-83 and this White Paper set out the Government's views on the levels of expenditure on local taking the necessary steps to realise these plans it is for local authorities to make

for local authority current interest) to GDP in 1980-81 expenditure involves increases in those programmes the ratio is expected to be which include both local authority and central governeral fall in GDP and the increase in public expenditure imparticular transport, other environmental services, law and security). In 1982-83 the ratio order, education, personal is expected to fall because of social services, and Scotland the expected real rise in GDP

TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME &m CASH

and the second s	1976–77 ontiurs	1977–78 outturn	1978–79 outturn	1979–80 outturn	1,980-81 outturn	1981–82 estimated outturn	1982–83 plans	1983-84 plans	
Defence	6,183	_ 6,820	7,495	9,226	11,178	12,634	14,103	15,300	16,440
Overseas aid and other overseas services  Overseas aid  Net payments to EC institutions  Other overseas services	503 220 316	602 555 427	723 731 378	802 851 454	919 288 508	989 45 613	973 500 666	1,040 580 700	1,110 600 740
Agriculture, fisheries, food and forestry	995	884	830	1,038	1,384	. 1,557	1,534	1,490	1,500
Industry, energy, trade and employment	3,093	2,248	3,048	2,892	4,190	5,602	5,845	4,860	· 5,030
Тганзросі	2.349	2,273	2,452	2,972	3,487	3,922	4,160	4,340	4,490
Housing	3,805	3,569	3,716	4,699	4,675	3,320	3,480	2,760	2,860
Other environmental services	2,051	2,157	2,448	2,873	3,377	3,471	3,747	3,870	4,030
Law, order and protective services	1,678	1,798	2,041	2,586	3,180	3,747	4,108	4,450	4,700
Education and science, arts and libraries,	6,982	7,338	8,094	9,350	11,376	12,362	12,754	13,110	13,410
Health and personal social services	5,937.	6,540	7,425	8,899	11,366	12,764	13,633	14,480	15,250
Social security	11,603	13,905	16,425	19,400	23,440	28,618	32,030	33,500	35,400
Other public services	735	761	821	969	1,213	1,333	1,370	1,520	1,610
Common services	708	770	857	1,013	1,103	1,599	1,633	1,800	1,930
Scotland	3,060	3,234	3,679	4,423	5,292	5,722	6,062	6,270	6,490
Wales	1,248	1,311	1,488	1,769	2,124	2,288	2,423	2,500	2,610
Northern Ireland	1,627	1,814	2.134	2,449	2,902	3,276	3,546	3,780	3,990
Government lending to nationalised industries	284	-218	693	1,857	2,276	1,816	1,114	1,260	1,140
Adjustments		. •	•.						
Nationalised industries' net overseas and market borrowing(1)	1,269	923	458	-321	-148	202	-180	50	-370
Special sales of assets		-548	•••	999	-356	-50	-600	-600	600
Contingency reserve			·:.	:		300	2,250	4,000	6,000
Planning total	54,649	57,162	65,934	77,201	93,475	106,130	115,150	121,070	128,370

PLANNING TOTAL &m CASH

The Government intends a continuing saving in public service manpower. The civil

service has been reduced from 732,300 in April 1979 by

nearly 8 per cent to 675,400 in January 1982, the smallest

total for nearly 15 years. A

	1976–77 outturn	1977-78 outturn	197879 outturn	1979-80 outturn	1980-81 outturn	1981–82 estimated outturn	1982–83 plans	1983-84 plans	1984–85 plans
Public expenditure programmes					•			· .	
Central government (including government finance for nationalised industries)	36,498	39,497	46,471	55,715	67,701	77,819	84,127	) .	
2. Local authorities	15,812	16,305	17,993	21,583-	25,109	26,471	28,036	117,630	123,340
3. Certain public corporations' capital expenditure	1,070	986	1,013	1,223	1,469	1,387	1,517	<u> </u>	
Adjustments							_		
<ol> <li>Nationalised industries' net overseas and market borrowing(')</li> </ol>	1,269	923	458	-321	-448	202	-1 <b>80</b>	50	370
5. Special sales of assets (net)	•	-548		-999	-356	-50	-600	-600	-600
6. Contingency reserve	•					300(°)	2,250	4,000	6,000
7. Planning total	54,649	57,162	65,934	77,201	93,475	106,130	115,150	- 121,070	128,370
8. Percentage change on previous year		+4.6	+15.3	+17.1.	+21,1	+13.5	+8.5	+5.i	+6.0
Memorandum items			· · · ·		-	•			
A. Debt interest - net(*) - gross(*) (not included above)	1,423 6,429	1,842 7,222	2,384 8,351	3,714 10,585		6,200 14,400	6,500 15,500	7,000 16,000	7,500 16,500
Nationalised industries' total net borrowing (included in lines I and 4)	1,552	706	1,139	1,526	1,810	2,000	913	1,280	760

(1) Including other public corporations accorded similar treatment (see Part 5).

2) Amount shown is expected to be fully spent by the end of the year.

TWA to and through the USA

(')Including other public corporations accorded similar treatment (see Part 5).

Chicago non-stop.

Non-stop 747 service, departs 12.30 daily (except Mon. & Wed.). From £148.TWA also flies to over 50 cities throughout the USA.

You're going to like us

by Enoch Powell

Rab Butler was a large man. He was large in frame: those who knew him only from photographs or television were surprised, on meeting him, to encounter so lofty a figure. He was large in achievement: for years he moved from one commanding position to another in British government. He was large in mind and spirit, contemplating men and politics with a and comprehensive outlook.

Among the swarm of those who, in their own or others' estimation, might or should have been prime ministers, he was the genuine article. The key to his public character is to be found in the dignity and self-control with which he thrice saw the prize snatched away. I have a right to say so;

for I was one of two men who, regardless of consequences, would not submit to serve in a government which we were convinced personal and public destiny had marked out R. A. Butler to lead.

Born in 1902 and saddled from boyhood with the disabling results of an injury, he missed — and I helieve he was always conscious of having missed — the privilege of wearing uniform in either war. That was mere chance; but to some of us it was a chance that seemed to match an aspect of his character. He was not the kind of man for whom any cause — not which Rab belonged, I do even his own — was worth fighting to the death, worth bition and pride are universal human qualities.

But the premiership, unlike put him in the rank not of the priesthood of the grove the successful political at Nemi, is not the preserve careerists but of those of those who have slain figures, commoner in the their predecessor or their eighteenth than in the rivals. Nobody who observed Rab Butler in adminministration or in Cabinet lives in seeing that could doubt his capacity for government. Nobody who heard Rab Butler interpret the Consequence of the Conseq heard Rab Butler interpret Every office and every the Conservative Party to phase of politics was a itself and to the country challenge to qualities of could doubt that he understood and represented the a demand upon industry meaning and purpose of Conservatism in a way that telling us this about himself none of his contemporaries did. To call him a "great public servant" is not cliche: it is an accurate identification of his attitude of mind and of the stronger possible", the analysis and possible, of analysis and possible. and of the weaker sides of



'Rab's departure from politics 17 years ago left a void that has not been filled . . . What a different and better House

of Commons, what a different Conservative Party it would have been if his intellect . . . had been

available longer

in that place?

which Rab belonged, I do risking everything.

When in 1963 a different man would have fought, and won, Rab chose not to.

sal human qualities, and Rab possessed them too; but his tenure of nearly all the major offices of state

nineteenth century, who found work to do all their

mind and temper as well as and endurance. Rab was the plan of action which will enable society and the will enable society and the nation to cope not unsucexamples of the category cessfully with each suc"great public servant" to ceeding predicament.

It is a business of intel-lect as well as of instinct; and in the sense that he revelled in applying to affairs of state his excep-tional powers of mind, R.A. tional powers of mind, R.A. Butler was rightly classed as an intellectual. But his intellect was essentially practical in its bent: his was not a speculative mind, like Salisbury's or even Gladstone's. This is why I think his later years as Master of Trinity were not his happinest Characteristically. piest. Characteristically, and herein too a "public servant", he had decided to "call it a day" when after 1964 long years in opposition loomed ahead. He would take his conge and not stay around to fight on not stay around to fight on against years and rising odds. I remember, as the only non-member of his family privileged to be with him in the Lodge on the day

of his installation at Trin-ity, being struck by the impression of loneliness and unease: the academic world too was a world of the intellect, but it was not the world of his intellect of "the possible".
Rab's departure from politics 17 years ago left a void that has not been filled. He was only 62. What

House of Commons, what a different Conservative Party, it would have been, if his intellect, his Toryism and his knowledge of "the possible" had been available longer in that place, and if a whole parliamentary generation — parliatary generation — parliamentary generations are about half the length of natural generations — had not been deprived of his influence, and deprived what is more, of his wit.

I left the mention of his wit till last; but all who were devoted to Rab were affectionate admirers of his. "Rabbisms", remarks ap-parently innocuous or laudatory, which yet con-tained some adventitious phrase or adjective that set one wondering: "did he really mean that?" Of course he did. The "Rab-hism" was the ironical signature tune of a memor-able man powerful in mind able man, powerful in mind, shrewd in insight, faithful in service. His place in our history will not diminish as the years go by.

Part 4 of our series Four Cities, Four Crises, a study of Swansea, has been held over until next Wednesday because of Budget coverage.

# The best yet from Sir Geoffrey

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Practice does not make perfect for Sir Geoffrey Howe as a Budget producer, but it does make him better. Yesterday's Budget, unlike that of last year, contains nothing which will do actual harm to the prospects for economic recovery and quite a few things which will help. The key question for him and for the economy is whether the rest of the world will ablige with the private sector-led oblige with the private-sector-led growth on which he is clearly

depending.
The Budget, in tax terms, is cautious but not actively restrictive. Public borrowing is expected to be increased by about £1,300m as a result of the Chancellor's measures, almost exactly what had been expected. The relief has been concentrated on industry through cutting the National Insurance surcharge (NIS) which has long been top of everyone's list of measures to boost the number of jobs in the economy.

Ordinary taxpayers will get some help, because their allowances are being raised by two per cent more than the inflation rate, which will help living standards over the years ahead.

That is hardly enough to constitute a pre-election boom, but it ought to keep up the level of private consumption over the next year. This has become increasingly important for a whole range of consumer goods industries, whose attention to the case for cutting the tax that industry pays through the NIS has been weakened recently by the realization that many of their potential customers have begun to cut back their purchases because living standards have been falling. The reflation is smaller than most

outside economists would have

liked. Against a background of

brochure time in old England! Oh, those gorgeous

glossy holiday brochures.
"Come to Naughty Noumea!
Agile Algiers! Marvellous
Marbella! Bella Blackpool! as
irresistible as Elizabeth
Taylor on black silk sheets".

But seriously folks! Some-times the places look better on the brochure than in

reality. I come to you as your merry, friendly "I'm warning you" travel guide. Let us flip

the pages.
Of course! Villa holidays

on Rhodes! One-time pearl of the Aegean. Centre of Greek Classicism! Site of the

So, oft we jolly well went!
As dawn breaks at glitter

ing Gatwick we lug our own

cosy Captain's lounge? No.

Why? There isn't one. Four hours later our flight is

Colossus.

This Budget will be looked at

from both Keynesian and moneta-rist points of view. The Govern-

ment does not believe in the Keynesian arithmetic which will underly the claim of many that

the Budget still leaves them taking

a very tough stance indeed. Over the past two years, the Govern-ment has cut its borrowing even though the recession has got worse. It has gone on with the

process this year. But what is the picture like if it is looked at in the monetarist way the Government likes to do, through the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and the money supply?

and the money supply?
Here the picture switches from

being a very cautious nudge on

the accelerator to an abrupt U-turn. All of the basic principles of the strategy as originally set out

have been torn up. When MTFS was constructed in 1980, it had at its heart the belief that the authorities could control the money supply and could use one simple management of the belief that the authorities could control the money supply and could use one

simple measure (Sterling M3) to

tell them how well they were

doing. The original statement said that in 1982-3, this would be allowed to grow by only 5 to 9 per

"there would be no question of departing from the money supply

three million unemployed, it looks too small to have much impact.
But that fits in well with the
Government's theoretical view,
which is that in any case reflation
through cutting taxes or boosting policy, which is essential to the success of any anti-inflationary strategy. Yet that is exactly what it has spending cannot create extra output and jobs.

done. The excuse is that the system of banking is changing and that the new figures do not involve any loosening of policy. That is nonsense, and the Government program of the covernment of the covernment of the covernment of the covernment. ment presumably-knows that it is. When the original strategy was drawn up, the clear goal was that inflation should come down to low single figures by 1983. That is not in prospect, with money supply growing by between 8 and 12 per cent in the coming financial year and 7 to 11 per cent in the year beginning April 1983.

Much of the revision is simply a new realism from the Government. It now knows that inflation is not going to fall as fast as it wanted and it has wisely shifted in public stance now instead of its public stance now instead of waiting for an election year.
But there is more to it than
that. There is no longer any

pretence that one target for the money supply will tell you everything you need to know about the economy. Instead, there is to be a whole series of money supply

The one certain thing about all these various measures of money is that they will be moving in different directions at different

So when the Government says That policy said that the Government might have to change virtually everything in its hand-ling of the economy except that

along. In controlling the money supply, things are very like the circumstances which allowed Lloyd George to escape an angry mob. As one of his opponents ruefully commented on the failure to string him up: "Everybody's business is nobody's business." Many money supply targets are no

money supply targets.

The Government has, indeed, disengaged itself from its policy even more than that implies, for the figures for future years are specifically said to be open to change. Gone is the clear certainty that people need to be given detailed plans for the future to be sure that inflation will come

What the Government hopes is that people will believe that inflation is coming down because they see that it is. That is a more sensible way to proceed. It is a pity it took so long to get there.

Why is all this necessary? Because if there is going to be any recovery, the amount of money in the economy will have to go up. Companies will need to borrow as they build up their stocks and build up their work forces. That means the extra bank borrowing pushes up the money supply, as it has been doing at a rate of well over £1,000m a month in recent

Having been deeply worried about this growth in private sector bank borrowing, the Government has now decided to try to enjoy it. Although the level of public borrowing has been kept down, this has also meant, as critics of the Government always warned that it would, that the targets have had to be eased. The

quesion is how this will turn into higher growth for the economy.



### Glad you're not here Healthful Heathrow — 0600 — a magical Pakistani outbaggage as the merry porters are still in bed. To the heautiful British Airways desk — ah! The merry flight is delayed. Can we go to the — love, Spike

ready! Up and away — but!
over fun-filled Frankfurt, magnificent moonlit row we
our cheerful Captain tells us get a dying Greek taxi. At 3.30 the undercarriage is jam- am we reach lovely Lindos. We med, we must return to are met by a smiling drago-gleeful Gatwick"! Briefly, at man — a mixture of the 2.00 am the following morning Mafia, and the man from the we put down in romantic Pru. We carry our luggage Rhodes. through the "too-narrow-for-We go to our Avis "no- taxis-streets" to our "villa".
fuss-get-in-drive-away" girl Two "rooms", ample space
who is closed. After a for four midgets. By the time

we hang up our clothes it's down to one room for four midgets with agoraphobia. quitoes and 115°, hooray, our sun-soaked luxury holiday has started! We didn't have to get up in the morning, not like those poor Greek worklike those poor Greek work-men who roared by our arranged for fun and games! "villa" at 6.30 am on motor Hunt the Mercedes. First this

silencer. Refreshed by three and a half hours sleep, we race energetically to the beach wonder-world of fag ends, fag packets, plastic cups, tomato skins, coke tins, lemon peel etc. The night life - wow! Six restaurants and two discos - all playing different tunes — shattering the peace of the night. Still, I have my happy holiday earplugs! That was 1979. Comes 1980. Which glossy brochure this time? Ah! Terrific Tunis! Bulging belly dancers, the land of lotus eaters — ancient Carthage — cuss-cuss — camels, dates. We can't get these things in Finchley can we

post. . . see there . . . a family camped out by the news stands. "Flight BA 31 for Tunis is boarding now". Two hours and we are on the tarmac of El Aouina Airport in pelting sun-warmed rain. A welcoming Arab Customs official confiscates my cassette recorder, we have a rollicking fun-filled row. The carefully "phoned-in-ad-vance-paid-telex-confir-mation-self-drive-Mercedes"

tricycles with no exhaust kiosk — then that! Are we silencer.

Refreshed by three and a but no merry Mercedes. So, half hours sleep, we race energetically to the beach — those-bastards-double." taxi driver. Through the lovely litter strewn verges we go. Arriving at Skanes Palace on the sea, our bungalow has traditional non-working air We sleep with windows and

doors closed sucking, in the hot night air heavy with the erotic musk of anti-mosquito spray. My diary: Monday to Ras Dimas. Here, once stood a mighty Roman seagirt town. Now stand three Arab youths with spear guns who attack us, we just escape with our lives. We laugh gleefully at the pursuing Bedouins who shower us with pieces of ancient Thapsus... What fun explaining
to the grinning local police.
I'd never heard that sort of
abuse in Arabic before. I
could go on — I will — there
was Cheerful Corfu Villas
with half the light bulbs
missing — electrified taps —
burst plumbing — lovely diriburst plumbing — lovely dire-strewn beaches. Discos shat-tering the night — filled with tattooed drunks from Bir-mingham — Wae-upping, being sick.

Who said travel wasn't romantic anymore? I did.

Spike Milligan

### Washington

The town meeting in New England is one of the region's most historic institutions. The town elects its

The issues seldom interest meetings in 1945 voted over-anyone outside the immediate area. Yet when two-thirds of Vermont's 252 cities and United Nations. The rest of towns held meetings last the nation agreed with them. week, all three television Does it now? networks sent reporters and camera crews to cover them. states in the past two weeks. For this time the parochial gave way to the international: apart, I found undercurrents of ewer than 155 of the 185 of a growing anti-nuclear town meetings voted in movement. When I returned to Washington, one of the called for a mutual freeze by America and Russia on the in town said to me, before I production, testing and use had had time to relate my

In West Windsor the resolaldermen and selectmen as it ution was passed unanimoushas done for perhaps 350 ly. The vote in Northfield, years. It decides whether to one of the 22 towns where it buy another snowplough. It was rejected, was 86 to 85. A may vote to auction its old generation ago the town tramp house. The meeting is meetings showed a similar quite likely to recess at interest in and near unamidday for a hot dinner and nimity on an international question. The Massachusetts

Visiting four separate

he anti-nukes take off in small-town America It is not that they represent a majority, but that they reflect something else of importance.

Something for which one has waited in America for almost 15 years seems at last to be happening. Ever since the American armies in Vietnam recoiled from the Tet offensive in 1968 which in effect was the moment of defeat - one has expected a great national debate on the broad aims of American foreign policy.

The possibility that the present Administration might intervene with armed forces in El Salvador or elsewhere in Central America has revived all the old parallels

had had time to relate my cance, not only that Mr Salvador to the extent of own experiences, "The com- Alexander Haig, the Sec- Russian and Cuban pene-

# Henry Fairlie

retary of State, met the tration, using Nicaragua as Mexican Foreign Minister in their corridor, and he met a New York last Saturday, but that another early meeting is have made even a general scheduled. This is the first who had earned his rank on evidence that the Administ- the battlefield quail. ration, lacking any support for its own policy, is at all interested in the Mexican peace plan. The scepticism of the majority of the public, Congress and the press over El Salvador has forced the Administration to retreat.

Mr Haig bas suffered many humiliating days before Congress, but none more so than when he testified again last week. For what may well with Vietnam.

It is of immense signifiattributed the troubles in El

their corridor, and he met a wall of disbelief which might

Mr Reagan took a drubbing last week from almost every business organization on his budget. Even the executive committee of the powerful Roundtable, which represents 200 of the largest corporations, delivered its disapproval to the White House by hand. But that was not the unkindest cut. There used to be an advertisement, You have a friend at Chase Manhattan". I never found that I did; but does the Administration any more? Speaking for Chase Mansaid in Africa: "We have Administration found that we can deal with every local situation just about any government,

Manhattan. expressing their anxiety that

hattan, David Rockefeller again is the belief that the said in Africa: "We have Administration Administration measures every local situation in Africa by the simple rule that all provided that they are troubles are caused by orderly and responsible". Russian interference. This is That was bad enough. But he what Mr Reagan's erratically then went on to say that he strident rhetoric has done. did not consider African Informed and public opinion Marxism to be a threat to the interests either of the United world is no longer as simple States or American business, as that — Russia is not the He could not have made root of all disturbance — and himself more clear. Angola that is why we do not believe has a friend at Chase you."

That is why the national . This ought to have come as debate on foreign policy is no surprise. Many American now beginning. Wherever I companies doing business in went in the past two weeks, Africa have for long been people seemed to be interthe Administration might still wish to destabilize the Angolan regime. But businessmen as much as anyone are sceptical until it happens.

The cause of the scepticism to the economic fears of the sceptical until it happens.

The cause of the scepticism to the economic fears of the sceptical until it happens.

The cause of the scepticism to the economic fears of the sceptical until it happens.

The cause of the scepticism to the economic fears of the sceptical until it happens. ested only in their jobs. But I

everyone because it is the size of the military expenditure that is most criticized. Why is the military spend-

ing so large? The answer comes back more distinctly than one expected. The Administration is spending too much on arms because it has no foreign policy but to be anti-Russian and so

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Archite Saith

President Reagan has not yet in 15 months given a major speech on foreign policy, one that defines American objectives and the resources it will commit to meet them. Neither has his Secretary of State, nor has his Secretary of Defence. The national debate is beginning not because he has encouraged and is leading it but in the absence of such

## No confrontation on the

Alderson patch

of nuclear weapons.

Barry Pain, the hardline Chief Constable of Kent, has ducked a confrontation with John Alder-son, the liberal Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, on the contentious issue of community

The intriguing encounter, at Exeter University next Saturday, would have been impeccably Asderson regires next month, and the conference takes place the day after the name of his successor is announced from a short list of six.

Pain was invited as president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, many of whose members think Alderson a softy. Last year Pain claimed he had practised community policing for years, but did not spend all his years. shouting about it from rooftops.

Pain declined the invitation, pleading prior engagement, despite the fact that only last week Alderson carried his evanweek Alderson carried his evan-gelizing campaign on to Pain's own patch, with a lecture at the University of Kent. Now Devon and Cornwall's new Chief Con-stable-designate will hear his predecessor unchallenged ex-pounding the policy which is expected to lead him to a political career as a parliamentary candicareer as a parliamentary candidate for the Liberal-SDP alliance.

### THE TIMES DIARY



There has been some smoulderingly acrimonious correspondence between Monsignor Ralph Brown, general coordinator of Pope
John Paul II's visit
to Britain, and
Peter Bander van Duren, trustee
of the archive which controls the

copyright of the Pope's personal coat of arms.

A chastened Brown admits that "at the outset" he did not realize that the papal armorial bearings were copyright. They were designed by Archbishop Bruno Heim, the Pro-Nuncio to the Court of St. James, who is also the

Vatican's authority on heraldry. His Excellency's heraldic designs suggested to one reviewer that if God had not called Heim to His service, Walt Disney would have Bander van Duren, of the Lion

Archive which administers Heim's copyright, alleges that Brown and his business consultants, Mark McCormack' International Management Group, wanted to exploit the Pope's arms for commercial purposes. They deny ever having intended to use them themselves, and say that all impriving from and say that all inquiries from others interested in doing so are now being redirected to the Lion "We are not looking for Archive. "We are not looking trouble" says Brown meekly.

### With clear voice

Readers' distrust of newspapers' values and judgment will not be eased by Shiela Grant Duff's account of how she came to be the first British correspondent in Prague when appointed by The Observer in 1936. In her memoir of the prewar years, The Parting of the Ways, to be published by Peter Owen tomorrow, she re-ports her interview with the

foreign editor.
"I think we've got a correspondent in Prague", he said. "Oh no! I think he died, but if you should happen to meet him just say you're a correspondent and not the correspondent of The Oh. the correspondent of The Ob-

readers, he replied: "Oh, cows with five legs and that sort of

A seminar planned for London in May and entitled Strategies for Improving Energy Performance in Office Buildings is not, primarily office Bulaings is not, primarily at least, about stopping staff nodding off, it is about heating and lighting offices more efficiently, i.e. turning the heat down when you feel drowsy, and switching the light off before you so to steen go to sleep.

On deposit Spain's archaeologists are agog about the discovery of a bronze statue of a magistrate from

Granada, and a battle has already begun over its custody.

Workmen preparing to lay electricity cables on farm land near Pinar hit the statue — of a man in a toga more than five feet tall — which has been identified as dating from the second or third century AD.

The find, though clearly not as important as Italy's "Warriors of Riace", is considered significant because few bronze statues survive in Spain from the epoch, having usually been melted down in later ages.

Already baptised "the man in a toga of Periati", from the name the farm where it was found, the statue is in good condition except for a missing right

The battle is over the need to

ensure that it is properly pre-served. Archaeologists are aghast that the landowner has entrusted the statue to a local savings bank with an assurance that he will take steps for its preservation. The National Archaeological Museum in Madrid is anxious to acquire it, as is the local provincial archaeological

### Cutting

PHS asked Egon Ronay to review the Barbican Centre's carvery, the Cut Above. He writes:

Like mutton dressed up as lamb, this is a mediocre cafeteria about the discovery of a bronze under a thin cloak of a dolled-up Asked what aspects of Czechos-statue of a magistrate from restaurant. Furnished in garish, lovakia particularly interested his Roman times on a farm outside cyclamen (against red walls!), lit

with blinding harshness, yet with intimate" candles on the tables, it mixes self-service carving with waiter-service for the first and last courses; dinner-jacketed reception with an absence of cloakrooms! ("No, we cannot

cloakrooms! ("No, we cannot take your coats, but you can put them on the chairs next to you"). Excellent quality meat totally unseasoned and surrounded by gluey gravy, long-boiled cabbage, shrivelled tinned peas, soggy roast potatoes and cardboardhard Yorkshire pudding. The chef's all-pervading fetish must be gelatine, solidly surrounding the liver-sausage-like pate and the liver-sausage-like pate and stoutly supporting sickly apple tart and medicinal cheesecake alike. The unappetising cold table

anke. The unappetising cold table is sorry evidence of overcooking and a predilection for grey-coloured meat.

A rare opportunity unforgivably missed, for which the friendly, helpful staff, good coffee and prices are no consolation. (Dinner £8.25 plus 10 per cent services deinable wires cent service; drinkable wines around £5-£8).

### Late Bath

Bamber Gascoigne, the chairman of *University Challenge*, also publishes costly books about the historical prints of famous towns. Subscribers who order the book before it goes to press have their names printed at the front.

To date Twickenham has produced the highest number of subscribers, followed by Chelsea and Brighton. The list for Bath has just closed and Gascoigne admits: "Bath is trailing." What he would tell the town if it were a team of students embarrassing House of Commons, will post the



elt's all right.officer;

my friend and I were just

For the citizens of Bath - the only town in England inter-nationally famed for its architec-ture — the only hope is to order the book at pre-publication price (£95 in cloth, £235 in numbered morocco) before May 19.

The mountain bard Islwyn, as far as PHS knows the only British poet to have a local authority named after him, is to he further commemorated on the 150th anniversary of his birth. George Thomas, Speaker of the

first of the specially designed memorial envelopes issued by Isiwyn council and read the lesson at an anniversary service at St Theodore's church, Ynysddu, on April 3. Islwyn, the borough, it centred on Black-wood in Gwent, and dominated by Mynydd Islwyn, the mountain from which the poet, the Rev William Thomas took his bardic Islwyn, though not a native

Welsh speaker, wrote most of his poetry in Welsh and, won four chairs at Eisteddfodau in the 1870s. His greatest work, Yr Ystorm ran to more than 9,000 lines, inspired by the death of his fancee in 1853. There are plans to turn his burial place, bell Chapel, Cwmfelenfach, to an exhibition centre.

he official press agency in the nited Arab Emirates announces that the President, Shaikh Zaid bin Sultan al-Nahayan, has sent a cable of congratulations to President Hilla Limann of Ghana on his country's national day. It will not reach him. Limann was deposed in a coup on New Year's

### Waxing lyrical

Romantica, a new restaurant, is lauded at a length in the Bath Weekly Advertiser, which reports: "Oscar (the waiter) hums arias as he serves the food. There are fat white candles for evening diners, and everything is served piping and everything is served piping hot, with a nice Italian flourish' It sounds very nice, though the meal could be a little greasy.

PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ Telephone: 01-837 1234

# CAUTIOUS CONVALESCENCE

The Chancellor in his budget dustry, which has carried the yesterday ran once again true burden of the recession and to form and as he soldiered on which our hopes of on through his fourth budget national recovery depend. The the consistent character and cut in Maional Insurance flavour of his Treasury Surcharge, to-gether with the stewardship became more current fall in oil and raw clearly reinforced. Sir Geof- material prices and the profrey has never exactly radi- spective decline in interest ated personal charisma. As a rates, offer our manufacpolitician he does not generate anything approaching the basis for non-inflationary euphoria among his Conserva- expansion. The incentives to tive backbenchers. Compari- small business and to emsons inevitably arise with ployee participation, like the Lord Butler who died yester- encouragement to the beleaday and who shares with Sir gured construction industry, Geoffrey the Tory post-war are small in scale but cerrecord of introducing four tainly in the right direction. budgets. The present Chancellor lacks the economic and for Britain's three million social vision and the political subtlety of his distinguished predecessor. Whereas Butler was a maestro in many fields, ever sensitive to his audience and to the eddies of political mood and public opinion, Sir Geoffrey remains a solid barrister with his brief, apparently impervious criticism or advice. Yet his budget yesterday

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> aroused more than a glimmer of hope that he will, if given a little more time, take a worthy place in Tory history. It remained, true to character, cautious and unimaginative. But he now gives the impression of being successfully on the course which he has chosen and courageously coming year. He has made pursued to reduce public borrowing and create an efficient basis from which to expand economic activity without unleashing renewed inflationary pressures.

of the wide range of measures: pied by his Prime Minister, proposed. It is right to con. This relaxation leaves room centrate the benefits on in- for an increase in economic healthy respect.

turers a reduction in costs as

There are still no great hopes unemployed to find jobs. But we are nearer to testing the basic thesis of the Chancellor and the Prime Minister that unemployment will come down permanently only in a low inflation economy. On the monetary front the Chancellor had a mixed but not displeasing story to tell.

Following the previous year's disastrous overshoot on the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR), he appears this year to be spot on target. For the future he promises further falls which point to lower interest rates. He has, however, sensibly allowed a little loosening in much more significant adjustments to the money supply rargets, where experience continues to suggest that Sterling M3 is an unsuitable signpost, By slipping back to Our broad reaction to the an 8-12 per cent range and by budget is mild disappointment. stressing the importance of at the low level of expansion nearly every other indicator injected into the economy—a in the book, Sir Geoffrey may £1.3 billion net addition to the be sliding discreetly and PSBR is at the bottom end of prudently from doctrinaire to the range of sensible expector pragmatic monetarism — a tations — but strong approval position for some time occu-

activity, and especially of investment, in the coming year without forcing interest rates up and hence suffing any economic revival at birth.

For many in the Conservative Party this budget will probably be judged ultimately as much for its political impact as for the long list of worthy, if minor, reforms it contains. Despite passing flirtations with Scottish interests, most noticeably and repre<u>hensi</u>bly in its discrimination in favour of alcoholic spirits, the budget quite pro-perly does little of significance to bribe the electorate of Hillhead. Nor does it really meet the more ambitious hopes for expansion of Tory "wets" -- though its concern for the disabled and the beneficence to pensioners and those on unemployment bene-fits, together with the already visible discipline of a looming general election, will surely oind the vast majority of them behind the Chancellor.

As for the general election, this is clearly not, and not intended to be an electionwinning budget. It shrewdly helps a large number of people in little ways, but overall it leaves the economy still well short of rejuvenation. As such it squeezes Mrs Thatcher's election timing: it is hard to see how sufficient recovery can have taken place to make the autumn of 1983 an obviously attractive time to go to the country. But it does put the Government in a position from which it could, aided by more expansionary budgets this autumn and next year, be in with a chance in 1984. Whether or not Sir Geoffrey is the man to take the Government successfully through that final phase is for Mrs Thatcher to judge; but he has this week earned her

### PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENT

have the good sense at its welcomed by the Opposition meeting today not to make an as well as by the Government. embarrassing situation even worse. It is obviously wrong time of such an invitation on the radio. But it is equally clear that informal soundings have to be taken in preparing for the visit of a distinguished foreign leader, and it was the fault of the American administration not of the British Government that these were made public before the appropriate consultations could be

reception given to the President. Mr Reagan is being invited to address the members of both Houses, not to speak to Parliament itself. The occasion will not therefore be part of the proceedings of Parliament. There will

The premature disclosure of be no need for a formal vote procession flanked by the the intention to invite Presito be taken in either House in Lord Chancellor and the
dent Reagan to address order to invite the President; Speaker, were not proclaimmembers of both Houses of though a sense of what is ing their approval of Soviet Parliament in Westminster seemly for the head of state Hall is most unfortunate, and of a friendly country and it is to be hoped that the Britain's principal ally does Labour Shadow Cabinet will require that he should be though a sense of what is

Such a welcome does not for the Leader of the Oppo- have to imply approval of his sition to hear for the first policies. There have been a number of occasions in the postwar years when foreign leaders, have addressed the members of both Houses of Parliament. The most memorable occasion was when President de Gaulle did so in Westminster Hall in the spring of 1960. But a good many others have done so in the Royal Gallery, including completed at this end.

It would be absurd for this blunder, regrettable though it is, to affect the nature of the residents Auriol and Giscard d'Estaing of France, Presiblunder, Chanics, to affect the nature of the cellor Brandt of West Germany and U Thant, as sec-retary-general of the United Nations. Those 800 ministers, MPs and peers who accorded the courtesy of a warm reception to Mr Kosygin in 1967, as he entered the Royal Gallery at the head of a small

ing their approval of Soviet foreign policy or their conversion to international Commu-These occasions have varied

in dignity and solemnity, and it seems that Mr Reagan's address is intended to be at the more majestic end of the spectrum. That would be fitting for the President of the United States at a time when the Atlantic alliance is under more strain than at any. time since the formation of Nato. The threat comes not so much from external threat as from internal dissension, and a principal cause of that dissension has been the failure of communication within the alliance. The effective leader of the alliance is the President of the United States. If he fails to communicate adequately there will be no confidence. He ought to be given every opportunity to do so. Then let there be the full discussion and argument over what he says that is the characteristic of free political systems everywhere.

### **Enduring architecture**

From Mr J. A. Wells-Thorpe Sir, That two historians have spoken out against the Mies van der Robe design for the redevelopment next to the Mansion House (The Times, February 25) is not altogether surprising, but what is surprising is the super-ficiality of the reasons advanced. John Harris is said to have

condemned the proposal as "architecturally old hat" as if transient modishness was the main criterion, and equally as if post modernism" had had time to settle down into something resembling a satisfactory alternative style.

Binney is reported as saying "the design will be 30 years old by the time it is actually built". As a distinguished historian he would know better than most that if the time spent between design and execution were to be the guide of acceptability, our rich architectural heritage would be deci-mated beyond recognition. Liverpool Auglican Cathedral was designed at the turn of the century and is still unfinished, but who would deny its proven architectural significance today?

As for how a Mies van der

Rohe building appears a quarter of a century later, Manhattan's Seagram Building, mentioned by your correspondent, speaks for itself and is as enthralling to see now as it was the day it was now as it was the day it was

Yours faithfully, IOHN WELLS THORPE, Commonwealth Association of Architects, The Building Centre, 26 Store Street, WC1.

# Lead in petrol

From Mr K. D. Collins, MEP for Strathchyde East (Labour) Sir, I write with reference to your editorial, "Nor lead, nor

poison", of February 2S, in which you state that the European Parliament will debate a motion on lead-free petrol during March. Presumably you refer to the motion for resolution tabled by Mr Johnson. However, before this can properly be debated it has to be discussed in committee and a report has to be prepared. Given the problems of translation

and printing it is unlikely that such a report will appear in committee until May at the very earliest and the pressure on the plenary timetable is likely to mean that a full parliamentary debate cannot be held until well into the summer.

However, the present state of informed opinion on the matter is such that I personally do not see this as a disadvantage because I believe that if we are to convince our colleagues of the arguments in favour of lead-free petrol, then time is certainly needed to allow the scientific evidence to be properly evaluated and a proper and reliable basis for a decision established.

However, just as it was action by the Commission in the past which helped to push the British Government to adopt lower limits more quickly, so it is likely that this action at European level will have a useful effect on United Kingdom practice.

Yours faithfully, KEN COLLINS, Chairman.

European Parliament Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, 11 Stuarton Park, East Kilbride. March 2.

### Child offenders

From Mr Martin Wright Sir, The clause in the Criminal Justice Bill giving courts power to remove from home childrem who re-offend is based on misconceptions. Those who work with young people, as opposed to

pontificating about them from he benches of courtrooms or Parliament, know that young offenders are seldom "cured" by sending them to institutions. This approach and the equally mis-conceived fines on parents, conveniently divert attention from (for example) the substan-dard of ill-designed housing which gives many parents an impossible task in bringing up their children well, or the lack of employment and other incentives to law-abiding behaviour.

The provision allowing foster-ing as an alternative, and the new supervised activity order which is to supersede the misnamed and misunderstood "intermediate misunders of the mitigate the damaging effects of the Bill. But local authorities, like individuals, respond to incentives and the Bill actually endourages them to uproot children from home and community by sending them to "community homes."

Already local authorities which fail to satisfy the courts that they will provide adequate non-custod ial supervision know that the courts will often get the children out of their hair, temporarily, by sending them to (centrally funded) detention centres or borstals. Now the Government proposes to make £6m available to send away some of the others as well Meanwhile the supervised activity schemes will have to compete for funds with the elderly, the disabled and other calls on social services' budgets.

Even if the clause itself cannot still be defeated, there is time to remove the financial anomaly. The £6m should be made available for use on either residential care or supervision in the community. Since the latter is almost always less costly, this would provide an incentive to devolop the more constructive option

Yours sincerely, MARTIN WRIGHT. 107 Palace Road, SW2.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Implications of Laker collapse

From the Chairman of British Caledonian Airways

Sir, It is ironic that in the aftermath of the collapse of Laker Airways not only is one of the most serious consequences not appreciated by the public, but the Civil Aviation Authority, and the relevant government department, the Department of Trade, steadfastly refuse to accept that

The UK/USA treaty of air services provides for two British and two United States airlines to operate non-stop services on the important London/Los Angeles route. In addition a number of other United States airlines operate from Los Angeles to London via other points in the United States.

The demise of Laker means an immediate loss of about a half of the British share of the market, a loss which, despite any strenuous efforts the remaining British airline, British Airways, may make is bound to mean the two United States airlines together taking a much larger share of the market. Once that situation has been established it will be exceedingly difficult to redress the balance. Unless urgent action is taken to enable another British airline to serve the route, the prospects are that not only will the second British airline be stalled until the spring of 1983 (the winter being no time to start), but the depredations of the British market share and balance of payments achievement may take years to overcome. This is a dangerous situation for our air transport industry, but it is also one which has wide national connotations and must be seen in

As the only British airline able and willing to introduce a service to Los Angeles within a matter of weeks, BCAL naturally has selfinterest in seeing the disappear-ance of Laker remedied without delay. Not only have we sought approval of the CAA through the approval of the CAA through the normal licensing channels, but we asked, in view of the urgency, to be allowed to operate for a temporary period of six months whilst licensing processes take their course. However, the CAA has flatly refused.

Furthermore, our understandretrierinore, our understand-ing is that the Government is disinclined to take any initiative. Clearly there are limits to what an individual airline, bound by the provisions of an Act of Parliament and a statutory body's interpretation of that Act, can do

on its own.

Accordingly it is as much in sorrow as in anger that I seek the hospitality of your columns to draw attention to the consequences of this mertia, which can only further damage our national economy which is already under considerable stress. ::

Yours faithfully, ADAM THOMSON, Chairman, British Caledonian Airways, Gatwick

### High interest rates

From Professor H. W. Singer Sir. You report Professor Sir Douglas Hague (Business News, March 4) as stating that the developed countries "cannot operate for long at tolerable rates of unemployment with real interest rates (after allowing for inflation) much above zero.'

Professor Hague fails however to mention the important international dimension of this par-ticular problem. This is the burden which the high interest rates impose on the poorer developing countries which, in view of their tremendous debt burden, drain their foreign export earnings and prevent them from importing from us, thus relieving our own unemployment.

The oil-importing developing countries owe some \$200bn to the commercial banks alone — thus any: 1 per cent increase in interest rates drains \$2bn of their resources which could have created jobs in the industrial countries. This international efforts in editional to the impact fect is additional to the impact that our own domestic unemployment has on the export earnings of developing countries; it has already resulted in rapidly falling prices for their primary com-modities as well as reduced export volumes.

in an interdependent world, these international repercussions greatly intensify the damage which high interest rates do to our own employment, and this should greatly add to the worries expressed by Professor Hague.

Yours faithfully, H. W. SINGER. The Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton March 5.

### Not cricket

From the Reverend D. J. Pitcher Sir, Having been in India for much of the time of England's cricket tour there, and being able to learn a little about Indian society, I read this morning's correspondence to you comparing India and South Africa with interest.

Indian law requires that equal opportunities for education and for employment be open to members of all parts of Indian society. The fact that there is an enormous task to be done before such opportunities are effectively available throughout the country does not alter the fact that the law of the land requires and encourages progress towards such equality.

I believe this is in strong contrast to the laws which govern South Africa, Yours faithfully, D. J. PITCHER, The Rectory, Framlingham,

Woodbridge,

Suffolk.

March 4.

### Taking a pride in National Service

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. men, trades unionists and poli-wythe ticians — like middle-aged vicars

Sir, For Dr Neville-Smith, in his letter of March 6, to state that National Service turned men into column-dodging petty criminals is grotesque, and there is a bitterness about his letter I find strange.

If a period in its history had to be chosen as its most difficult, 1947 to 1949 for the British Army could fit. it was running down after a great war, yet still on operations and having to serve in many parts of the world. It was trying to recruit its regular cadre from a battered and exhausted population sick of war, and at the same time having to train a vast National Service element. Those of us, officers, warrant officers, and noos, who served in those years can justly marvel that we kept the finest Army in the world in being at all. in being at all.

Without doubt, there were flaws in the system, and until it settled down the flaws were serious. But it did settle down, with results of which Britain can be proud. National Servicemen served in Aden, Kenya, Cyprus, Korea, and Palestine, and many other places where fighting and

stress had to be endured. As to their quality, let me quote the following only. In Malaya, during the emerg-ency, I heard Colonel (as he then was) Mike Calvert state to my CO that in his opinion the National Serviceman was as good a soldier as any he had served with. I heard Gurkhas, superb pro-fessionals as they were and are, unreservedly praise our National

In Cyprus, during the troubles, I beard my Brigade Commander state he could never detect any difference between Regular and National Serviceman, and nor, of course, could anyone else. Both were as tough, resilient, resourceful, humorous, bloodyminded and difficult to handle as British troops always have been. Magnificent soldiers, of course.

That's why we are a free people.

The vast majority of men who passed through the system will state they are glad they did and, if you can take them unawares, will even admit to pride in having done so. Yours faithfully,

A. R. WYTHE, 135 Kirkdale, SE26.

From the Reverend John Gaskell Sir, In your discussion of compulsory service to the com-munity Dr Neville-Smith's letter comes as a timely reminder that there is no evidence to support the high moral tone of some advocates of revived National

Most of our contemporary leaders and managers, top City;

went through the highly regarded process of instilling conradeship. It was of course nothing of the kind, and it is impossible to see any benefits.

from it in society today.
On the contrary, the middleaged show little sign, as the
result of their National Service "training", of any readiness to surrender their rights, hopes and aspirations, and other forms of political and economic selfishness, for the national good. When, therefore, one reflects that those who run and manage affairs have so clearly failed to give unity and opportunities of fulfilment to society one wonders if it should not be the middle-aged who should be "called up" to serve their country.

Why take it out on the young?. Yours faithfully, JOHN GASKELL,

St Alban's Clergy House, Brooke Street, EC1.

From Professor Ray Gregory From Professor Roy Gregory
Sir, In the idylic picture of
National Service life painted by
Lieutenant-General Sir John
Cowley (March 5) "the old
Etonian met the shop-floor worker on equal terms, and both
received the same treatment from
the sergeant-major."
Possibly they did for about
eight weeks of initial training.
Rut I wonder (a) what proportion

But I wonder (a) what proportion of shop-floor workers subse-quently secured commissions and left the billet for the officers' mess; and (b) what proportion of old Etonians failed to do so.

tell us? For the greater part of their two years' National Service, I suspect, the relationship between most old Etonians and most shopfloor workers was marked more by a sense of discipline than comradeship. Generally speaking, the former gave the orders and the latter did what they were

Perhaps one of your readers can

told, or took the consequences.

That Service life did benefit some young people is no doubt third time:
true. There may indeed be a case for a new-style "youth service".
as outlined by Mr John Wyld (March 5). But to suggest that National Service in some fashion surely to see it through long-disand rose-coloured spectacles. For the most part it represented a particularly striking manifestation of the British class system in action. Yours faithfully, ROY GREGORY,

Faculty of Letters and Social Sciences, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading. March 5.

### Caning in schools

From Mr Tom Scott

Sir, In your leading article (February 26) on the judgment by Rights in the case of Campbell and Cosans v UK you claim that it is "piquant that the judgmentshould come in the week that Toxteth school has been closed because of the violence of nine and 10 year olds", but omit to point out that the school con-cerned uses the cane. Indeed much of the violence there appears to have been precipitated by canings meted out to five

There is no evidence that corporal punishment is a deterrent. There is, however, considerable evidence pointing to the fact that beating children is-counterproductive. And it is significant that in the first local authority to decide to ban beating, Inner London, there has been a dra-matic reduction in the number of assaults on teachers: from 62 in 1978, the year before the ILEA made its abolitionist decision, to 35 in 1981.

Finally, on the question of the tractical implications of the practical European Court's judgment, you rightly reject as "ludicrous" the concept of formally establishing beating and non-beating schools; but claim that, although it would be "awkward" to "discriminate" between parents whose children had opted for caning and children whose parents were opposed", "the problem facing the educational authorities is no different from coping with the different religious requirements in schools"

It is difficult to understand how you have reached such a conclusion. Certainly children who are excused religious edu-cation because, for example, their parents are atheists, might incur some resentment from their peers. But that would pale into insignificance in comparison with the sense of injustice that a child would feel if he or she were given a caning, whereas another pupil who had committed exactly the

same offence was punished in

declare before long that the actual infliction of corporal punishment is "degrading" and thus a breach of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Meanwhile, rather than have a wholly unsatisfactory system prevailing, in which there are two categories of children - those liable to, and those exempt from, corporal punishment - the Government should speedily implement the court's judgment in the only sensible way, by banning corporal punishment. The new poor altogether.

Yours faithfully, TOM SCOTT. Education Secretary, STOPP (The Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment), 10 Length (Convergence) Croydon.

### Open government

From the Secretary of the Cabinet Sir. Could I correct one error of fact in Bernard Donoughue's article on "open government" on February 25, since it gives renewed currency to an old misapprehension?

The Secretary of the Cabinet did not "take the publisher of the Crossman Diaries and The Sunday Times to the High Court". The Secretary of the Cabinet is not, I assure you, in the business of taking publishers, newspapers, or anyone else to court. The proceedings referred to were instituted in June, 1975, by the then Attorney General. It was for him to decide whether or not to institute proceedings, and he took his decision on his own view of the facts and considerations in the case. Yours faithfully.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG, Cabinet Office, 70 Whitehall, SW1. March 4.

### Namibia aims From the Bishop of Manchester Sir, The four members of the British Council of Churches

delegation who visited Namibia recently (of whom I was one) are not surprised by your report (February 17) that the black President of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has resigned and taken his party with him. We met Mr Kalangula in his

office while in the war-troubled northern areas and the strain on him then was all too obvious. It was caused by the bitter oppo-sition of white members of the DTA to any moves towards a genuinely non-racial party completely opposed to separate development and continued dependence on South Africa. However the report of your

Johannesburg Correspondent could mislead your readers into supposing that there is any real chance of Mr Kalangula's developing a serious challenge to Swapo (South West Africa People's Organization). Our pression was of overwhelming popular support for Swape, and this not only in Ovambo areas.

Your correspondent is right to stress "the strong influence of church organisations among the Ovambos", and this is evident throughout the country. We had many opportunities of discussing the tragic situation with church leaders, and their support for Swapo's aims, while not endorsing their more violent methods, was plain. They wholly confirmed our impression of the widespread popular backing for Swapo.

The object of policy therefore should be to bring all possible pressure on South Africa to recognise this support too, to deal with Swapo, and not to stir up artificial opposition, thereby prolonging one of the most damaging conflicts in our world a conflict causing much human suffering.

Incidentally although Mr. Kalangula was ordained a deacon (not priest) in the Anglican Church there, he has since started his own church. Yours sincerely. STANLEY BOOTH-CLIBBORN.

Bishopscourt, Bury New Road,

# other contemporary records of those years will find quite disingenuous is the attitude towards him of Labour MPs, as towards him of Labour MPs, as reported in your March 5 issue. There is something that takes the breath away in the prospect of the heirs to a party which, in the 1930s, fought tooth and nail against virtually every proposed measure of rearmament, precing

Opposing views of

From Lord Baldwin of Bewdley

Sir, I imagine there will always

be two views about Stanley Baldwin, whose political charac-ter and actions between the wars

continue to puzzle so many

commentators. What those who have studied the debates and

Stanley Baldwin

measure of rearmament, passing censure on the man who cam-paigned and won the crucial election in 1935 on the arms election in 1935 on the arms issue, having warned the country that he could not be responsible for the conduct of any Government which did not take steps to rearm - steps characterised by the left at the time as "a policy of competitive, swollen armaments", "a wicked distortion of the meaning of 'collective security." "a vast and expensive ity'," "a vast and expensive rearmament".

When Baldwin told Attlee, who criticised in the House of Commons the "enormous increase in our defence forces", that if not given the powers he sought he would "leave it to those who think the risks are worth taking", there was no doubt in people's minds who those might be.

Have today's Labour Party forgotten this, as they bandy about the catchword "appeasement" with its undertones of shameful military weakness? That would be the charitable view. Should they also not be reminded that in Baldwin they had an opponent who was more truly sympathetic to what they stood for than probably any other party leader before or since? It was the General Secretary of the TUC who wrote to him when he assumed the premiership for the third time:

dissolved social distinctions and distinguished you. There may be enhanced national solidarity is difficult days ahead but these will serve to bring out those virtues of your character which have endeared you to millions and which command the respect of all.

If the trade union leader from the time of the General Strike the time of the General Strike could write in these terms, what are we to make of Mr Foot's reported inability half a century later to forgive Baldwin for his actions in 1926? Was it really Mr Foot who wrote of "little men"? May I by the way, as the possessor of many delightful cartoons of Baldwin throughout his long career, remark that the

his long career, remark that the person who selected the cartoon The fact that the Government has agreed to pay £1,200 damages in the case of Mrs X v UK suggests that even it acknow off any remaining support for a ledges that the court is likely to declare before long that the chill described after his death as "the most formidable politician I have ever known in our public life."

Yours faithfully, BALDWIN OF BEWDLEY. Manor Farm House. Godstow Road, Wolvercote, Oxford. March 8.

same way.

From Dr Peter Bird Sir, A student has just been to see me to explain his absence from a class I was teaching.

He was being interviewed for graduate recruitment by a major multinational company in London. Together with other interviewees he was put up for two days in a luxury London hotel in £50-a-night rooms. All meals were provided, and were of course of the same luxury standard. On both evenings the interviewees were entertained at the hotel bar, all drinks being provided without limit throughout the evening. Throughout the year several bundred graduates apparently are treated by the company in the

When my student was away, I was at a seminar here with a distinguished visiting professor from another British university. Before the seminar he was entertained to lunch by members of our department, each of whom had to pay for his or her meal from their own pocket; after the seminar we saved a taxi fare by encouraging him to wait for a bus to the railway station. Our offices at the university are heated only to the legal minimum of 60.8°F; another economy is to provide our lavatories with shiny rather than soft tissue.

Government spokesmen tell us that the cuts in university finance are to allow the private sector to create wealth. Can your readers share the joke with me? My laughter is too great for me to control alone. Yours sincerely,

PETER BIRD. Department of Economics, University of Stirling,

### In other words From Mr George Stern

Sir, Just before the orgy of hysterical moderation about the speech of Mr Pat Wall (report. March 8) commences, may I point out that his programme of dismissing the Queen, House of Lords, senior officials and judges has been carried out, often several times over, in every major European country and they do not appear to have been less successful socially or economically than Britain. Yours faithfully,

GEORGE STERN, 6 Eton Court, Shepherds Hill, N6. March 8.



# **COURT SOCIAL**

### **COURT CIRCULAR**

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE** March 9: The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Right Hon. Margaret Thatcher, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty

The Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon. Edward Adeane, this evening dined with the Thomson Organisation at Thomson House, Stratford Place, London, W.1. The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark
Phillips and Captain Mark
Phillips this evening attended the
Livery Banquet of the Worshipful
Company of Carmen at the
Mansion House.

Mansion House.

Her Royal Highness and Captain Mark Phillips were received upon arrival by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Sir Christopher Leaver) and the Master of the Worshipful Company of Carmen (Mr John Wells).

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded the Hon. Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE
March 9: Queen Elizabeth The
Queen Mother was present this
evening at a performance of
"Underneath the Arches" at the
Prince of Wales Theatre in aid of the Bud Flanzgan Leukaemia

the Bud Fianagan Leukaemia Fund. Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance. Ruth, Lady Fermoy has suc-ceded Lady Elizabeth Basset as Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty. KENSINGTON PALACE
March 9: The Princess Margaret,
Countess of Snowdon, Colonel-inChief The Princess Louise
Fusiliers, today received
Lieutenaut-Colonel R. W.
Chisholm, Commanding Officer
of the Regiment.

KENSINGTON PALACE

March 9: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at a Concert given by The Commonwealth Philbarne Commonwealth Philbar-monic Orchestra in aid of the Save The Children Fund Polish Appeal, at The Royal Albert Hall, London. Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

Prince Edward is 18 today. A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Christopher Southcote Aston will be held in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy on Thursday, March 11, at noon.



Steve Ovett, the Olympic athlete, with his wife yesterday, after receiving the insignia of the MBE at Buckingham Palace.

### **Forthcoming** Luncheon marriages

Lord Hacking and Dr T. M. Hunt

The engagement is announced between David, elder son of the late Lord Hacking and of Daphne Lady Hacking, and Tessa, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Roland Hunt of Spindlewood, Whitchurch Hill, Reading, RG8 7PG.

### Mr C. J. Peacock and Miss T. F. M. Bird

The forthcoming marriage is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Peacock, of Alfriston, Sussex, and Tessa, younger daughter of Mr John Bird, of Ingatestone, Essex, and Mrs K. M. Bird, of Blackmore, Essex.

### Mr M. R. W. Hurley and Miss F. J. Lenton

The engagement is announced between Mark, only son of Mr and Mrs J. H. R. Hurley, of Moorcroft, Grange Road, Saltford, Avon, and Fiona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs G. N. Lenton, of Medway Drive, Keynsham, Avon.

### Mr P. Griffin and Miss J. M. Turner

The engagement is announced between Paul, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. S. Griffin, of Cranford, Humberston, Lincolnshire, and Janet Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs C. S. Turner, of Brockdene, Buckinghamshire.

### Mr P. Routley and and Miss M. A. Bratt

The engagement is announced between Patrick, younger son of the Rev Dr Erik and Mrs Routley, of Princeton, New Jersey, and Melanie, only daughter of Mrs Philip Marshall, of Richmond, Surrey, and the late Mr John S. Bratt.

### Mr J. E. Thornton and Miss A. C. Matthey

The engagement is announced between James, elder son of Mr and Mrs E. M. Thornton, of Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth. Cantord Chitis, Bournemoute, Dorset, and Amanda, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. G. F. Matthey, of Snowshill House, Fifield, Burford, Oxfordshire.

### Marriage

Mr M. Bilmes and Mrs M. M. Darley The marriage took place quietly in Richmond upon Thames on Wednesday, March 3, between Mr Maurice Bilmes and Mrs Margaret Mary (Molly) Darley. Margaret Mary (Molly) Darley.

### University news

Cambridge
Election.
Prof T. Reff, professor of art
history, Columbia University,
New York; elected Slade Professor of Fine Art for 1982-83.

tessor of the Art to 1300-00-0.

A wards.
The Battle scholarship, a Henry Arthur Thomas prize and the Hallam prize in 1982: A Makower, Trinity College.

Members' classical reading prize for Greek for 1981-82: A Makower and P. N. Singer, aeq.

Prince Consort prize and Sectey medal 1982. J. T. Gilmore. MA. Sidney Sussey College.

John Stewart of Rannoch scholarship in Greek and Latin and an annual book

### **Special Forces Club**

beld in the 21st S A S Drill Hall D. Block, Duke of York's Headquarters, King's Road, Chelsea, SW3, on Thursday, April, 22nd 1982, at 6.30 pm.

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Common wealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Lancaster House in honour of Señor Don Luis Percovich. President of the Chamber of Deputies of Peru.

### **Dinners** Carmen's Company

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phil-lips, and Captain Mark Phillips lips, and Captain Mark Phillips were present at the annual dinner of the Carmen's Company held last night at Mansion House. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their-escorts, were the guests of honour. The speakers were Mr J. P. Wells, Master, the Lord Mauor, Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Coyhead, Mr C. A. Hart, Senior Coxhead, Mr C. A. Hart, Senior Warden, and Sir Peter Masefield.

### National Liberal Club

National Liberal Club
Officers of the National Liberal
Club gave a dinuer last night in
honour of their chairman, Sir
Leonard Smith. Lord Banks,
president of the club, presided
and MrJohn Pardoe also spoke.
Those present included Lord
Gladwyn, Lord Beaumont of
Whitley and Mr David Steel,
leader of the Liberal Party.

### Royal Aeronautical Society

Royal Aeronautical Society
Mr J. T. Stamper, president of
the Royal Aeronautical Society,
and Mrs Stamper gave a dinner
last night at the society after the
inaugural Sir James Martin
Lecture, which was given by
Wing Commander John Jewell.
Among those present were:
Lady (James) Martin with Mr and Mrs
C D Livesey. Mr and Mrs D Heas, Mrs
Jean Burrell. Mr and Mrs D Heas, Mrs
Jean Burrell. Mr and Mrs Denis Burrell
and Mr and Mrs B Holt; Lord Kings
Norion. Air Chief Marshal Sir Harry
Broadhursi. Capialn and Mrs E M
Brown. Mr P A Hearne, Mr D A Head,
Mr T H Kerr (director. Royal Aircraft
Establishment). Commodore P Howard
(commandant. Institute of Aviation
Medicine). Mr C Gaskell, the
American Detence and Naval Attache
the Found Air Attache the Master of
Navigatora. Air Commodore D Leech
and Mr B Lynch.

### Service reception

Royal Ordnance Corps Major-General J. Brown, Direct-or General of Ordnance Services, and senior officers of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of the Lord Mayor of London, in the Tower of London.

### Shrewsbury School

Butler Scholarships: S. Chrisimas (Packwood Haugh); J. W. B. Bates (Prestitelde): J. Yarnell-Davies (Kingsland Grangel: J. G. Miatt (Prestitelde): Scholarships: P. J. Blakesley (S. Anselm's): J. D. Mitchell (Packwood Haugh): D. E. Brown (Yarle Haif and Shrewsbury School): R. A. Clover (Packwood Haugh) Brown (Yariet Half and Shrewsburgers)
School: R. A. Clover (Parkwool
Haugh): Moss Scholarshigs: T. G. Slococ (Pilgrim's School, Winchester; B. S Edwards (Arnold House): C. P Anderson (Packwood Haugh): A. J Monk (Malsis): A. P. Capper (Yarietal) Hajiii Alington Exhibition: C. G. Duff (Majskii Music Scholasskine for A M (Majsia) Scholarships: C. G. Dilli Mussic Scholarships: 1st A. M. Clarke (Majsis): 2nd P. C. Craig (Lich@eld Cathedral School):3rd equal D. G. L. Collins (Chetham's School of Music, Manchester): and C. E. Tudor (Kingsland Grange and Shrewsbury School).

### Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr S Springer and Mr J Bell to
be members of the Enumployment
Appeal Tribunal from March 12.
Mr Richard Cooke, assistant
chorus master of the London
Symphony Chorus to be conduc-Symphony Chorus, to be conduc-tor of the London Philharmonic Choir in succession to Mr John Alldis.

£1,000 Premium Bond prizewinners

2 NIZ 14:3561 3 NIZ 34:1780 3 NIZ 34:1780 1 PPW 94:05:75, 2 PPW 94:05:75, 2 PPW 94:13:07, 4 PF 5 PPW 92:19 6 PPW 97:00:19 6 PPW 97:00:19 9 PPW 96:176 10 PPW 96:176 10 PPW 96:176 10 PPW 97:176 11 PPW 97:176 12 PPW 97:176 14 PPW 97:176 15 PW 97:176 16 PW 97:176 17 PW 97:176

### A trace of Lutyens in the inner city

By Charles McKean, Architecture Correspondent

seduced by the view that all scheme at Lillington Garmodern architecture and all council estates are hideous and antisocial should visit the new housing development at Aberdeen Park, Islington, north London. To hold those views and not to study what has been achieved there has been achieved there approach is the very Englishwould be to admit that they were founded on pure includes traces of Tudor

new developments achieves a brick paved paths; changes in standard which staggers even those who support the general idea of modern architecture achieving social aims. The Aberdeen Park estate lies to the east of Highbury Fields in a poor, inner-tondon borough whose boyse design with some very Fields in a poor, inner-London borough whose London borough whose legacy of Georgian buildings has led to a widespread view that nothing else there is in Richmond. acceptable. A comparison between this

of the threadbare, cramped and treeless streets in have pitched, slate roofs, balconies, porches and sometimes bay windows. One design can triumph against all the odds. These odds include prejudice, cost control, high density and standards which some European countries would be embarrassed to impose on new figure have pitched, slate roofs, balconies, porches and sometimes bay windows. One house is distinguished from the projecting party wall. The windows are capped by shallow brick arches, and their proportions are satisfyingly vertical. rassed to impose on new fyingly vertical. construction.

tion of Victorian villas, retained at the request of the

Those who have been their competition winning

prejudice.
Sometimes the quality of brick retaining walls and new developments achieves a brick paved paths; changes in house design, with some very clear similarities with Mr Geoffrey Darke's own house

The houses are slender, new development and some brick terraced, some project-of the threadbare, cramped ing and some set back. They and treeless streets in have pitched, slate roofs, In other words, some of

The scheme is a combina-tion of Victorian villas, buildings has been used but retained at the request of the architects, Darbourne and scheme of a complexity, density, and level of servictions and flats, totalling 79 dwellings in all. All families are housed at ground level with their own private architects never had to deal.

A primary design aim of with their own private gar- the project was to enhance the arcadian nature of Aberwhole envelopes a large open deen Park. The resulting garden with the retention of creation has a quality which, creation has a quality which, were one to listen to current were one to listen to current fashion, one would never associate with an inner-city bourne and Darke who, since council house development.

## Screen fetches £9,180

The screen section of Christie's the main failure in a sale that sale yesterday, which also included Japanese prints, paintings and illustrated books, drew most attention with two rare examples from the sixteenth or early seventeenth century.

examples from the sixteenth or early seventeenth century.

A very good six-leaf screen decorated with open and closed fans scattered on a gold cloud background, which the auctioneers had catalogued as Momoyama-early Edo, realized £9,180 (estimated £6,000 to £8,000) from a private collector living in Greece.

Greece.
Another six-leaf example, although slightly earlier but in poor condition, failed to find a buyer at £8,000 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000). Decorated with various kosode (robes) of different designs on racks, it was

### Latest wills

Mr Cyril Edward GOURLEY, VC, of Baslemere, Surrey, who won the Victoria Cross as a sergeant in charge of a section of howitzers at the Battle of Cambrai in the First World War, left estate valued at £508,898 net.

however, readily found buyers, with Deydier, the French dealer, paying £7,020 (£11,000 to £15,000) for a two-leaf early-nineteenth-century example; the same buyer paid £4,860 (£5,000 to £6,000) for a six-leaf, eighteenth-century

stream.

Prices for Japanese prints were steady and underlined the trend in recent months. An example by Hiroshige, known as the Sudden Shower at Atake, from the series of 100 famous views of Edo and

Dollar, Mr Archibald Thomas John, of Wilton, Wiltshire, vulcanolologist .....£179,308

### Birthdays today



Sir Charles Groves, the

conductor, who is 67.

example depicting cranes on a rock by Bamboo trees in a

dating from 1856 to 1858, realized £5,400 (£2,500 to £3,000) to Sawers, the London dealer.

Other estates include (net before tax paid):

Davison, Mrs Olive Annie, of Snainton, North Yorkshire £231,095



Sir Robert Bellinger, 72; Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, 69; Mr Fou Ts'Ong. 48; Sir Samuel Goldman, 70; Sir Charles Hardie, 72; Sir Michael Hawers, QC, MP, 59; Mr Terry Holmes, 25; Mr Hugb Johnson, 43; Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Robson, 80; Sir Lionel Thompson, 89; Dame Eva Turner, 90; Lord Wakefield of Kendal, 84.

### **OBITUARY**

# LORD BUTLER OF SAFFRON WALDEN

# Exemplar of the liberal wing of modern Conservatism

Lord Butler of Saffron Walden KG. PC. CH. whose death at the age of 79 is recorded elsewhere, was one of the most accomplished and influential statesmen of the century. He served as Minister of the Crown for nearly-27 years, a span exceeded only by Sir Winston Chur-chill, and held every senior office except the Premier-

ship.
The scale of his political achievement was as remarkable as its range. He was the creator of the modern educa-tional system, the key figure in the revival of postwar Conservatism, arguably the most successful Chancellor since the war and unquestionably a Home Secretary of reforming zeal. A protagonist above all else of the liberal strain in his party's philo-sophy, he worked with a full sense of history for the evolution of Empire into Commonwealth; contributing as a junior minister to Indian as a junior minister to thusing self-government and as an elder statesman to the orderly fulfilment of African

This record was the pro-duct of a first-class intellect, shrewd judgment and high idealism. But with these qualities of mind and character there went a public ambiguity of expression that often appeared contrived and private self-criticism and selfdoubt that were entirely genuine. It was these features of temperament, more than any other factor, that cost him the Conservative leader-

aspirations.

him the Conservative leader-ship on the two occasions it seemed within his grasp. In 1957 his equivocal attitude to the Suez adven-ture was thought to compare unfavourably with the forth-rightness of Mr Harold Macmillan. In 1963 he found it vulgar and distasteful to engage in a struggle for personal power by refusing to serve the then Lord Home. As he told a television interviewer in 1966, "One cannot alter one's nature". Happily that nature was resilient and the revealing volume of memoirs The Art of the Possible, which he published in 1971, while loaded with irony, was devoid of rancour. Richard Austen Butler was

born at Attock Serai in India on December 9, 1902, the elder son of Montagu Butler, later to be Governor of the Central Provinces. After preparatory school and Mariborough, where the nick-name "Rab" caught on, he graduated from Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1925 with double Firsts in French and History, and was at once elected to a Fellowship at Corpus Christi College. His appetite for politics

had been whetted as Presi-dent of the Union and was further encouraged by the example of his uncle, Geof-frey Butler, who represented the University in Parliament and became Sir Samuel Hoare's Parliamentary Private Secretary. Marriage in 1926 to Sydney Courtauld, heiress of the great textile firm, gave him both financial security to enter public life and the stimulus of a gifted, strong-willed partner.

In the 1929 general election he was returned for the Saffron Walden division of Essex where he made his home and which remained loyal throughout his 36 years in the Commons. Sir Samuel Hoare, asked by Geoffrey Butler as a dying wish "to look after Rab", advanced his career. On becoming Secretary of State for India when the National Government was formed, Hoare made Butler his Parliamentary Private Secretary and in 1932 secured his promotion to ministerial office as Under-Secretary of State.

In this capacity Butler played a valuable part in preparing the measure which became the Government of India Act, 1935. He had, wrote Hoare, "a well-trained and imperturbable mind that. could digest a mass of disjointed facts and remain clear and unconfused" — a capability much needed in helping to pilot through the Commons a Bill of 473 clauses and 16 schedules against opposition from the diehards led by Churchill. His family tradition and progressive instincts made the task congenial, and the adroitness he brought to it won him a parliamentary reputation.

long and distinguished. What he lacked in technical qualifi- It also gained him respect-ful admiration from Lord Halifax, whose. Viceroyalty had been a landmark on the cations he more than made up for in political judgment and flair, and his conduct of affairs was marked by resto-ration of the public finances, a substantial easing of the burden of taxation and the road to the 1935 Act. When Halifax became Foreign Secretary on Anthony Eden's resignation in February, freeing of the economy from an elaborate network of physical controls still surviv-ing from war-time. By 1953 his political standing was 1938, he asked for Butler as his Under-Secretary of State. Being the only Foreign Office spokesman in the Commons sharpened and polished his skill as a such that, during the simul-taneous illnesses of Churchill parliamentary performer, causing David Lloyd George and Eden, he was the obvious choice to act as head of the in a celebrated occasion to dub him "the artful dodger". government.
This was the high noon of But association with the controversial appeasement policies of Neville Chamber-lain placed him in an opposite Butler's career. In the autumn of 1954 he dramatized his confidence in ever-growing prosperity by prophesying that the British standard of living could be doubled in the camp from those who were to lead the Conservative Party

next 25 years. Economic expansion, however, was soon to get out of hand and, over-estimating the effective-His removal from the Foreign Office was surprisingly delayed until the summer of 1941 when Churchill alone, Butler saw fit to give a

during the next quarter of a

sizable tax concession in offered him the Board of Education. Save for a few months in 1937-38 when he -April, 1955, the greater part of which it proved necessary to take back in October. This was apprenticed to Ernest Brown at the Ministry of miscalculation profited his party, which fought and won Labour, this was Butler's first political opportunity on the domestic front and he general election between the two budgets, but damaged his own prestige.
At the end of 1955 he was seized it with constructive enthusiasm. Despite explicit

to administration, he deter-

contribution lay in the new

tion of schools into primary

and secondary to proceed, the concept of elementary

education as an inferior kind

a coordinated national sys-

see the advantage of keeping the Coalition in being beyond

Labour in the Caretaker government for six years in

opposition as the Conserva-

tives' principal policy maker.
In May 1947, the "Industrial Charter" was published, to be followed by a series of further "Charters" and

policy statements culminat-

ing in the party's election programme for 1950 and

alternative to Socialism by

"reclaiming a prominent role

for individual initiative and private enterprise in the mixed and managed economy".

where his tenure was both

equality'

instructions from the Prime moved to the non-executive Minister to confine himself posts of Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons. Though he exmined, in his own words, "to harness to the educational celled in the latter role, this was personally and politically the most unhappy phase of his life. The previous year Sydney Butler had died of cancer. Rab's strength and system the wartime urge for social reform and greater The 1944 Education Act, which will always be linked with his name, was one of the spirits were severely under-mined, and in the summer of most important and far-reaching reform measures in our time. Butler's principal 1956 a virus infection of the brain took a further heavy toll. These strains remained evident during the Suez crisis. They heightened his and hard-won religious "settlement", establishing a framework within which Church schools and local authority schools could concrisis. They heightened his often in the Lodge when his often engaging disposition to be indiscreet while blunting his sensitivity to the occahis sensitivity to the occatinue side by side. The complex sions when it was more financial arrangements enabled physical reorganizaprudent to speak by the card. Butler felt himself personly committed to the policy f "saving the Canal", in the

last resort by force. At the same time he was sceptical to of schooling for the poorer classes to be swept away, and the point of repugnance about the manner in which it was superb chairman of the conducted. This ambivalent college council; but he also position was shared by more than one of his colleagues tem providing free secondary education for all to take its who remained in the govern-The all-party character of ment, but none displayed dubieties so incautiously or the government allowed this educational measure, unlike found himself contending for the succession when Eden a relative absence of political resigned in January, 1957. strife that suited the tem-Macmillan was then chosen perament of its begetter. in preference primarily be more than anyone can esti-Butler had been a member of cause a majority of the mate to the happiness of the the Cabinet's Reconstruction Cabinet, and probably of the Committee since 1943 and was one of the small minority parliamentary party, had seen him in this crisis as the more self-possessed figure. In the aftermath of Suez the Coalition in being beyond the new government could the defeat of Germany. Since scarcely have survived withthese views did not prevail, out Butler's unstinting sup-he exchanged in July, 1945, a port, and as Macmillan's short-lived role as Minister of second-in-command he regained much of his political form. During five years as

Home Secretary a useful and imaginative programme of legislation was undertaken. The streets of London were cleared of prostitutes. Traffic wardens made their first appearance. So did betting shops. Licensing laws became more flexible. Procedures for 1951. Each of these had a child adoption were improved trom his position as head of the party's Research Department to which he recruited a varied "brains trust" of wontern controller.

As between parties, the work of the Senate and controller.

Most Controller, the served on the council of the Senate and controller.

younger Conservatives,
Butler exerted a decisive
influence on their content
and expression. They gave

omost controversial measure
for which Butler took responsibility was the Commonwealth Immigrants Act,
1962, which sought to avoid post-war Conservatism an upthe rise of racial tension by to-date but distinctive image - making plain its commit-ment to full employment and the Welfare State, while presenting a recognizable restoration of the old laws on hanging and flogging he resisted, year after year, with compelling statistics and admirable fortitude. His White Paper on "Penal him comfortably and he wore with distinction both in his factors." White Paper on "Penal him comfortably and he wore Practice in a Changing it with distinction both in his Society" was in line with the best modern thought and research and has been the was Chancellor. A ready and basis for subsequent When the Conservatives returned to power in 1951, at the height of a balance of payments crisis, Butler was rewarded with the Exchequer,

the Government while Macmillan underwent an operation for prostatic obstruc-tion. The conference was in full session when the Prime Minister made known his decision to resign, and furious lobbying and intrigue rent the party for more than a week. Butler staked his claim to the succession by claim to the succession by insisting on standing in for Macmillan at the traditional Macmilian at the traditional rally which closed the conference. Lord Hailsham, reputedly with Macmillan's backing, announced that he too was a contender. But experience commentators had already observed before the conference ended that a compromise candidate was

Despite an eleventh-hour revolt by several members of the Cabinet, Lord Home kissed hands as Prime Minister on October 19. It is highly likely that, had Butler then refused to accept office, many others would have done likewise and Home would have been unable to unite the party behind his leadership. But Butler could not find it in his nature to fight for personal advantage. "It seemed to me," he wrote later, "that the most unselfish way of achieving unity was to serve with a friend rather than to force the issue the other way.

He served for barely a year as Foreign Secretary, a post to which he had vainly aspired during the Macmillan government. A few months after Labour won the 1964 after Labour won the 1964 general election he was offered the Mastership of Trinity College, which is in the gift of the Crown and where the Prince of Wales was shortly to take up residence, and at the same time a life peerage. Thus in 1965 he returned to his roots 1965 he returned to his roots in Cambridge, where his family had maintained a consecutive tradition as dons since the eighteenth century, and to a period he himself described as one of perfect happiness. Butler had old and strong

links with Trinity. He was Fellow since 1913. Moreover, his stepson, Christopher Courtauld, had been chaplain since 1963. Lord and Lady Butler were soon completely at home, and took a most active part in college life. The Master was, inevitably, a presided over mass meetings of undergraduates with such skill that even the most ardent reformers felt they had a fair hearing. They also had ready access to the Master's Study, and the long hours they spent in telling him their views contributed college. Fellows and their wives were all entertained in the Lodge; and prodigious numbers of undergraduates, graduate students, and their girl friends, succumbed to the charm of Lady Butler's benevolence and wit, and enjoyed the fine rooms in which she had arranged college and family pos-sessions with unique skill the pictures ranging from the Master's superb French Impressionists to a remarkable collection of cartoons from his political life.

.The Prince of Wales was a frequent and appreciative visitor during his three years at Trinity. By rigorous modern stan-

versity committees, notably the Fitzwillian Museum Syndicate, where his expert knowledge was of great value. The Master of Trinity controlling entry through a has to retire at 70 unless he system of labour permits. is prolonged by a majority of But his biggest fight was with elements in his own 1973, no less than 91 of the party whose calls for the 118 Fellows came to the restoration of the old laws on meeting and voted for the

basis for subsequent practical sympathy for the improvements.

In March, 1962, Butler took charge, along with his other duties, of a new Central African Office dealing with the affairs of the Federation created in 1953. Though not unhopeful at the outset of retaining some links between the three components units.

— Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—he felt deeply responsive for the fate of an aloof figure-head.

Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—he felt deeply responsive to the rising claims of nationalism. In a situation of the utmost delicacy he secured at the Victoria Falls conference in July, 1963, the orderly dissolution of the Federation, and paved the way to the independence of Zambia and Malawi. Even those who regretted its outcome were obliged to acknowledge his consummate diplomacy.

On the eve of the Conservative annual conference at Blackpool in October, 1963, Butler, now First Secretary of State and Deputy Prime Minister, was asked to head

Michael Chu LICENCE LATER

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DEATE ....

ENTERTAINNIN

OPERA & BALLE Militia (1900 / Ottob b State age blums - comment Saveter -

the French TAMER - PRINCE TENT GARDE .... THE ROY VI BALLET

grand and the second Man ADDIANG

POLUP & CRESSION MOLER WELLS WEST OF ALLET BANBEDT

ALLET MAN MATIONAL COFDA

CONCERTS

### THE ARTS

### Television:

upright with a gun across his knees like a latter-day Benin bronze, Chief-Soro hears an adultery suit, The accused (of a single night of forbid-den bliss) stand side by side, a haudsome pair, each flanked by an offended partner, "Did you do it? Soro

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The deadlock must broken by a chick: if it survives a dose of strychnine they are innocent. While the remanded couple put in a few days labour for the chief the poison is prepared, and then administered. Gripped between the witch doctor's toes the chick eats, rears up, drops back with its beak

Back in court an attendant dalnily places a feather on the floor, announces the oracle's decision, and snaps back to make a British Army Steps in his hand Kosinski salute. Sentence is passed, and costs awarded: 15 days hard labour, £6 reparation, £5 to the sub-chief.

A hierarchy of oracles is A hierarchy of oracles is consulted to solve the problem of a tribesman whose first wife is sick. To decide whether she will die, and whether her sickness is the wife had died that year and wife had died that year and first wife is sick. To decrue whether she will die, and whether she will die, and whether her sickness is the result of the second wife had died that year are result of the second wife was an herress and the widow of a hig industrialist. He asked: What do you know home Howard Hughes? I'm unconscious spell, termites, sacred woodblocks, and finally a succession of sacrificial chicks are called into self-as Hughes."

widow of a ing massis and He asked: What do you know about Howard Hughes? I'm convinced Warren sees himself as Hughes."

Several years later, as the The witch doctor himself is project moved slowly towards The witch doctor himself is project moved slowly towards a convivial looking man with a tangle of feathers on his head, a sightless eye, and a handy fund of common sense. No evil spell has caused a boar-hunters's recent failures, he decrees Marx and Lenin among after a diagnostic session people like Zinoviev, I obviously knew what it was like not at peace. Go and make it to be one of them — indeed

with a skull. "Your heart is ously knew what it was like not at peace. Go and make it to be one of them — indeed to be one of them — indeed if I'd stayed in the East, in all probability I'd have become a bureaucrat. But then, he by Andre Singer marked its triumphant return.

On Arena (BBC2) was the now celebrated Humphrey Jennings's Listen to Britain a kaleidoscopic evocation of the Home Front in 1941 Beautifully made? Of course, but those of us who taped it will have done so for other reasons. (The bludgeoning foreword was routine confirmation of the average bu-reaucrat's contempt for art.) Housing Problems, by Edgar Anstey and Arthur Elton, was made in Stepney 50 years ago, but its chorus of angry voices might have been recorded in the rotting streets of Islington today.

Michael Church



that all along they have really wanted to be film stars. Both Norman Mailer in Ragtime and Sam Shepard in Days of. Heaven and Raggedy Man garnered respectful reviews, but neither match Jerzy Kosinski's debut in Warren Beatty's Reds. As the bloodless bureaucrat Zinoviev, Kosinski makes a worthy asks them in turn. "No." Kosinski makes a worthy "Did they do it?" he asks antagonist for Beatty's John their spouses. "Yes." who witnessed, wrote about and committed himself to the Russian Revolution.

> Their duel of wits and words dominates the second half of the film. Yet it took Beatty years to persuade Kosinski to leave his typewriter for 10 weeks of filming on location in Spain. "Warren and I bave been

friends for a long time. We met in 1968 when I was staying with Roman Polanski won the United States National Book Award for the novel, the first foreign-born writer to do sol. His first question was: You studied in

Blind dancers

Tricycle

# The writer as film star

Property laws in the land of the Azande, where a man for famous writers to come to play Zinoviev in Beatty's film epic about the Russian Revolution, Reds. Joan out of the closet and admit that all along they have really as Howard Hughes . . .



Jerzy Kosinski as Zimoviev in Reds

said, in the second half of my life I became spiritually John

"So Warren claimed that he would give expression to my whole life in Reds. Well, the argument was absolutely valid. Still, I thought, maybe I shouldn't be an actor; maybe I can resolve this conflict in some other way, by writing a novel — and, in fact, that's what I did in the novel I was writing at the time, Pinball. Then the final argument came that I didn't have to play in Reds but I owed it to myself for the sake of the experience and I did use the experience in my writing. Again, he was right and I did use it in Pinball. But the clinching moment was when both Warren and the studio said I could write my own lines in the film."

"Warren saw himself as a redeemer just as John Reed did. Reed wanted to redeem

the American future whereas anything about this because Warren saw himself as rethe tension was mostly limdeeming a part of America's ited to the scenes where future which was penng denied by being suppressed. was sitting in their midst became spiritually Zinoviev, I was thrown back on my Soviet past, I felt frightened and disillusioned. And War-

"Warren was a very sup-portive director and he did one brilliant thing. He hired as extras for members of Zinoviev's committee recent Soviet emigres who had moved to Spain. They hadn't learnt foreign languages yet. They spoke only Russian. Being Soviet, they didn't like me because I was a Pole and I've lived in America for 25 years. They thought I was a very bad actor. And they regard Zinoviev in the blind way of Soviet propaganda as a Jewish cosmopolitan who, although he helped Lemm to power, was executed by Stalin in the 1930s purges probably justly. So they were open in showing their dislike

"Now Warren didn't know Theatre

coral reef.

educated in sociology and political science at Polish and Russian universities, Kosinski arrived in America in 1957 with three dollars and 80 cents and not a word of English. Ironically, the same Cold War mentality which blotted out the memory of John Reed worked in reverse for Kosinski. He was a curiosity, a trophy of the failure of Communism. His first books, written under a pen name, attacked the Soviet system from an insider's viewpoint and met with immediate success. He married his rich widow, toured the world in luxury and became a prize-winning At 49, Kosinski himself disclaims any ambition to act

For all its extraordinary

Poland during the war, mute for part of his childhood,

again. A fine polo player, photographer and skier, he mocks his own career with the slogan "from Poland to polo in one generation".

And did the film indeed resolve the conflict between the two halves of Kosinski's

"Not just the film. In the second half of my life I have been richly rewarded for the hardships of the first half. And they were notsuch terrible hardships compared with what others endured. In Polish terms, people like Roman Polanski and myself had privileged childhoods. We were fed, hidden, we didn't end up in Auschwitz. We survived. And, after the first 25 years, I've had nothing but good fortune in America. My novels have been accepted. And now, of course, the crowning achievement, to be an actor crowning in a Hollywood epic and share the billing with Warren Beatty and Diane Keaton. What more can a man ask for? I begin to worry. Maybe they'll send me back to Eastern Europe.'

His most aimless exercise

ignores the text altogether,

being a sequence of film clips projected to the accompaniment of Jim Morrison's 1967 song, "The End". Some of song, "The End". Some of the images may have remote roots in the play: clips of Castro may have to do with Cuba; Mao may come from a mention of Asia; the Jones-

town murders took place near the Caribbean. Moments of pornography could even relate to some sharpish remarks about slave-owners exploiting women, by stretch ing the imagination, but Herr Adler is offering his psyche and not Herr Mueller's play: the whole first half is grossly indulgent.

Yet when the production settles down to speaking, as it does after the interval, Herr Adler creates a still, calmiy enclosed arena for the play's ideas. There is nothing particularly original or sur-prising in Herr. Mueller's text, which has remote ech-oes of Jean Genet's considerations of imperialism and

### Concerts

### Vienna PO/Jochum odyssey, Reed's life was not a patch on Jerzy Kosinski's. An abandoned child in

### Festival Hall

Orchestras come and go in under the auspices of Royal larly loyal following here. coda: here the diversions, the Under Eugen Jochum they bursts of energy, the quest-hoven on Thursday in the Albert Hall. Last night on South Bank they gave us a South Bank they gave us a the total context. phony, prefacing it Mozart's No. 33 in B flat, with

Salzburg youth, brought the for Wagner's death. clearly into focus, notably in the Andante, played with an easy, gracious euphony and smoothness. Jochum, who is 80 this year, recognizes the touch of natural formality touch of natural formality required in a Minuet, but is still alive to the boyish alacrity, the bluster too, of Mozart's allegros — though I

would have giadly heard more detail in the middle of the texture. There was, paradoxically more of that inner detail to

be heard in the Bruckner, and whose textures reach out to London these days, and whose textures reach out to several this year are visiting grander complexity. Jochum directed a reading of im-Insurance, among them this pressive eloquence, nobly week's visitors, the Vienna and scrupulously architected, Philharmonic Orchestra, who even in the finale, which can have long enjoyed a particu- easily hang fire before the Jochum speciality, Bruckner's Schetzo was firmly reined, tremendous seventh symptometric and phony prefering it with spaciousness in purview, the great Adagio gloriously un-folded with a moving culmi-The Mozart symphony, a folded with a moving charmer from the end of his parton in the horns' action in the horns'

> Writing from Liverpool last week, I intimated that Marek Janowski had been appointed principal conductor of the RLPO. By his special wish, he will have the title of Artistic Adviser, but not of chief conductor. My apolo-

> > William Mann

### Stuttgart Piano Trio

### St John's/Radio 3

day Midday series broadcast (also to revisit us in March) as well as this eponymous group, Stuttgart obviously about its chamber music.

writing baritone trios for allowed fairer shares for the Prince Nicholas to have violinist, Rainer Knamer When he did eventually take the plunge, he was at the peak of his powers, as the C major trio (Hob 27), chosen by these players as yesterday's starter, made very plain. Dedicated to his pianist friend, Therese Jansen, it first and foremost reflects the brilliance of her own keyboard technique.

Listening over the radio, I felt the balance very strongly

favoured the piano. - per haps inevitably, since that is where most the fun lies. Leonhard, Monika group's planist, discharged it brilliantly, with sparkling sonority to match tingling On Saturday night the Stuttgart Piano Trio are giving a full-length recital at Wigmore Hall. They announced their return to England in the BBC's Monthly Month general support in the unprefrom St John's. What with a dictable, almost Mozartian string quartet like the Melos storm which so suddenly threatens the sunny tranquillity of the slow movement. The finale of Haydn's A major trio (Hob 18) chosen as encore was sheer, unalloyed

> though again, over the radio. there was no forgetting that the composer's own instru-ment was the piano. Without loss of Gallic refinement, the team at once emphasized how close Ravel was born to the Spanish border: they caught the sudden surges of passion as well as the seductive

> > Joan Chissell

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CONCERTS

EARBICAM HALL Barticus Centre Centre

Charles Tidler's play, on which Canada last year estowed its Chalmer Award, is the kind of sensitive, carefully-written evocation of small-town life which goes set to leave, had down well over there, and then gets slaughtered by the But the man of real heartless British. folk who remain deaf to her ing toilets. And the piece calls. As she stands waiting fades out with the fugitive for them, she drifts into creatures acknowledging that reveries of being discovered they are two of a kind. hicken dinner to the men they are two of a kind.

It is not much of a story; and it is told by a man whose phy of her secret pregnancy, her broken marriage, and her new boyfriend. Lillian Silverstone develops all this beautifully, pulling her cheap print dress into a sheath befitting "America's Sweet Success" and singing a lullaby to her unborn child; and it is quite a let-down to discover that her supposedly pathetic private life is as much a fantasy as her they are two of a kind.

It is not much of a story; and with words. Mr Tidler is a poet, and much of the piece is assembled more in pursuit of key images than of narrative a playwright of considerable weight, he is still something that takes five minutes to utter.

Soho Poly

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showbiz dreams. Having paid attention to all that detail, you then have to wipe the slate clean. The second act finds

Louisa, two years later, as a weekend band chick" awakening in a hotel bedroom from a heavy night with a trombone player. She is all set to leave, having had what

But the man starts showing signs of real affection, and heartless British.

Set in the postwar Middle readiness to give up his job ...

West, it consists of two on the fourth chair. This episodes in the life of Louisa, offer cracks her defensive a farmer's daughter, first hostility. Does he know, she seen as a solitary figure in an asks, what it is to live empty landscape delivering a without a talent; as she does chicken dinner to the meri ... making a living by clean-

image, which refers to the ing them densely into speech-animated immobility of a es which contain many contradictions, Herr Adler charges into *The Mission*, the play which opens the Soho My objection to the play is that it shows a writer Poly's season of German plays, with the West German solution to difficult plays: straining every literary muscle to confer some meaning when any line or speech

to work round to the title versial ambiguities by pack-

on two unremarkable lives. However it does succeed in conveying a strong sense of time and place, and it establishes the two characters as representative of a great anonymous mass, travelling people, living between A speech of eight sentences and hotel rooms, explains that the writer escaping into jazz, sex, and failed in his assignment booze as a brief refuge from which was to carry the surrounding emptiness. French Revolution to the

Irving Wardle

The Mission '

A letter from a dying revolutionary opens the play. A speech of eight sentences explains that the writer has failed in his assignment, Caribbean, Timothy Block is encouraged to moan, shake, hesitate, sweat and strain over every word so that thespeech becomes some-

sugests an image, he stops the play to linger on his

personal interpretation.

ren Beatty/John Reed would come in with his naivete and

his sweet American smile telling me, as Reed, that he

wanted to see his wife and, as Beatty, about the problems he was having with the film. "And I, both as Zinoviev and as Kosinski, sat there

saying: What do you know of the troubles of life? What do

you know of authentic pain and grief and anguish? Here

I sit surrounded by the kind of men you've never met in

your life, men who hate my guts and you tell me about Reed's telephone call to his

wife or Warren's telephone call to his studio head. The

hostility transferred itself to

my acting '."

racism, but the ideas gain in force by being spoken plainly. Ned Chaillet

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THEE-Fri at 7.30 pm Sat 6 00 a 9.00
Pm. Tictus from 21.50 Party bigs
D1-836 2379 Yeledata 01-200 0200
CHUNGCHILL, Bromley, Keni CC 460
6677/5838. Until Marrh 20 MonFN 7.45, Sat 4.578 & Sandy
Wison's THE ROYFIRMO.

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VEAR 1981 SWET AWARDS
DARIO FO'S COMEDV
CAN'T PAY?
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"MAKES YOU GLAD TO BE ALVE"."
""FROARD SOUTH APPROVAL" S TIME
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SETED. GALES OF LAUGHTEN.
TOMME. VERY FURNY D. E.
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DERNEY LANE. TOMME. DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal CC 836 8108 THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE, Opens here May 2b Box Office now open

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Blos Mon-Pri 7.50 Sal 8.0.
AN EVENING'S INTERCOURSE
with the widely Liked
BARRY HUMPHRIES
BARRY HUMPHRIES DARIN I NUMPTIALES
The has shad-up-and-sock-i-toen enertainer London has seen in
years. Noishing short of
phenomenon. Daily Mail
THERE ARE SEATS AT THE DOOR
FOR THE FOLK I ADDRE
LAST'S WEEKS. DUCHESS, S. & CC 830 8243 EVes. 3. Wed 3. Sat. 5.30 48.30 RICHARD TODD Derren Neshiti, Carole Mowlam in THE BUSINESS OF MURDER The Best Thriffer for Years' S. Mir An Unabashed Winner' S. Exp. A. Straitonalt' Times The Most Inpenious Mystery to Bave Appeared in a Decade. A play to be seen. D Mail SECOND GREAT YEAR

J. P. DONLEAVY'S

BALTHAZAR BALTHAZAR

"A REAL RAFTY A ROARING
COMEDY STRONGLY AN AFFIRMATION OF LIFE AND THE
VARIETIES OF LOVE, FROM THE
COARSE TO THE SUBLIME", THOSE
Lajov pre-Show supper at Cale
Charte + ibt lor £7, 80, 930, 4740.

Credit Cards bookings 930 0781.

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Laughter unimited: D Tol

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The laughter rever stops: 8 Mirror

PASS THE BUTLER

The saw comedy hit by Fric Idle, with

WILLIAM RUSSITON, JOHN

FORTUNE MADGE RYAN and

PETER JONES. Kept in audience

Laughing continuously D Tel. Mon
Thur A EVO OF COTO TO SOLO

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HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301 PRANCES DE LA TOUR GWEN TAYLOR, ANNA WING IN SKIRMISHES BY CATHERINE HAYES LYBE 8 0 St 4 50. "Remarkable and correspond moving and competiting" T. Out. "Brytainy innes" Brief, powerful and units brittening acted "Gdn. RAYMARKET THEATHE ROYAL 5X 7832. Eyes 7.30, Mais Wed at 2.30. Sats at 4.00. Opening April 1st Prevs commoncing March 25th Prevs Commoncing March 25th Prevs Commoncing March 25th ATTHONY QUAYLE MICHAEL DENISON EVELTY LAYE A COAT OF VARNISH New Play by Ronald Millar. Ing in Repertoirs with Hobson Choice. CADICE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL 930-9832. Eves 7 30. Mals Wed at 2 30.

Sals at 4.00 Mel. Ope Met H.

ARTHOMY QUAYLE
TREVOR PEACOCK.

in
HOBSON'S CHOICE
A Comedy by Harold Brighouse
Directed by Ronald Eyre Directed by Ronald Dare.

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MULTI-AWARD WANNING
INTERNATIONAL SMASH HIT AMADEUS.

by PETER SMASFER
TREMENDOUS BOX OFFICE SUCCESS. BOTANG LEVID. TIMES.

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LO DOORS.
LYRIC HAMMERSMITH 5 CC 01-741
2511 Eves 7.30. Thur Mat 2.30. Sal
4.30 4.8 15.
NOISES OFF by Michael Frays.
LYRIC STUDIO; Ton'; 7gm, Subs
Eves Bym JAMES JOYCK & THE
ISRAELITES.

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Evening 10 ALBC McCOWEN

"ONE OF THE GREETET PRECES
"TO FREZZE THE SLOOP" D. Tel In
John Desires "DAZZIJME BEG." ALEC MCCOWEN

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OLLYIER (NT's open size). Today

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PALACE:

Andrew Lloyd Webber 5

SONG AND DANCE
A CONCERT for the thouse starting
MARTH WEER WAYNE SLEEP
IN TELL HE ON
A SUNDAY VARIATIONS
MOR-PIT, 8.0, Wed 2.0, 5915.45 &
8.30, NOW BOOKING.
Prop March 25, FIRST MIGHT APRIL
715 at 7.60 pm.

MOSPHEY THEATRE (Charing Cross PHOENIX THEATRE (Charles Cross Bd) 01-86-2294/8611.
Eves 8.0. Pri & Sat 6.0 & 9.0 "The sudicact repainted scriptically. The State of th THEY TELLED' D. MAIN

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The Great New Oreans Musical
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OLIVIER (NT's open stage): Today

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Broadway: Tomor 5.50

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By C. F. Newman.

Stanning, absolutely riveling: F. T. ROUTLEDGE ALDRIDGE
MICKY JAN
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MICHAEL FRAVN'S
NFW CONCEDY
NOISES OFF
Directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE
The thinking man's 'No Sex Picase,
We're British' Easily the funnicat
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If by Bertolt Brecht, Final West,
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THE UNDERSTANDING a new play by ANGELA HUTH Red. price prevs, from Apr 2 Joens Apr 27 at 7 pm Eves, Mor iat 8 pm Main, Thur & Saf, 3 pm Stratford upon Avon
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107891 297129 Booking now open
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price previews 14 Apr Much Ade
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Apply to Malling Office with 54e for
schedule.

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8 Tur 2:47. Soly. 5 & 8
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THE MOUSETRAP
30th Year
SORRY No reduced prices from any
bourte but seats bible from £1 50. TRICYCLE 3:8 8036 Eves 8:00 8LIND DANCERS by Charles Tidlor. Edinburgh Feedval Hit. Voted Bast New Canadian Play. VAUDEVILLE. ECC 01-836 988 EVES 8:WEI MISS 2:55 588 6 8 CORDON JACKSON IN AGATHA CHRISTIE'S CARDS ON THE TABLE

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WESTNINSTER TH. E54 0285 THE
MATCH Mallones Daily 2 15.

1. B. PRIESTLS YS Mystery Thriller
AN INSPECTOR CALLS WHITEMALL 850 6975 930 8012/7705 CC 930 6693/4 Group sales 379 8061 ANGELA JOHN THORNE & WELLS ARE DISGRACEFULLY WILARIOUS" DEED. "ANYONE FOR DENIS?"
"RESTORES THE SOUND OF
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"A MAGNIFICENT
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ALL MY SONS by ARTHUR MILLER
one of the few groat story-tellers in
modern drama Ob.
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8.15

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C20/727 5750. CUTTER'S WAY
(X) 2.45, 4.45, 5.45, 8.45, Last
day Saric Tours; THE BEADS OF
OME ROSARY (A), Leio might
(I).15, FROM HERE TO ETERNITY
(X) THE WILD ONE (X) LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE 1930 SCC3) DEATH WISH II (X). Son props 1.10. 5.35. 6.05. 8.35 Seats bookable: 8.35 prog Man-1-ti & all props Sat & San. HIMPORY OF BUILDING THE PROPERTY OF BUILDING THE BUILDING BUILDING THE BUILDING BUILDING THE BUILDING BUILDING

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THE FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S
WOMAN 1AA) Sep progs daily
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Directed by
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"THE ACTING IS OF THE HIGHEST
ORDER" D. Mail. ONE IS
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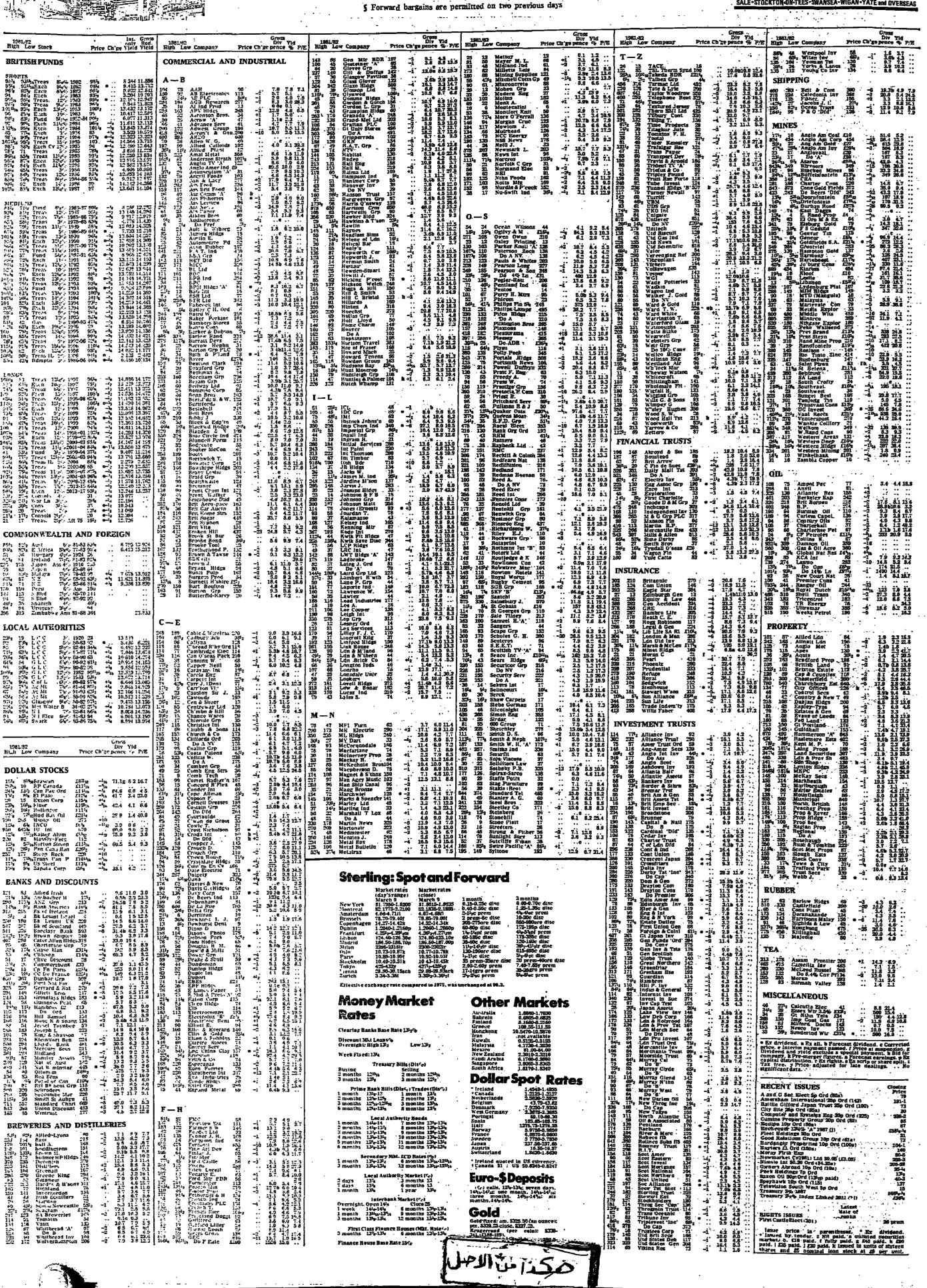
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### Stock Exchange Prices

# Index dips

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 1. Dealings End, March 12. 5 Contango Day, March 15. Settlement Day, March 22.





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> MARKET Cheer for

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COMMODITIES

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M3 unchanged

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The Bank of England estimates that sterling M3, the broad measure of banking money, was unchanged in February. This means that the annualized rate of change since last February is 14½ per cent. Over the last three months the annualized rate of change stands at 8½ per cent. The figures were helped by the receipt of £500m-£750m of back tax owed to the Exchequer. But bank lending to the private sector may have expanded by up

Mr Gerald Ronson and his advisers, Barclays Merchant Bank, are believed to have agreed to offer £1 a share for

Associated Communications Corporation. That would top by 10p the second bid from Mr Ronson's Heron Corporation and by 5p the bid by Mr Robert Holmes a Court, its rival.

Australian financier, and value ACC at £54.6m. The revise offer is likely to be announced early next week.

**Wall Street continues to fall** 

Wall Street continued its decline yesterday as insti-

tutions sold in heavy trading. By late morning the Dow Jones average was 5.52 down at 789.95 having dropped

through the important 800 level with a 11.89 fall on Monday. Analysts believe the fall will continue until there are some genuine signs of an upturn in the economy. Stockbrokers Merrill Lynch see the index levelling out around the 750 mark in May.

**MARKET SUMMARY** 

Cheer for the brewers ...

Steel standstill

Steelmaking at the Raven

steelmaking at the kavens-craig, Scotland, plant of the British Steel Corporation remained suspended yesterday ater a strike by about 3,000 steelworkers over the intro-duction of a new pay and productivity scheme.

• The French offshoot of

Barclays Bank is planning to set up a merchant banking subsidiary. This is to enable the bank, which last year made net profits of FrF 65m

(£5.9m) to offer its customer:

• The Post Office plans to increase the price of postal orders with a face value between £2 and £10 from 26p to 30p from May 10.

\$326.25 but gold shares saw losses of \$1.50 among the

heavyweights.
Shoe manufacturer David

Scott was up 3½p at 24½p after

10 per cent of the equity. The buyer remains a mystery but

there are rumours that it is a textile company, not another shoe

ahead of its annual meeting.

Greenfields Leisure recovered 1p to 23p after further consider-

signs of an improvement in the housing market to shareholders.

Equity turnover on March 8 was £180.272m (24,654

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index

7,195.80, down 52.67 Hongkong: hang Seng Index 1,129.83 up 4.47

CURRENCIES

The pound tumbled against a firm dollar despite steadying intervention by the Bank of

England on expectations of lower interest rates. New Budget targets for money supply and PSBR sparked off a late fall.

STERLING \$1.8025 down 225 points

Index 90.2 unchanged

DM4.2750

DOLLAR

Fr.F10.9400

Index 113.0 up 1.0

DM2.3680 up 280 pts

\$327.25 up 75 cents

MONEY MARKETS

Period rates were slightly firme

ahead of the Budget statement On a forecast shortage of

£1,200m, the Bank of England

bought £89m of bills outright at

unchanged rates and £663m for repurchase later this month by

the discount houses. It also lent

£260m overnight at 14 per cent.

Base rates 13%% 3-month interbank 13%-13%

Euro-currency rates: 3-month dollar 14%s-14%s

3-month Fr F 15%-15%

Yen 428.50

Domestic rate

Gareth David

was £ bargains).

a complete service.

Ronson may bid £1

Prestel to get

colour pictures

Plans are being completed at British Telecom's research

British Telecom's research laboratories at Martlesham Heath, near Ipswich, to launch Prestel with Pictures in London next year.

About 16 per cent of the area covered by each of the able to contain a coloured photographic image. The service is expected to interest estate agents, banks, security

estate agents, banks, security companies and users needing photographic facilities.

• The central government

borrowing requirement was 178m in February. This brings the total in the first 11 months

of this financial year to £8,144m,—compared with

£12,040m in the same period of

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT All Share 322.71, down 2.24

Builders and brewers both

showed gains after Budget changes while today is expected to see plenty of dealing in gifts

to see plenty of dealing in give after the releastion in holding of index linked issues, previously reserved to pension funds. Leading brewers showed gains

of 1p to 5p after hours, with Distillers 10p better at 183p. In-builders there were late gains for: London Brick, Rediand and

Dealing was light throughout the day after Wall Street's plunge

to a 22-month low, and before the Chancellor's speech but the FT-index, which had been 8.5 down,

recovered at the close, ending

Gilts encountered a little profit

taking, but early falls were kept to £1% on hopes of lower interest

rates.
Dealers on the London floor

were furious yesterday with the Stock Exchange, which decided not to break the 3pm embargo on De Beers full-year figures.

Meanwhile, as the price plunged 95p to 435p on the slashed dividend the news had already been circulating in Johannesburg for several hours

and the news agencies had published the information just

after midday. Even the Glasgow market was

able to relay the news to its London counterparts, which have been big buils of the shares over

the last account. An inquiry was being requested in several quarters last night.

A fall in the buillion price early

on to a 29-month low was offset

COMMODITIES

• The International Tin Council

agreed in London yesterday to call up all remaining buffer stock contributions. The cash amount is

roughly equivalent to 14,500 tonnes of tin at current prices.

Brazil is supporting Malaysian

attempts to form an association of

tin producers, Senhor Sergio Bath, Brazilian ambassador to Malaysia said yesterday.

He said that although his country was not in the forefront in

the tin negotiations he could understand the concept of such

an association, which could discipline the market and ensure

that prices did not fluctuate

in the long run, the essociation

Barratt Developments.

3.3 off at 560.8.

FT Gifts 68.08, down 0.48

MONEY SUPPLY (£M3)

187 181

arini da da Jan

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313

would benefit not only the producers, but also consumers since the latter had to be assured of supply, he said.

The United States Gold Commission set up by President (152) 영화 (146) - 147 31 (175) 17 후 14 Commission, set up by President Reagan to study bullion's future, was reported yesterday to have rejected the idea of a return to the gold standard. The commission's report, to be presented to Congress on March 31, is elieved to urge the American Government to mint gold coins to rival the South African Krugerrand and Canadian Maple Leaf

### TODAY

Today: UK Balance of Pay-ments (4th qtr.) Interims: R.Green Properties. Finals: Alcan Aluminium, British Aluminium, Dewhurst Dent, Lunuva (Ceylon) Tea, Sandvik, Stag Furniture, Tube-... samenta, F.W. Woolworth.

# **BUSINESS NEWS**

# Pound slips as Howe eases Slump hits payout for first time since 1944 De Beers cuts dividend by half By Michael Prest money target

By Business News Staff

The City cautiously wel-supply on money will not be comed what is seen as a allowed to run out of control broadly neutral Budget offer- In the Stock Market oil orpady neutral Budger Overling help to industry. But foreign exchange dealers were concerned at the easing of the monetary growth targets for 1982/83 and sterling took a late tumble

vesterday. The pound slipped after the Chancellors announcement of the new monetary target for 1982/83 and the Public session when the dollar rate fell to 1.7980.

At the close the pound was 2.25 cents lower at \$1.8025. Before the Budget, sterling had been under pressure because of the prospects for lewer United Kingdom interst rates and the firm dollar. But gains were made against Continental cur-rencies and the Effective Exchange Index ended un-

changed at 90.2. Despite the easing of the target for monetary growth, gilt prices are expected to show modest rises this morning, according to dealers. Ahead of the Budget, gilts fell by up to 50p.
The £9,500m Public Sector

Borrowing Requirement for 1982/83 was broadly in line with the gilt-markets expec-

And although the Chancellor's planned monetary growth of targets of 8 per cent, to 12 per cent is three percentage points higher than aimed for in the Medium Term Financial Strategy, dealers no longer believe monthly figures for sterling M3 are sacrosanct and were content at Sir which will provide a boost to Geoffrey's insistence that the the volume housebuilders.

analysts were waiting last cents. might for full details of the proposed tax structure changes and how they will be calculated for North Sea oil companies before making marke any long-term judgments.

The Petroleum Revenue Tax, up to 75 per cent from 70 per cent, was more or less as expected but the abolition Sector Borrowing Require as expected but the abolition ment, Bank of England of the Supplementary Petsupport for sterling was roleum Duty is seen as rather noted by dealers late in the better than most in the industry had hoped.

Tobacco companies, which

had been expecting a hefty increase in revenue on a packet of 20 cigarettes were mildly optimistic about the subsequent rise of only 5p from midnight on Thursday.

Breweries were also able to be the second of the breath a sigh of relief. The increase of 2p on a pint, 10p on a bottle of wine and 13p on a bottle of sherry was in line with most expectations and is unlikely to further hit beer sales generally which showed a 17 per cent dow-

Gold fell by another \$1.25 to a middle price of \$325.25 an ounce in Loadon yester-day amid fairly quiet trading.

nturn in January.

The most significant measure likely to affect the property sector will be the more allowing individuals to hold index-linked gilts where a real rate of return of 3 per cent compares with prime property yields as low as 3.5 per cent.

This could increase yields on property and in turn affect the sector, but this offset by interest rate hopes,

# **Edwardes paves** way for BL sell-offs

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent Sir Michael Edwardes, BL functions affecting their own Chairman, took another big destinies. When the break up

Overseas, and returned sales to two reorganized and independently operated car companies. The move was to some

extent foreshadowed last week when Mr Tony Ball, chairman and managing di rector of the sales division revealed that he would be leaving in August.

Although the official res-son was said to be his need

textile company, not another shoe manufacturer, and one name being mentioned is Rellance Knitwear, unchanged at 28½p.

Elsewhere there were early plus signs against Hong and Shanghal Bank, 2p better at 134p on its results, Pleasurama, up 18p to 415p after Popeshead nominees acting for Schoder Special exempt fund disclosed a 6.1 per cent holding, and 6.1 per cent holding, and Eurotherm, 13p better at 347p.

ation of the previous day's figures when hefty losses were ac-companied by encouraging news of its agreed takeover by Federated Land, 4p off at 132p. received Land, 4p on at 132p.
The market remains sceptical about Nimsto International's claim that 800 3-D cameras a day are coming off its Dundee production line before its launch next month in the US, and the shares shed 27p to 2000 but sible for its. own sales. It tors into account, however, the February figure remained lower than the monthly regains its own sales organization with responsibility for the key North American

The total for the first two

recovered to 205p.

Brengreen Holdings, the industrial cleaning group which last year won a contract to collect rubbish in Southend, shed 1 ½p to shares put on 2p to 126p after Mr Alan Cherry, chairman, reported

Chairman, took another big destinies. When the break up step yesterday to prepare the state owned motor group for Sales division is completed and hundreds of staff transprivate ownership. He "killed ferred to one or other of the off" his corporate or calcal care compared to the off the corporate or calcal care compared to the off the corporate or calcal care calcal calc off "his corporate car sales car companies BL will be left company, BL Europe and with a corporate staff of less Overseas, and returned sales than 200.

Among the new appointments yesterday was that of Mr Trevor Taylor, 44, as director of sales and marketing for Austin Rover. He joined the former BMC company from Ford 12 years

News of the changes led to speculation last night that Sir Michael is preparing the way for his departure from BL ahead of time. He was thought to be leaving when son was said to be his need to time. He was for a new challenge, it is ahead of time. He was already being widely sugthought to be leaving when gested that his huge sales his four year contract operation covering home and already extended by one year arranges markets was broken — expires in October.

up.

The former light medium put recovered significantly last month to a four-week total of 88,000, a rise of more renamed Austin Rover—in a policy of promoting product names—and will be responsible.

United Kingdom car output recovered significantly last month to a four-week total of 88,000, a rise of more than 14 per cent on a year policy of promoting product earlier, Edward Townsend writes. Taking seasonal factors into account, however,

market.

Along with Leyland Vehicles (Truck and Bus), Land-Rover, Freight Rover (Sherpa vans), and Unipart, the two new car companies to 22,800 from 17,400 a year now control all the main ago and 17,600 in January.

# Oil stocks 'are still higher than normal'

By Johnathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Oil companies are running down their stocks as fast as they can — but, it appears, not at anything like as fast a rate as ministers in the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries claim. Industry sources denied yes-terday Opec's accusation that the main oil companies were lowering the price of crude oil by flooding the market with their unwanted supplies. An internal analysis by some of the world's largest companies shows that the industry's stocks are about 100 million barrels higher than it would normally ex-

had fallen from their peak of nearly 500 million barrels by Shailkh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah the begining of October, and said yesterday that both 100 million barrels by the Saudi Arabia and Kuwait start of this year. But were committed to maintain-despite, companies' desire to ing the official \$34 ceiling.



Shaikh Ali Khalifa: committed to \$34

pect at this time of year.

Ministers from more than one Opec member blamed the industry for dumping their stocks on the market, at a rate which the Iraqi oil million barrels below the peak last October, and implies that companies may have been more successful at running down stocks than they were rejuctant to make public assessments of the position.

The analysis shared that surplos industry inventories had fallen from their peak of Kuwait's Oil Ministers

Kuwait's Oil Ministers

eliminate this remaining surplus, stocks were still at about the same level today. According to Petroleum According to Petroleum industry newletter, the Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, decided yesterday to cut the price of its North Sea crude by an industry newletter, the

Slump hits payout for first time since 1944

By Michael Prest

Hit by a slump in profits, De Beers, the South African diamond company, has cut its dividend for the first time since 1944. Pretax profits for 1981 fell to Rand 489m (£272m) from R978m). The final dividend has been halved to 25 cents, making a payout for the full year of 50 cents. Earnings per share were 175 cents compared with 227 cents.

As a result De Beers share price fell sharply on stock markets around the world. After opening at \$5.30, the price fell to as low as \$4.20 once the profits were known The shares recovered a little in later trading, but De Beers-related companies, Minorco and Anglo American, also saw their shares under selling pressure.

The key to De Beers

The key to De Beers unexpectedly bad results is a weak diamond market, depressed by the international recession and high interest. rates. The story is told by the company's diamond account, which effectivelyshows trading profits from all diamond business. The diamond account declined steeply to R360 from R803m.

Through the central selling organization which it con-trols De Beers, whose chairman is Mr Harry Oppenheimer, handles about 80 per cent of the world diamond market, ncluding sales by the Soviet

But the price of investment grade stones is much lower now than two years ago. The favourite one carat D flawless has collapsed by about two-thirds over the last two years to \$20,000.

Since the cost of mining poor stones is the same as good ones De Beers profits

**Prof. Smith** 

By Philip Robinson

£50,000 a year part-time chairman of the Harrods

group, House of Fraser. The action is over remarks

in relation to E. J. Arnold's

Professor Smith and E. J.

losses.

seeks libel

damages



Mr Harry Oppenheimer, grappling with the slump

have suffered accordingly. heavily to support the market by hoarding production from its own mines and by pur-chasing other output. The value of De Beers diamond stocks has consequently risen from R705m last year to

associated company, believed to be the mining and industrial combine of Anglo American. Only three years ago De Beers has more than R2,000m in cash. Over the

last year cash has slipped company has spent from R552m to R224m.

ly to support the market But despite the initial fall parding production from in share prices and surprise at the much lower profits stock brokers felt that De Beers is unlikely to show significantly worse results in

Diamond traders said that The cost of financing this increase in stocks led to a loan of R201m from an in diamond prices.

# **Unease over EEC** moves on steel

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Mr Mark Arnold, 23-year-old shareholder and son of a director of the family print-ing firm E. J. Arnold & Son, is being sued for damages by its chairman, Professor Roland Smith, who is also the f50 000 a year part-time European Commission offi- tutes cials are planning to tighten the rules on the retention of The move, which is still at a formative stage, could lead the Commission into conflict with national governments and their steel industries.

As part of the overall made by Mr Arnold in the Commission-inspired strategy Yorkshire Evening Post in which he commented on the position of Professor Smith capacity more into line with demand, coordinating pricing Arnold & Son are claiming damages for libel and/or

not speak or cause to be published such material again. The question of damages would remain open.

Professor Smith took on the cost of closures and redundancy. But while some steelmaking capacity has been phased out completely, other facilities have been steelmaking capacity has future proposals been phased out completely, considered. the £11,000 a year post as other facilities have been

split the family denominated there are differences over

reserve between member states and their first objective will be to steelmaking capacity by agree on a mutually accept. Europe's steel companies. able definition.

The Commission recently completed an interim report on the provision of state aid to the steel industry for the period from February to the end of last year. During that period the Commission approved aid for eight restructuring schemes and one of emergency aid while three COLUMN 1 policies, implementing pro-duction quotas on key pro-Last year the Commission ducts, and supervising a delayed approval of the phased withdrawal of all state British Steel Corporation's approval of the

damages for libel and/or malicious falsehood; claiming damages for slander; and seeking an injunction restraining Mr Arnold from speaking or publishing his alleged remarks.

Mr Arnold has until Saturday to decik whether to sign an undertaking that he will not speak or cause to be published such material

reserve capacity being re-tained by the United Kingdom steel industry when are

British Steel has always "mothballed" clained that it has gone much Officials acknowledge that there are differences over interpretation of what consticlained that it has gone much

### Comment.

Exchange rates: city watches and waits

All eyes in the City will be on the exchange rate this morning. Whether or not one feels that the Government has opted for the most sensible path in raising its money supply targets to accommodate progressive economic recovery, it has clearly taken a risk too.

Presumably, it is a risk that has been careefully calculated. Perhaps, there may even be a willingness to see a small depreciation in sterling: it would give a little extra edge to the drive for export - led growth in a stagnant world economy

The way sterling reacts should set the tone for the gik-edged market. If ster-ling shows signs of slipping, that would stand to offset in flow of funds terms for the market.

Certainly, a prospective PSBR of £9,500m looks good news, while the raising of the money supply targets to provide an extra £2,500m of sterling M3 headroom will go some way to meet the pressures of strong private sector credit demand.

Moreover, the attempt to draw the smaller invester into the gilt market through the derestriction of index-linked stocks should also help the funding wagon along — though one might well ask whether this will simply be at the expense of

National Savings sales. There is also, of course, the question of whether overses investors will go heavily for index-linked stocks — a development that could well undo some of the monetary control benefits in this kind of

What does seem clear is that, until the authorities see how sterling reacts, they are unlikely to want to see short - term interest rates come down too quick-

That, however, would be all to the good. A progressive fall in interest rates this year (which does, of course, help the inflation rate, too) would be infinitely more lesirable than a sudden fall followed by a period of uncertainty as to which way rates go next.

As far as industry goes, the Budget is very much in line with expectations. There are, of course, two sectors where the measures will not get the kind of changes, specific or gen-eral, that it was seeking.

The other is the banks. Precisely what the Chancel-lor's stick-waiving in their direction will mean in practice remains to be seen. But it is bound to cast a cloud and the sooner the issue receives further clari-fication the better.

company

years ago often a row that

# AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES LANCE PAR L'OFFICE DES POSTES ET TELECOMMUNICATIONS DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE HAUTE-VOLTA

L'Office des Postes et Télécommunications de la République de Haute-Volta lance un appel d'offre international pour l'extension des réseaux téléphoniques locaux de Ouagadougou et de Bobo-Dioulasso et la mise en place d'une llaison de transmission par faisceaux henziers. L'appel d'offre est ouvert à toutes les entreprises voltaiques et étrangères, ressortissants des pays membres de la Banque Internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement et de Suisse. Le projet complet administré par l'Office des Postes et Télécommunications comprend les parties et lots suivants:

I - EQUIPEMENT: La fourniture des câbles téléphoniques d'abonnés, manchons, canalisations (tubes en matière synthétique), matières diverses, outillage et appareil de eure, divisé en 3 lots: Lot No 1: Equipement pour le réseau de Ouagadougou

Lot No 2: Equipement pour le réseau de Bobo-Dioulasso Lot No. 3: Canalisation en matière synthétique pour les lots 1 II - GENIE CIVIL: Les travaux de fouilles, la construction et

pose de canalisations diverses en trois lots: Lot No 1: Travaux de génie civil pour le réseau de Onedagondon Lot No 2: Travaux de génie civil pour le réseau de Bobo-

Lot No 3: Chambres préfabriquées pour les lots 1 et 2. III - LIAISON DE TRANSMISSION: La fourniture et la

réalisation de 380 km de faisceaux hertziens micro-ondes de moyenne capacité destiné à la téléphonie et télex: Lot No 1: Faisceaux hertziens Dedougou-Bobo-Dioulasso Lot No 2: Faisceaux hertziens Bobo-Dioulasso-Relais-Gaous Lot No 3: Liaison par cables Bobo-Dioulasso-Relais-Termina Les soumissions pourront porter sur L'ensemble des lots ou sur les lots isolés pour chacune des parties de l'appei d'offre. Les dossiers d'appet d'offres pourront être obtenus les jours ouvrables aux adresses suivantes contre paiement du coût des

I. Direction Générale de l'Office des Postes et Télécommunications de la République de Haute-Volta à Ouagadougou. Télex 5200 UV

II. Electrowatt Ingénieurs-Conseils S.A., Bellenvestrasse 36, 8022-Zurich, Suisse. Télex 53709 EWNG-CH.

Les Couts de ces dossiers seront les suivants: I EQUIPEMENT: F.CFA 150'000 II GENIE CIVIL: F.CFA 150,000 III LIAISON DE TRANSMISSION: F.CFA 125'000 Des dossiers sont à disposition pour consultation en plus des deux adresses indiquées auprès des ambassades de Haute-Volta à Washington et à Paris.

Les soumissions rédigées en langue française devront être adressées en six exemplaires à Monsieur le Directeur Général de L'Office des Postes et Télécommunications de Haute-Volta Ouagadougou sous pli recommandé ou remis contre décharge. Elles devront parvenir à la Direction Générale avant le 30 juin 1982 à 17h.30 (heure de Ouagadougou) au plus tard. Toute information complémentaire peut être obtenue auprès de l'Office des Postes et Télécommunications à Ouagadougou.

ELEKTROWATT INGENIEURUNTERNEHMUNG AG Bellerivestrasse 36, 8008 Zürich



# Changes bring recovery hopes at Kwikfit

# Buying by Ivory & Sime helps shares

Kwikfit shares bounced off the bottom yesterday. That was because one of the largest shareholders of the tyres and exhaust fitting group, Edinburgh investment trust group Ivory & Sime, announced it had bought a couple of hundred thousand more shares (Sally White writes)

The purchase coincided with the change in City sentiment; the view is that fundamental changes in the group are working their way through to a profits recovery.

On the trading level, all that snow and salt have corroded bundreds of thousands of exhaust pipes, which are going to need changing sooner rather than later.

Being Edinburgh-based, Ivory is in an excellent position as a Kwikfit watcher: its head office is there, too. Like everyone else — including Kwikfit's own management — they were shattered by the collapse of margins last summer. Profits dropped from £2.14m to £1.4m at the halfway stage. Few brokers expect more than £1.6m or so for the full year ending in February.

Kwikfit were on a wrong foot when they were caught by pressures from all sides. They had doubled the numbers of depots in 18 months (after picking up 180 in an excellent property deal from Firestone, and selling 81 on to Dunlop to cover the

So they had 200 depots trading just when recession slashed demand, suppliers sold off stocks of tyres at cut-price rates to every corner garage, and expenditure on doing up the depots and advertising was high. Not the time to have a badly overstretched management



Mr Tom Farmer, chief executive: "The system is working."

What has happened since that disastrous period, which might have been spotted from Charlotte Square, been spotted from Charlotte Square. and made them pick up shares that have come down from a high of 115p

Ironically a ast number of developments were already in process last summer. The management was strengthened — Mr John Paget came in from Tenneco and is now a director, and Mr David Jenkins came in fron Michelin. A computer is now keeping head office in touch with stocks, sales and cash at each

Marketing campaigns and staff training from the floor upwards aimed at putting over an image of quality business were started.

"Terminals went into the depots just over a week ago — and the system is working", Mr Tom Farmer, the chief executive, said yesterday. "Apart from the controls is will give us, it will also enable us to go into the fleet busoness. Our depots are all over the country and as each has a terminal we will be able to do a complete fleet manage-

Mr Farmer says the terminals should save £50 per depot a day. That is enough to generate earnings to help to justify the present rating and perhaps to increase the divi-

Brokers are nervous of the thought of more expansion through acquitition. They want to see growth generated from the existiong depots. That will give them a chance to see the quality of management, rather than financial skills at property dealing.

Kwikfit say that all the management needed is now in place. There is even a special sales team set up to target on low performing depots.

There will still be a question mark over Kwikfit for a while. A large number of funds bought it as a growth stock at over 80p. Also the business of fitting tyres and exhausts has matured, with competitors ever increasing. But it is worth watching Scottish judgment.

## Building for a bright future

Drake and Scull, the mechanical and construction engineers, has been staging a sharp recovery after three of four years when it seemed to going nowhere (Drew Johnston

For the year to October, pretax profits rose by 65 per cent to £3.6m and Sir Monty Finneston, the company chairman says: "The current year's profit performance

should be no worse. Reports from an analysts' meeting with the company's management team last week suggests that Drakes is justifiably bullish about its future

particularily Analysts impressed with the tight management

A substantial part of the business is overseas, and Drake's interests in the Middle East, Singapore and Hongkong are said to be doing well. At home profitability improved by 40 per cent to £1.93m in the year to October 1981. One bleak spot was Sturtevant, the fan-making concern, where 1980 profits of £77,000 turned into a loss of £227,000 in 1981. Management blamed a fall in orders.

Hopes of a break-even performance this year at the subsidiary are high, after a £500,000 rationalization

For the group as a whole, stockbrokers Hoare Govett are looking for profits of £4.2m off a rating of 6 and a prospective dividend yield just over 9 per cent.

The share price moved to a new high of 57p yesterday, and analysts think there is still a lot of scope for further rises.

Some commentators have warned that, the dramatic revival in the share price — from 28p this time last year — could be coming to an

But a significant factor here could be today's Budget. Any boost to the economy is good for builders, and Drake and Scull has thrived on refurbishing contracts for council housing where it supplies and installs heating and ventilating pipes
 and in similar work for hospitals.

HK AND SHANGHAI

### **Profits and** payout boosted

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose attempt to buy Royal Bank of Scotland was blocked by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, increased after-tax profits by 40 per cent to HK\$2,000m (£188m) in 1981.

The true level of profit is inknown because the figure is struck after transfers to hidden reserves. The directors are proposing to transfer HK\$200m from hidden to published reserves. . .

The final divident of HK\$0.44 gives a total dividend for 1981 of HK\$0.65. The total payment for 1981 will cost HK\$996m, 38 per cent more than the previous

Hongkong and Shanghai expects to make higher profits in 1982 although it says that high interest rates arising from tight monetary policies and attempts to curtail public spending will inhibit economic growth in 1982. However, it expects to at least maintain the total dividend payment which dividend payment which would work out at HK\$0.48 a share on the capital enlarged by a proposed one-for-three scrip issue.

Midland, recently announced plans to invest up to \$139m in Centran Corporation, an Ohio bank, if regulatory changes allow.

SW FARMER

### Fall into red

SW Farmer, the south ondon structural steel group, suffered a dramatic downturn in the year to December, with a pretax profit of £1m last year profit of £1m last year turning into a £34,000 loss. But the second half results showed an improvement after the first half loss of £773,000.

Sales for the year in-creased to £21.3m from £15.4m,

The company has tax recoverable of £36,000 and is taking a £557,000 credit on release of a deferred tax provision. As a result, the surplus after tax is £559,000 against £1.15m. The dividend has been held at 8.7p gross, which makes a total payout which makes a total payout or 13.1p gross.

"Market conditions have never been harder but there have been some substantial breaks in the gloom", Mr Brian Farmer, chairman, said

The company entered 1982 with its highest level of orders ever taken into a new period, most of it for this Mr Farmer said the com

pany's financial position had remained strong in spite of After the blocking of its the uninspiring economic the uninspiring economic cosmetics, computers, fertitive the uninspiring economic cosmetics, medicine, tobacco united Kingdom, its tial bank balance and no products and medical and dental equipment.

### INTERNATIONAL



### UNITED STATES

Volkskwagen of America has reduced benefits to its 4,000 salaried employees by elimin-ating cost-of-living adjust-ments for overtime, holidays

and sick days.

The move follows a plunge in United States sales of Volkswagen. The company has taken a number of cost saving steps recently including postponing plans to build a second assembly plant.

### MOZAMBIQUE

Leyland Vehicles Duple Metsec yesterday annouunced a £10m order for 210 Victory single-deck buses for Mozambique. The Victory chassis will be built at Leyland's factories in Wolverhampton and Lancashire

### JAPAN

Two-day talks on United States-Japan trade disputes opened yesterday with the United States claiming Japan could reduce its soaring trade surplus with the United States \$10,000m by \$5,000m (£2,750m E5,500m) by opening up its markets to nuclear energy electronics, computers, fertilizer, pulp, food products, cosmetics, medicine, tobacco

### LATEST RESULTS

COMMODITIES

SILVER was barely steady — Builton market (fixing levels) — Spot. 386 05g per froy ounce (United States

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EGGS (The London Egg Exchange) — Home-produced: Generally quiet market, with No 1's becomming short is some areas. Home-produced market prices (in & per 120, based on trading packer/first-hand)

Base

Lending

Rates

ABN Bank ....... 131/2% Barclays ...... 131/2% Consolidated Crds. 131/2% C. Hoare & Co .... \*131/1% Lloyds Bank ...... 131/2% Midland Bank ..... 13½% Nat Westminster 131/2% 

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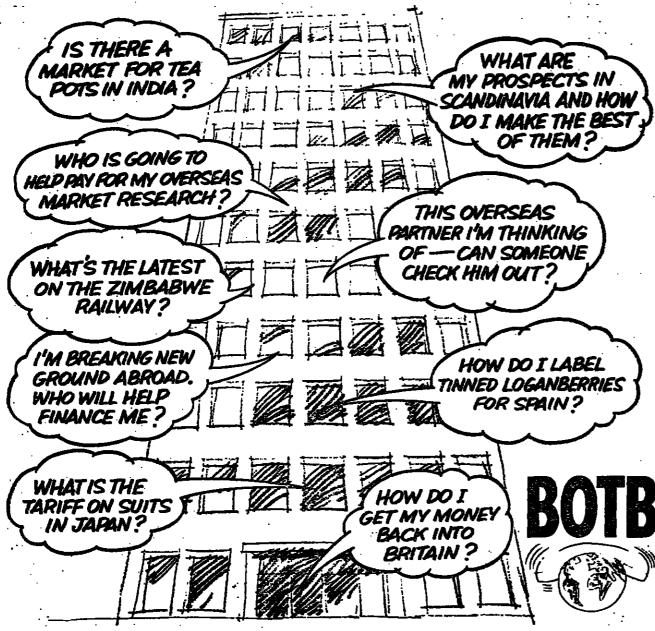
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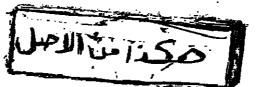
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### SUPPLEMENT TO **PROSPECTUSES**

2 per cent INDEX-LINKED TREASURY STOCK, 1966 2 per cent INDEX-LINKED TREASURY STOCK, 2006 2½ per cent INDEX-LINKED TREASURY STOCK, 2011

(i) the prospectus for 2 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock. 1996 dated 10th March 1981 (as emended by the supplements dated 18th March 1981 and 3rd July 1981); prospectus for 2 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2011 dated 22nd January 1982. (iii) the prospectus for 2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2011 dated 22nd January 1982.

In accordance with the right reserved to Her Majesty's Treasury by paragraph 13 each of the Prospectuses, all restrictions contained in the Prospectuses relating to eligibility to hold the Stocks listed above have been removed.

It follows that as from the date of this supplement, ownership of the Stocks is no longer confined to persons who are "Eligible Holders" as defined in paragraph 8 of each of the Prospectuses and that the provisions in the Prospectuses governing the furnishing of statutory declarations or other evidence of eligibility to the Bank of England, and the consequences of furnishing untrue statutory declarations or ceasing to be an Eligible Holder, no longer apply. no longer apply.

Accordingly, the provisions of paragraphs 5 to 13 of the Prospectuses have ceased to have effect.

Copies of this supplement to the Prospectuses and of the Prospectuses themselves (as amended by this supplement) may by obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Walling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 4th Floor, 14 St Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2EU; at the Bank of treland, Moyne Buildings, 1st Floor, 20 Callender Street, Belfast, BT1 5BN; at Mullens & Co. 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN; or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

9th March 1982

### M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited 27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R SEB Telephone 01-621 1212 The Over-the-Counter Market

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l	1		Prices now availa	able on	Prest	el page 4	8146		

gen of America has senefits to its 4.00 mployees by elimin | st-of-living adjust overtime, holiday,

Tumbling oil prices and sharply lower current account surpluses

are the latest challenge facing the

Arab oil states. Opec countries became net borrowers from Western banks to the tune of

\$3,100m in the third quarter of 1981 for the first time since 1978, and forecasters are now talking in terms of the dwindling Opec

balance of payments surpluses being replaced by deficits. But the years of plenty since the first oil shock of 1973 have given rise

to remarkable changes in the Middle East.

The massive wealth accumulated by the oil states—Saudi Arabia and Kuwait alone have some \$250,000m of foreign assets

grammes, the problem of recycling petrodollars, the wish of the

oil-exporters to control both their own destines and assets—these

have all contributed to the

emergence of a new and import-ant force in the world of international finance. The growth

of Arab banking in particular has been dazzling.

Its history stretches back before the last decade when the

Arab states began to exploit the true value of their oil wealth. For instance, Commercial Bank of

the Middle East, was founded in 1938. Others are older still.

With few exceptions, however, Arab banking until the 1970s was

largely a domestic affair, and

like the oil industry, dominated

With the oil wealth, and the growing national consciousness it

engendered, has come rapid expansion and indigenization of the domestic banking industry

and — a largely separate develop-ment — a phenomenal rise in Arab international banking.

On the domestic front there

has also been rapid expansion in other financial areas. Both Jor-

dan and Kuwait now have active stock markets and the idea has

been under consideration in Saudi Arabia. The number of

shares traded on Jordan's Amman Financial Market jumped

from 2,400,000 in 1978, its first full year, to 17,900,000 shares valued at JD14.4m in 1980.

Other capital markets include

the Kuwait dinar bond market. Now over ten years old, it was set

up partly as an investment outlet

Saudi Arabia, the largest bank

industrialization pro-

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**ABIORE** 

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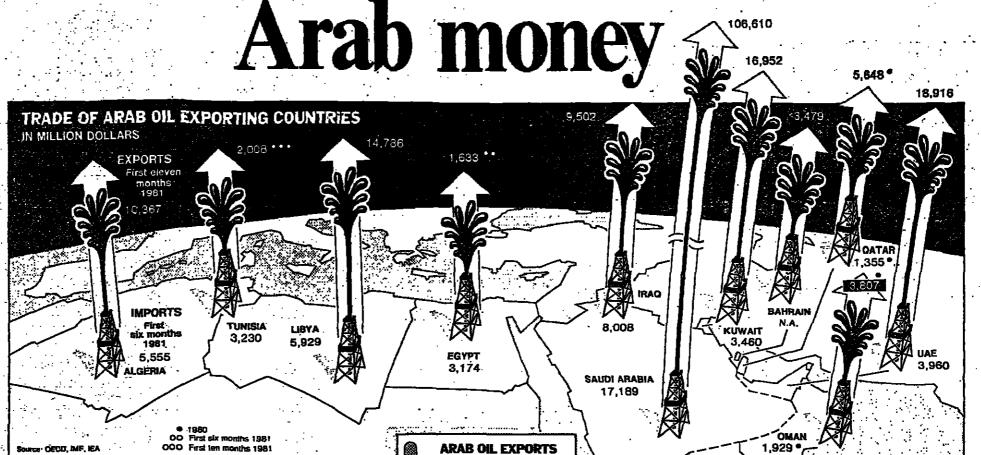
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حكدا من الاصل

At a time when oil prices are falling and there is talk of Opec balance of payments surpluses turning

into deficits, this Special Report looks at the ways

in which the Arabs are handling the immense wealth generated over the past decade



TO OECD COUNTRIES

IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS

IRAQ 11,514

**QATAR 9,336** 

SAUDI ARABIA 160,515

who have also prospered from the

oil boom. In some Arab countries

probably only 4 or 5 per cent of

the population have bank

accounts although the consumer side of banking, and use of payment forms such as cheques,

is now growing fast in The Gulf.

ition of riba or interest, Islamic banking is also being developed.

problem by giving depositors a

To meet the Koran's prohib-

Islamic banks solve the

**UAE 30,026** 

LIBYA 34,679

ficial level of interest rates but can still number the World Bank and City of Oslo among its

In Bahrain, meanwhile, the offshore banking centre — set up in the mid-1970s to provide a local money market for the Gulf states
has made considerable progress, if not entirely meeting the aims and aspirations of its founders. Total assets of the various international offshore. banks have risen from \$1,500m at the start to \$49,000m by last

Insurance is another important financial area being developed. Despite religious objections to the concept of insurance in the Moslem world, The Gulf is one of the world's fastest growing insurance markets. With premium income from The Gulf now running into several billion dollars a year — most of which had been going to Western insurers — the Arab states have encouraged their own insurance industry both as a means of sharing in the wealth they are generating and as a way of investing oil surpluses.

The setting up of Arig - the free of foreign exchange risk for Arab Insurance Group — by Kuwait money. It has been Libya, Kuwait and the United hampered by lack of an active Arab Emirates with \$3,000m secondary market and the arti-

most important recent develop-ments. It is early days yet for Arig but Western insurers are acutely conscious of any addition to the present worldwide overca-

pacity and take Arig seriously. Banking, though, bas provided the most exciting and, to date, most important developments. The speed of change in the Arab states during the 1970s has meant that the domestic banks have had to run fast to keep pace with the requirements of the domestic economies, so the international expansion has largely been carried out by separate institutions.

In Saudi Arabia, for instance, total bank deposits grew at an annual rate of between 40 and 50 per cent between 1973 and 1980 In addition the profitability of domestic banking has been a further disincentive to branching out abroad, although domestic banks are now doing so more. While countries such as Saudi

Arabia, along with others, have steadily rolled back the foreign dominance and extended their control over banking, the dom-estic banks have flourished on the back of trade finance, foreign exchange and project finance.

Retail banking is less well developed Cash is still important, as too are the money-changers,

of profits on business rather than paying interest. Last year saw the setting up of the huge Islamic bank, Dar-al-Maal Islami, with a \$1,000m authorized

The Arabs have made remarkable strides in international banking. Last year — largely due to the extraordinary growth of two comparative newcomers, Gulf International Bank (GIB) and Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) — their impact became strikingly apparent in the high-visibility syndicated Eurocredit market, a favoured area for Arab banks which lack corporate customers to service abroad.

According to Morgan Guaranty Trust, the share of syndicated Eurocurrency loans led or co-led by Arab banks leaped from about 10 per cent in the three previous years to 18.1 per cent in 1981. Excluding the \$42,000m of standby credits — many never drawn down — arranged during last

year's spate of huge corporate mergers in the United States, the Arab share was a staggering 26.5

ABC and GIB are a new breed Arab bank. The initial international thrust in the 1970s came through consortium ventures,

specific objectives. Arab Latin American Bank concentrates on trade between the Middle East and Latin America. Saudi International Bank, which is half-owned by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, has a mandate to help the kingdom and compa-nies dealing with it.

Many of these banks have grown remarkably rapidly by Western standards. Total assets of Saudi International, for instance, grew from £785m to £1,228m in 1980, and were about £2,000m by the end of last year. Since the second oil shock of 1979-80, however, the Arabs have

wanted a bigger share of the banking business generated by the oil surpluses, and increasingly they have seen banking as a suitable area for investing capi-The eizure of Iranian assets

during the hostage crisis has also awakened Arab fears about the safety of their deposits with

American banks.
Accordingly, ABC, described as "the bank of banks" was set up by Kuwait, Libya and Abu Dhabi in 1980 with an authorized capital of \$1,000m. Its growth has been phenomenal. Paid up capital of \$375m was raised to \$750m in through consortium ventures, April 1981 and total assets, frequently with Western share- \$1,950m at the end of its first

year, more than doubled to \$4,720m by the end of 1981 and are now over \$5,000m.

are now over \$5,000m.

GIB, owned by seven Arab governments, whose capital was raised from \$160m to \$265m in 1980, has made nearly as remarkable progress, doubling assets to \$2,890m in 1980 and showing 29 per cent growth to \$3,740m in the first half of last year.

The speed with which Arab international banking has developed can lead to its significance being overestimated. Most of the direct Arab contribution to recycling to the Third World, for instance, has come about through

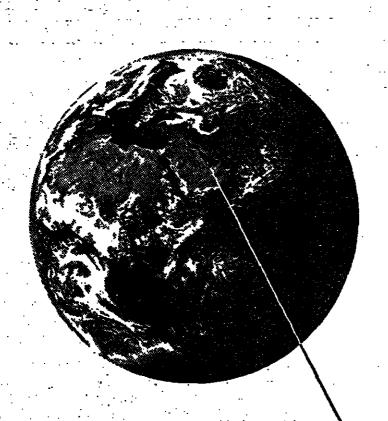
instance, has come about through development funds and foreign aid. Regional and national Arab aid agencies have been set up, Saudi Arabia has lent large sums to the IMF, and Arab aid has recently been running at about 3 per cent of gnp — a much higher proportion than the OECD coun-

tries have been giving. Nevertheless, the expansion of Arab international banking has made a welcome contribution to spreading risk and expanding capacity. It has helped to stave off the feats expressed by international bankers after the 1979-80 oil shock about whether the banking system, with its capital constraints and country limits, could cope with recycling oil-exporters' surpluses to the less-developed countries running large balance of payments defi-

In terms of managing the reserves of the oil states the contribution of the Arab banks has so far also been modest. By and large Arab governments have stuck with the likes of Citicorp and Chase Manhattan, although Arab banks have been steadily getting a bigger share—ABC and GIB for instance, draw over half

their deposits from Arab countries, and would like more. There are two reasons for this. Rapid though their growth is, the Arab banks do not have the capital base to sustain any very pronounced shift in Arab deposits away from the Western banks. Their relative inexperi-ence in running loan portfolios and assessing country risk has also counted against them in the eyes of Arab depositors. Finding and training Arab expertise is one of the major problems for the Arabs in developing their own financial institutions, and one they are tackling with training

> **Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent**



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# Where the multi-millions go

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT

interest to governments, scale central banks, financial insticentral banks, innancial institutions, and businesses
around the world, but good
answers are hard to find.
They are known only to man
like Abdel-Aziz al-Quraishi,
governor of the Saudi Monetary Agency (Sama), who has
the daunting task of controlling about threequarters of
his country's estimated his country's estimate foreign assets of \$180,000m. estimated

Nobody is quite sure of the exact amounts which the Saudis and other Opec members have accumulated since the first big oil price rises of 1973-74, nor where those thousands of millions are invested. The Arab oil exporters themselves tend to be secretive about their foreign secretive about their foreign assets, leaving scores of economists and analysts around the world busy keeping track of the Opec surpluses, and trying to predict where they will be placed or from where they will be withdrawn.

### Wealth to be returned

About 65 per cent of Opec's total foreign assets are accounted for by just two countries — Saudi Arabia and Kuwait — whose governments between them command some \$250,000m worth the ways in which these two countries' funds are deployed reflect important differences in their attitudes to foreign investment and its ultimate purpose.
The Saudi philosophy is

that its foreign investments are "temporary" and that the country's wealth is held abroad only until it can be used productively at home. The absorptive capacity of the Saudi economy is still limited, but the massive development plans now being implemented will, it is hoped, create better opportunities for the country's oil revenues to be invested domesti-

flected in Sama's preference for straight bank deposits, short and medium term government securities, and other relatively liquid assets. Only very small amounts are held in property or company

equity.
Geographically, the United States is by far the most important home for Saudi money, with more than half of Saudi Arabia's foreign assets held in United States Total (identified) surples treasury bills. This is partly because of Saudi Arabias

his year? best-equipped to accommo-These questions are of vital date investments on this

While the US still holds pride of place in the Saudi investment portfolio, the last two years have seen a greater willingness to diversify holdings into other currencies, and to accept longer-term maturities. The Saudis have been particularly active in arranging government-to-government credits, notably to West Germany and Japan.

Last year saw perhaps the most important indication yet of the role the Saudis might be playing in the recycling of so-called petrodollars. An agreement was concluded with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), under which the Saudis would provide the fund with up to 8,000m SDRs (about \$10,000m) over three

In return Saudi Arabia won a seat on the IMF executive board and an increase in its ourn and an increase in its IMF quota, and hence its voting power, which now ranks it sixth in the IMF hierarchy. This badly-needed injection of funds has enabled the IMF to step up its balance-of-payments assistance of daysloping roughing. ance to developing countries, and will largely finance the record \$5,800m IMF loan to

India.
The Kuwait view of foreign investments differs radically from the conservative Saudi approach. Kuwait sees its investments abroad as servalready become for Kuwait income, amounting to over companies.

Indeed, Kuwait's foreign investments are a major part of its long-term economic strategy, preparing the coun-investment companies and

Bank deposits & portfolios

Bank deposits in other countries

UK Eurocurrency deposits

Sterling bank deposits UK government stocks

US, domestic:

Are the Saudis going into yen strong political and economic or sterling? Will the Kuwaitis be buying into West German but also because Sama feels industry or Florida real estate? How big will-Qatar's kets — by virtue of their size current account surplus be and sophistication — are the this year?

Are the Saudis going into yen strong political and economic try for the day when it will no longer be able to rely on income from crude oil exports to maintain the high living standards its people this year?

The Kuwait government's foreign assets—estimated at 575,000m-S80,000m at the end of 1981—are smaller than Saudi Arabia's, but its pat-tern of investment reveals a

Foreign assets held by Arab oil-exporting countries

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more aggressive style. Of course, there are substantial holdings in short-term government securities in the US and Britain, as well as dollar, sterling, deutschmark and yen bank deposits. But it is Kuwait's direct investments in equities, property, . banking and other activities characterise which foreign interests.

The Kuwait Investment

Office (KIO) in London, the investment arm of the Minis-try of Finance, has been active since the early 1960's acquiring stakes in British companies. The rule that only holdings of more than 5 per cent need be disclosed has made it difficult to tell exactly how big is the Kuwait vested in stake in UK equities.

But it is known that there system.

ing a more important purpose than the mere "safe keeping" of surplus wealth. Overseas investments have than 5 per cent of the shares. These include oil companies, banks and insurance compaan important source of nies, as well as property

As well as the KIO, Kuwait's public sector funds are also invested through markets. Kuwait and foreign banks,

Deployment of OPEC's identified financial surplus 1977-80

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1979

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insurance companies. The state-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) — the umbrella organization controlling the country's oil industry — is also emerging as an important foreign

Last year it took a 25 per cent interest in the International Energy Development Corporation (IEDC), which invests in the development of energy resurress in popular

energy resources in poorer oil-importing countries.

A worry perpetually on the minds of the financial authorities in countries in which these huge Opec surpluses are held or invested, is what the effect would be of a sudden withdrawal of Arab funds. The freeze imposed on Iran's US assets in 1979 probably had as much to do with fear of a withdrawal of Iran's deposits from the US hanking course from the US banking system, as it did with the plight of the American hostages or with safeguarding against a poss-ible tranian default on its debts.

The Iranian experience certainly alerted the Saudis, Kuwaitis and others to the vulnerability of their hold-ings in the West, and was perhaps a factor prompting money managers to diversify their assets geographically.

But in normal circumstances the chances of a sudden shift of loyalty are remote. The Saudis in par-ticular feel a great sense of responsibility towards the industrial economies, and realize that they now have a vested interest in the stability of the intenational financial

They are careful never to precipitate a run on a currency through a badly timed or excessively large withdrawal. In that sense, the Arab governments' large foreign holdings have prob-ably had a stabilizing effect on the world's financial

Johnny Rizq

1980

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Total 1974-80

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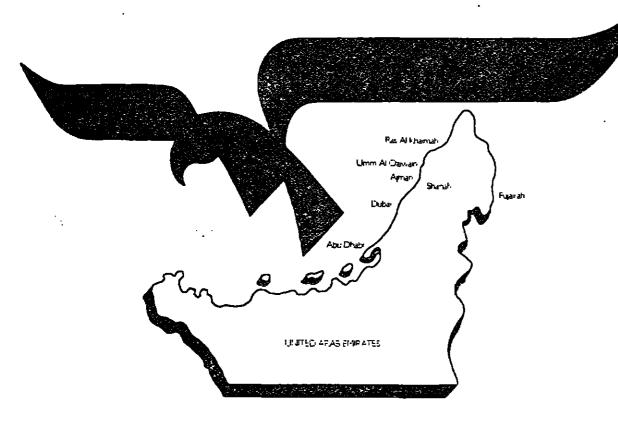
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Balance Sheet at 30-6-1401 H (4-5-1981)

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SR.34,410 Million

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حَجَداً مِنْ الْمِهِلَ

### International organisations and gold 0 10 0.30 -0.40 Other investments in other industrial countries, 18.30 ISLAMIC BANKING Economics and the Koran

Egyptian daily Al-Ahram for with more than a million staff for an Islamic bank, the customers. Although the advertisement said applicants should not have worked in commercial banks. "I will never employ anyone who has been working in a economic problems in Islamic commercial bank because the countries you have to commercial bank because the countries you have to philosophy is quite different integrate the masses in the they obstruct it", Naggar development process. You explains. "If you want to destroy an Islamic bank put a commercial banker in it!

Not all Islamic bankers agree with Nagger, who is only 4 per cent of potential well known for this outspokeness. But if Naggar tries deal with banks at finds it difficult to get the philosophy of Islamic banks per cent represent a vast ng over even to Muslims once they have worked within the conventional banking system, how much more tion of an international difficult is it to convince Islamic financial institution, western bankers and and initiated the process by observers that Islamic bank- which the Islamic Conference As Dr Ibrahim Kamel, the chief executive of the reconting created Dar al-Maal alIslamic (DMI), puts it: Islamic Conference set up the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) in Jeddah in 1975. In 1981 the bank disbursed more than Islamic (DMI), puts it: U\$\$500,000 in aid to Muslim "People have the impression that we've discovered the lucky gold extract of the countries. that we've discovered the King Faisal's son, Prince lucky gold streak of how to Mohammad al-Faisal al-Saud, fool people out of their money using the Koran. That in developing Islamic bank-

### wealthy. They didn't need DMI to make more money". **Shortcomings** of system

Islamic banking is based on replacing the fixed interest (riba) system by one of profit and risk sharing. Although Islamic bankers refer to verses in the Koran which prohibit riba and point out that Judaism and Christianity forbade usury. They also argue that the current state of the international financial scene shows the short-comings of the classical banking system and, in particular, of interest.

"The Islamic bank's role is

banking system and, in particular, of interest.

"The Islamic bank's role is to mobilize funds from a community and put them at the disposal of the community — poor and rich — so that the whole community Geneva, DMI hopes to establish banks, investment comproductive". Kamel savs.

Islamic banking theory into Although Prince Moham-practice began in the Egyp- mad's institutions have at-

experiment was disbanded in 1967 for political reasons, Naggar says it proved that: "To face the social and cannot do this with any formula which contradicts their religion.

Islamic bankers say that per cent represent a vast source of possible business. King Faisal of Saudi Arabia

was keen to see the forma-

is absolutely not true: all the ing and is president of the people involved in DMI are International Association of Islamic Banks. He is chair-man of the Faisal Islamic Bank in Sudan and the Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt, both created in 1977, and of the Islamic Investment Company (IIC), which was formed as a Bahamas-registered company in 1977. IIC operates through its Sharjah-based subsidiary, IIC of The Gulf.

The success of the Islamic banks in Sudan and Egypt and of the IIC encouraged the Prince in association with Kamel to launch DMI in a blaze of publicity last year.
With authorized capital of \$1,000m, DMI has so far raised capital of \$315m, of

productive". Kamel says panies and insurance compa-"We don't feel that the actual nies in 20 Muslim countries banking system is doing that. All it seems to be doing is thelping people live beyond their means and sink up to their means and sink up to their necks and beyond their necks and beyond their heads in debt." He mentions the debts of Poland, Romathe debts of Poland, Romathe debts of Poland, Romathe debts and the United States budget deficit. mining, leasing, trading and The first project to put contracting companies

When Dr Ahmed Al-Naggar, tian delta town of Mit-Ghamr tracted the lion's share of funds for management is the secretary of the International in 1962, with Naggar as publicity, a number of other mudareb. Under the terms of Association of Islamic Banks, director. Within three years advertised recently in the 11 banks had been created also operating successfully known as the mudaraba, the Founded in 1977, it is owned are sustained from the funds 20 per cent by the Ministry of the rab al-maal. of Justice, 20 per cent by the Ministry of Finance, 9 per the Islamic banking vocabucent by the Ministry of lary are murabaha (a cost Awaaf and Islamic Affairs plus system with a freely and 51 per cent by Kuwaiti negotiated margin added to nationals. It is said to have at raw materials or equipment least 40,000 depositors and bought by the bank for the profits in 1980 were about client's repurchase), ijara

Mastering a vocabulary

> 10 per cent by the Kuwaiti Government, 10 per cent by Dubai and 80 per cent privately. It and the Kuwait Finance House are share-holders in the Bahrain Islamic Bank established in 1979. In Jordan there is the Jordan Islamic Bank for Finance and Investment with a 100 per cent public shareholding. Egypt's Nasser Social Bank was founded in 1971 to provide interest-free loans and is funded by a levy on public sector companies.

created in 1975 and is owned

For the westerner, Islamic hanking presents a some-times bewildering array of concepts and terms. The owner of surplus funds is the rab al maal and the person or

The Kuwait Finance House mudareb receives an agreed has done particularly well, share in the profits. Losses

10m Kuwait dinars, three (leasing), musharaka (a part-times greater than 1979. nership with inputs of capital from all participants), sakk (plural sukuk, certificate, particularly that issued in relation to a mudaraba) and tadamum or takaful (in-surance, expressed as "soli-Dubai Islamic Bank was darity

But Islamic bankers would say that a proper understand-ing of Islamic banking is much more than mastering a new vocabulary or set of financial mechanisms. involves understanding the religion itself and the nature Muslim society.

Islamic banking takes another step forward in September with the opening in Cyprus of the International Institute of Islamic Banking and Economics directed by Naggar. It will offer one-year courses for graduates and eventually four-year courses for school leavers, with an initial intake of 100-150 students

Susanna Tarbush



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ARAB MONETARY FUND

# Why the artificial dinar was created

Numerous pan-Arab organizations have recently been set up to help to promote coordinations, and possibly integration, of Arab economic, financial, industrial and social policies. One of the most specialized of such organizations is the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF), set up in Abu Dhabi in April 1976. It is partly modelled on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and like the later (SDR 340.3m or about \$335m)

Balance of payments support loans normally take one of four forms, An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients have been of four forms, An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients have been of four forms, An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients have been of four forms, An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients have been of four forms, An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients have been of four forms, An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients have been of four forms, An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients have been of four forms, An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients have been of four forms, An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients have been of four forms, An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients have been of four forms, An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients have been of four forms, An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients have been of four forms, An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients have been of four forms. An "automatic loan" should not exceed 75 per cent of the recipients deficits. Now that the fund has committed more of its paid-up capital, is granted to support a "specipients deficits" balance of payments deficits. Now that the fund has committed more of its paid-up capital, is granted to support a "specipients deficits" balance of payments deficits. Now that Numerous pan-Arab organi- (SDR 340.3m or about \$395m) Fund (IMF) and like the later it provides its 20 member states with balance of payments support without being an aid agency as such. Unlike the IMF, the AMF is allowed to offer financial guarantees to members and to act as intermediary in world money

companies The Kuwait Per poration (KPC) the country's oil

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markets. Besides, the AMF's medium and long-term tar-gets are not of the type the IMF is expected to achieve. The AMF's charter, adopted in November 1975, lists several of such targets, the most important of which are: helping in the "progress towards Arab economic integration," developing Arab money markets, working towards creating a "unified" Arab currency and "securing protection" for the rising Arab monetary investments abroad.

### Paid-up capital .

To help to evolve a unified Arab monetary system, the AMF uses a currency of its own creation. Called the Arab dinar, it is an artificial currency similar to the IMF Special Drawing Right (SDR). One Arab Accounting Dinar (AAD), as it is technically called, is worth three SDRs. The value of the AAD is not based on a currency basket — as the SDR is — but is simply pegged to the SDR itself and therefore it automatically follows the latter's market value.

The AMF's authorized capital has been fixed at AAD 250m (SDR 750m or about \$870m). Paid-up capital has steadily increased, from AAD 67m (about \$233m) in 1978, to ments are normally made in AAD 146m (about \$568m) by one or more convertible the end of December 1981. The paid-up capital is of December supplemented by a smaller sum, now worth \$25m, pro-vided in members' local

therefore, expected that the fund's authorized capital will become fully paid soon.

Although this will obviously boost the fund's cash resources, it will not enable it to carry out its ambitious lending programme for the next few years. Addressing a group of senior bankers in London in September 1981, the president of AMF. Dr Jawad Hashim, a London School of Economics trained segment transitions amount not exceeding 100 per cent of its paid-up capital regardless of any other economist and a former Iraqi planning minister, said that unless the AMF's capital is increased tenfold, it will have to resort to other sources to stay in business. Of the fund's 21 members. Dr Hashim said, 11 have "chronic" balance of payments A fifth type of loan, which deficits. By 1985, such deficits will be so large that only the proposed tenfold capital increase and a closer cooperation with the IMF could help in financing these deficits.

The problem is where will The problem is where will of their capital contributions the money come from? The to the fund. It is hoped that AMF charter allows it to borrow from money markets only up to twice its authorized capital. But even if this was fully done, the fund would still have to find substantial sums from other sources. Dr Hashim wants the fund to be allowed to business has been in direct substantial sums from other sources. Dr Hashim wants the finnd to be allowed to borow more and to be able to attract extra Arab official funds.

No one country may bormote the movement of funds are from the fund more than

five times of its paid-up capital. Although AMF loans lendings.

It is a maintaining the real value of attainal leans provided by the the fund's capital and infuture.

AMF totalled AAD 113.4m creasing its reserves.

with the fund. The third type, the "extended loan", should not exceed 325 per cent of the borrower's paid-up capital, but extends to

# seven years instead of five.

regardless of any other borrowing. This is intended to finance unexpected bal-ance of payments deficits resulting from a big unexpec-ted rise in farming imports' prices or from a sudden drop in exports other than oil. •

expected to be introduced soon. It will enable members with no global balance of payments deficits, but with inter-Arab trade deficits, to borrow up to the equivalent of their capital contributions to the fund. It is hoped that

No one country may bor- mote the movement of funds row from the fund more than and commodities within Arab countries. One such pro-posal, which was approved by Arab central banks in August are in many ways baseu on IMF procedure, their interest rates and "conditionalities" "payments union". Such a union, Dr Hashim says, would remove restrictions on between Arab nated in AAD, but disburse payments between Arab countries. Another proposal ments are normally made in countries. Another proposal one or more convertible is to establish an Arab currencies, especially dollars. "monetary area", something like the former British Ster-ling area. Creation of such a depending on the type of loan and repayment schedule. Lending policy is to provide credits on uniform conuniform concessionary terms, while supplemented by a smaller 3% per cent and 7 per cent, and 7 pe

Balance of payments sup-

## Fifth type



The Cancun summit on the world economy last October ended, disappointingly, with no specific aid pledges from the participants. However, some Arab countries have given as much as 16 per cent of their gnp in aid in recent years. Prince Fahd, of Saudi Arabia (front row, fifth from right), and President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria (front row, fourth from left), represented the Arab world at the Mexican meeting.

INTERNATIONAL AID

# Oil producers' generosity sets example

Last year, the international year of the disabled, might year of the disabled, might equally well have been dub-bed "the international year of talks on the economically disabled Third World countries". Top-level talks on "helping" these countries have recently become a growth industry dominated by words rather than action; something like an international pastime.

Developing countries, whose combined foreign debt is estimated to have reached \$524,000m in 1981, are facing serious difficulties in attracting sufficient commercial loans to meet their immediate needs, let alone long-term development. Because of this, they are naturally looking for more aid and concessionary finance. Aid to poor nations has therefore become a popular item on the agenda of most international The 1981 list of such talks

is impressive. It includes several EEC meetings, the Ottawa summit, the Paris United Nations conference on the least-developed countries the Carbon Common tries the Carbon tries the tries, the Canberra Commonthe Cancun summit. The last was the most disappointing Atef Sultan nations, the Mexico confercated loan procedure." The

ence offered little comfort to
Third World nations.
The Brandt Commission's report, North-South: A Programme for Survival, issued

OECD went even further to urge its member countries to equal the Arab funds' record in this respect.

OECD figures show that one of the countries have in 1981, to about \$2,600m, and the seven Arab national Development (OFID) ber 1981, it had provided and the seven Arab national development (OFID) ber 1981, it had provided and the seven Arab national development (OFID) ber 1981, it had provided and the seven Arab national development (OFID) ber 1981, it had provided and the seven Arab national development (OFID) ber 1981, it had provided and the seven Arab national development (OFID) ber 1981, it had provided and the seven Arab national development (OFID) ber 1981, it had provided credits totalling \$2,470m, of which about \$570m was in this respect.

OECD figures show that the provided and the seven Arab national development (OFID) and the seven Arab national development nearly two years before the Cancun meeting, proposed that the industrial nations should by 1985 restate the U.N.'s target for the 1970s of 0.7 per cent of gnp and increase this rate to 1 per cent by the end of the century. Industrial nations' aid has for many years been running at only half of the nast decade's target and past decade's target and

further big cuts have re-cently been made, particularly by the United States and Britain. Even before it started, many western poli-ticians and bankers had anticipated the failure of the Cancun summit because, they said, the proposed aid tar gets, even though designed for more than 10 years ago, were highly optimistic.

Such rates have long. however, been surpassed by wealth nations summit and Arab countries, two of which Saudi Arabia and Algeria
 attended the Cancun was the most disappointing — attended the Cancun of all. It ended without a summit. The record of Arab final communique and no specific aid pledges. Instigated by the Brandt Commission, and attended by heads and leaders of 22 November 1981 praised Arab industrial and devaloring hid finds for their tenation.

some Arab countries have in recent years given as much year.
as 16 per cent of their gnp in aid and have been giving, even in absolute terms, much more than rich industrial European states. Italy, for example, whose gnp is not much smaller than the com-bined gnp of all Arab states, provided only 0.17 per cent of-its gnp in aid in 1980. Arab aid has recently been running at about 3 per cent of gnp, or about 10 times the combined rate for industrial nations. In 1980, for instance, the rate for Arab aid was, according to figures, 2.65 per cent of gnp, compared with a meagre 0.27 per cent for the United States and 0.34 per cent for Britain.

Concessionary Arab aid was pioneered by Kuwait 21 years ago, when the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) was set up. Now nearly all Arab oil-exporting states have set up their own aid agencies. Combined Arab aid has increased from about increased from about \$1,300m in 1973, to \$4,879m in 1975 and \$6,798m in 1980. Complete figures for Arabaid in 1981 are not yet available, but reliable estiavailable, but reliable estimates show that loan disbursements by the Viennabased Opec Fund for InterMuslim countries. By Decem-

compared with the previous Only about a third of Arab aid disbursements is normally channelled through national agencies. The rest is provided on a government-togovernment basis or through pan-Arab, Opec and regional and world agencies. The biggest pan-Arab agency is the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development (AFESD), set up in 1973. It now has a capital of KD400m (\$1,400m) and had disbursed nearly \$1,470m by the end of 1981. Another pan-Arab agency, the Khartoum-based Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA), also set up in 1973, lends only to non-Arab African states. By the end of 1981, the bank had provided loans and grants totalling about \$750m.

OFID and the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) are not strictly Arab, but still receive most of their funds from Arab sources. Between 1976, when it started business, and December 1981, OFID committed \$1,942m, including \$1,305m in 267 loans. The fund, which has recently raised its capita

regional funds, Arab donors channel substantial sums into world agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, to which, in April 1981, Saudi Arabia, now one of the world's top donors, agreed to lend \$10,000m to be the beginning to meet the help the fund to meet the rising demand for soft credit. The kingdom's aid disbursements totalled \$3,033m in 1980, nearly twice the figure

1980, nearly twice the figure for Britain.

Other big donors include Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Iraq. Thirteen years after starting business, KFAED, in 1974, began lending to non-Arab countries. Its disbursements to the end of 1981 totalled nearly \$3,300m. The fund, which early last year doubled its capital to KD 2,000 million its capital to KD 2,000 million (\$7,020m), disbursed \$718m in 1981, making it the biggest lender among Arab funds in that year. The United Arab Emirates provided \$1,062m in 1980 and its Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED) disbursed nearly \$1,100m between 1974 and 1981. Iraq, which is rapidly becoming a major donor, provided \$854m in 1980. Its aid agency, the \$677m Iraqi Fund for External Development disbused nal Development, disbursed about \$225m in 1981..

# Career opportunities

Arab Insurance Group ("ARIG") commenced operations in Bahrain in the Arabian Gulf on 1st July last year and is quickly taking up its position in the ranks of the major reinsurers of the world, offering a valuable capability to international reinsurance for the increasingly large and complex risks associated with the fast development of modern life.

Exciting career opportunities have arisen for suitably qualified and experienced personnel for the following positions in Bahrain:

### REINSURANCE UNDERWRITERS MARINE & NON-MARINE

To underwrite, administer and develop a worldwide portfolio of facultative and/or treaty business

### REQUIREMENTS

- Not less than 10 years' experience, acquired from having worked in a front line underwriting position and preferably holding a CII diploma
- Sound knowledge of insurance and reinsurance practice Thorough knowledge of the international insurance markets

### DEPUTY REINSURANCE UNDERWRITERS MARINE/NON-MARINE/AVIATION

To assist the underwriters in carrying out the functions outlined above. It will be expected that the applicant can demonstrate a good level of knowledge and experience. The requirements for the job fall within the broad parameters defined for the underwriters

### **CLAIMS MANAGER**

To direct and administer the activities of the Claims Department which will investigate, where necessary, process settlement, or otherwise dispose of all claims administered by the company in compliance with the terms of each respective insurance contract.

### REQUIREMENTS

At least 10 years experience handling insurance and reinsurance claims, both property and liability and both treaty and facultative. Must have knowledge of accounting and legal contract terminology and theory. Ability to judge adequacy of reserves analytically and to communicate loss

settlements and auditing of reserves. It is expected that the applicant will hold university degree or its equivalent.

### CHIEF FINANCIAL AND BUDGET ACCOUNTANT

To direct and control all the financial and accounting activities of the Arab Insurance Group, including budgeting, recording of business transactions

### REQUIREMENTS

and preparations of financial reports.

Ten years' accounting experience in the insurance industry Should possess C A/C P.A or their equivalent. University degree in accounting required, graduate work in finance, accounting or business administration

### TREATY SENIOR ACCOUNTANT

To supervise all treaty accounting functions including accountant status and accounting file balances for individual treaty accounts.

### REQUIREMENTS

General insurance industry experience with 3-4 years' exposure in total. A minimum of one year as Senior Accounts Supervisor with treaty or facultative experience.

### MARKETING REPRESENTATIVES (REGIONAL)

To implement a direct marketing production plan in a specified region where 'ARIG' is opening as a direct reinsurer/insurer by selling, servicing and conserving accounts/risks that conform to the underwriting standards of 'ARIG'

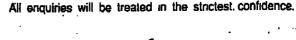
### REQUIREMENTS

Five years or more of general insurance marketing expenence in the specified region/regions showing evidence of contacts in and knowledge of primary insurers in the region. College degree required with additional studies in marketing or insurance.

### REMUNERATIONS

All the above positions will carry a salary (negotiable) commensurate with the degree of responsibility involved, plus attractive fringe benefits, please write to.

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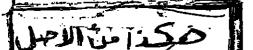
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War risks in the Middle East. The Iraq-Iran war, which started in September 1980, drags on. Here, Iranian the next Iraqi attack in the oil city of Abadan.

### INSURANCE

# The policies that are still hardest to sell

of Arab insurance companies is a logical development of a sector of the Middle East economy which has lagged significantly behind locally-based oil and banking industries. Islam's strictures against the principle of insurance is an important, though not the exclusive, reason why indigenous retail insurance and reinsurance capacity is well below local needs. Until very recently. most Arab countries have also lacked the expert knowedge to create an efficient industry.
Put simply, orthodox Mus-

garar (risk/uncertainty), juhala (an unknown element) and maisir (gambling) to a degree which is incompatible with even the most liberal interpretations of the sharia (Islamic law). These funda-mental criticisms still hold good, despite attempts by modernists to create new, Islamic institutions to pro-

The industry has been most widely accepted in countries which do not rely exclusively upon interpretations of the sharia for guidance about the sound-ness of insurance. They include Algeria, Egypt, Syria and Iraq. At the other end of the spectrum are the conservative Arabian peninsular countries, notably Saudi

resistance to project insurance than there is to surance cover, and the decade. Another is a gradual household insurance, which Government has discreetly increase in the number of in turn is more acceptable encouraged local investors to public projects requiring than life insurance, which participate in the booming decennial liability insurance continues to be the exception rather than the rule in the peninsula. Nevertheless, of Saudi involvement to the this requirement, but Abu there has been sufficient industry emerged in 1979 Dhabi also ruled for decendevelopment in local thinking with the unveiling of the nial guarantees on all new about the value of insurance wrap-up progovernment building and civil to make the Middle East gramme for the Royal Comening contacts in 1980,

market one of the fastest growing in the world.
Iraq has historically had the largest risk-bearing capacity through the Iraq Reinsurance Company. It usually retains more than 50 per cent of its annual gross premium income. Egypt Reinsurance is also a signifi-Reinsurance is also a signifi cant participant in the Middle

East market. In contrast, western companies have tended to domi-nate both the insurance and reinsurance markets of Arabian peninsular countries. However, governments are beginning to recognize that Put simply, orthodox Muslims object to insurance on principle because it contains elements of riba (interest), joyed since 1973.

### Booming local

Saudi Arabia is the most significant market, generating about \$3,000m worth of premium income annually, most of which has been benefiting western economies. Local investors have been constrained by the absence of a legal entity through which insurance business can be undertaken. Since insurance . as . a . concept . does not exist in the Koran, it is impossible to create a company in Saudi Arabia specifically to participate in this activity.

Nevertheless, most Saudi ministries now require evi-dence that companies under-In general, there is less taking public sector con-resistance to project in-surance than there is to surance cover, and the local market. The first major cover. indication of official approval

mission for Jubail and Yan-bu's projects. Put together growing number of Sau by the United States' Alex-ander & Alexander and Saudi Arabia's United Commercial A further issue, and on Agencies, risks were accept-ed only by companies with a significant proportion of Saudi equity.

The fact that the business

acquired by such companies was in turn placed with western reinsurers has not planners. This is the priciple reason for the creation of the Insurance (Arig), a Bahrain-based in-surance and reinsurance exempt company which started doing business in July 1981. It is owned by Kuwait, Libya and the UAE,

though the founders are prepared to accept other Arab countries as shareholders. Capitalized at \$3,000m,

Arig has set the alarm bells ringing in traditional reinsu-rance centres which have experienced an earnings squeeze because of substantial world over-capacity. It has also produced some concern among state-owned reinsurance companies, notably the Iraq Reinsurance. Nevertheless, international insurers accept that Arig has of the industry. Lloyd's of London has been allocated 30 per cent of the company's reinsurance programme even though it has just 1 to 2 per cent of world capacity.

Getting more local involvement in the insurance indus-try is one of several issues that have emerged in the past

Egypt has traditionally had

projects subject to 10-year contractor's liability.

A further issue, and one which is unlikely to be resolved in the immediate future, is how to cope with political and war risks in the Middle East. Lloyd's undereffect, a war risk premium on vessels travelling to The Gulf in mid-1979 focused attention on the growing rift between foreign insurance underwriters and Arab countries about the risk of doing

especially the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980, proved Lloyd's decision was timely. However, it failed to dissipate resentment among local businessmen that traditional insurance centres were using their monopoly over hull insurance business to extract excessive profits from the Middle East. The direct result has been the creation of the Arab War Risks Insurance Syndicate, which is offering capacity in this sector of the market.

With the passage of time, ne differences between Middle East and Western insurance markets should become smaller, though there is little chance that all the special Middle East factors notably reluctance in con-servative countries to accept life insurance -- will disappear quickly.

Most significant of the recent developments has been the emergence of locally based insurance expertise and capacity. Though still lagging behind other localfeature of every economy in the region and will become steadily more important in the 1980s.

**Edmund O'Sullivan** Middle East Economic Digest

### BAHRAIN

# Projects with probable spin-offs

covered in December and can expect as a result to receive greater bolstering in many spheres from fellow members of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The islands have long been the site for existing inter-Gulf industrial,

existing inter-Gulf industrial, financial and public service projects, of which the latest and the largest is the causeway to Saudi Arabia.

Manama bankers insist that the effects of the failed coup attempt on both flight-prone liquidity and attitudes to lending in the region have been negligible. Since the last serious outflow of capital dinar to rise. serious outflow of capital after the Iranian revolution in 1979, United States dollar interest rates have fallen from their peaks and instru-ments for preserving liquid-ity within the region have

As all the Gulf states have addressed themselves to the same problem, however, steps that Bahrain's neighbours have taken at home have made it more difficult for the state's Offshore Banking Units to get hold of the regional currencies in which they originally set out to make modern-type mar-kets. Onshore banks, for their part, have had a steady-to-good year in 1981. In an economy where so high a proportion of activity is state-engendered, domestic bankers can allow themselves

bankers can allow themselves greater optimism again in 1982 at the prospect of lending opportunity benefits both from regional projects and from the Government's own four-year 2,300m dinars economic and social development programme, which got ment programme which got underway in January this year. Meanwhile related financial services in Bahrain including commodities and securities broking, reinsu-rance and new specialist banks continue to diversify

The underlying problem of outward-draining liquidity, common to all The Gulf, is not of the same degree of urgency at present as it was when dollar interest rates were at their peak, and bankers in Bahrain say they noticed no sudden new outpouring after the December used in 1980 and now range from 8½ per cent on the previous year's. Lending opportunities are concentrated in construction (29 per cent of bank credit in September 1981) and trade (26 per cent) and some per cent for 15 months — still mental trade (26 per cent) and some per cent for 15 months — still mental trade (26 per cent) and some per cent for 15 months — still mental trade (26 per cent) and some per cent for 15 months — still mental trade (26 per cent) and some per cent on the previous year's. Lending opportunities are concentrated in construction (29 per cent of bank credit in September 1981) and trade (26 per cent) and some per cent on the previous year's. Lending opportunities are concentrated in construction (29 per cent of bank credit in September 1981) and trade (26 per cent) and some per cent on the previous year's. Lending opportunities are concentrated in construction (29 per cent of bank credit in September 1981) and trade (26 per cent) and some per cent on the previous year's. Lending opportunities are concentrated in construction (29 per cent of bank credit in September 1981) and trade (26 per cent) and some per cent on the previous year's. Lending opportunities are concentrated in construction (29 per cent of bank credit in September 1981) and trade (26 per cent) and trade (26 per cent) and trade (27 per cent on one month deposits to 10½ per cent of bank credit in September 1981) and trade (27 per cent on a per cent on the previous year's. Lending opportunities are concentrated in construction (29 per cent of bank credit in September 1981) and trade (26 per cent) and trade (27 per cent of bank credit in September 1981) and trade (27 per cent of bank credit in September 1981) and trade (28 per cent of bank credit in September 1981)

ber excitement. During the heydey of the dollar rates, the Bahrain Monetary Agency had been obliged, like its counterparts elsewhere, to allow interest rates on the dinar to rise. well received. Domestic banks had quite a

Gulf governments are always loathe to do this; on the one hand Gulf domestic bankers had previously been used to attracting deposits at comfortable low cost for so long they had come to regard that situation as normal and, on the other hand, high interest rates are even more unpopular with the public in

tition is strong.

A beginning has been made on a large number of Gulf projects to be sited in Bahrain which can be exbenefits to these sectors. The Gulf Petrochemicals Industries Corporation's methanol plant at Sitra, the Arab Iron and Steel Company's pelletizing plant and the Gulf Aluminium Rolling Mills Company are examples.

Work on the deeply symbolic causeway, long awaited but not without reservations, was begun last year; proximity to Saudi Arabia is one of continued on facing page



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# Entrepreneurs with a merchant spirit

though the multinationals of the West frequently own companies in the Third World, the reverse is not often true. So when Kuwait made its successful takeover hid last year for the United States giant Santa Fe International, it took America by surprise. It was the first time that an Arab state had taken more than a minority stake in a major United States compamy and heralded a new era in Kuwait's foreign investment

Kuwait's overseas assets have more that doubled since 1978 and are now estimated to have topped \$76,000m. Managing this amount of cash is becoming increasing-ly complex and Kuwait's financial wizards have to apply their every wit to the task. Their strategy, however, is not to indulge in indiscriminate speculative indiscriminate speculative ventures which might upset the economies of the West, but rather to seek investments which are above all secure. Kuwait's overseas holdings, like those of other Arab oil producing states, are its investment for the future. The main concern, therefore, is to find outlets which will continue to furnish a steady and reliable return over many years.

soldiers wait for

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ubject to Bear

Sharmer of the

er in tables

For a long time now, Kuwait, a tiny state with a small population, has been producing oil well beyond its domestic financial needs as a concession to the West. To prevent these earnings from prevent these earnings from losing their value, it has been sharply in the last two years the market. obliged to explore many investment avenues. No investment manager keeps all among the most active, his eggs in one basket and played a big part in this. Kuwait has accordingly Most significantly, too, with sought to vary both the type and currency of its holdings.

marked a new departure, however, for the objective was to invest in a company which was not only financially viable but which would ly viable but which would also give Kuwait access to particular skills. Santa Fe's a big new bank, Arab main activities are drilling Banking Corporation (ABC), and engineering which can complement those of Ministry, Libya and Abu Kuwait's own oil industry. Dhabi, undoubtedly gave a

not really astonish for the entrepreneurial spirit has long been a part of Kuwan's merchant tradition. It is a the world's eighth largest other clients, such as Brazil, large number of commercial means, too the clients and investment of the commercial means, too the clients and investment of the commercial means. banks and investment institutions. In recent years, late and act on a uniquely these have shown remarkable. Arab lending policy. versatility in developing new skills and their contacts are by now worldwide.

They are now represented, or instance, in all the world's main financial centres and have a foothold in almost every continent either

This international net work is providing Kuwait's finandollar, which means that cial community with a wide borowers wishing to convert range of clients. Both private and public Kuwait funds are exchange risk. thus being channelled to a variety of customers in other Arab states, industrial countrics and other developing nations. Brazil, Mexico, the Philippines, Malaysia, Argen-

o developing has increased and there is no doubt that Kuwait's banks, which are their growing expertise, they are now more willing and The purchase of Santa Fe able to shoulder the burden for instigating and organiz-ing credits, assuming the leadership roles previously played mainly by Western banks.

Apart from being of direct big boost to Kuwait banks' help to energy development in kuwait, the acquisition is Because of its big capital, also likely to benefit other comparable with that of some Third World states. Many of the world's biggest banks, the company's contracts in like Citibank of the United the last lew years have been in developing countries, in able to act as lead manager by thirding several Arab states. cluding several Arab states, for many loans. From the with one of the group's start, it set out to pioneer current projects being design new roles for Arab banks and

While such syndicates have been formed from time to time in the past for Arab borrowers, they are now time Arab banks can formu-

Just as Kuwait's banks and finance companies have gained in international stature, so the reputation of Kuwait's currency, the Kuwait dinar (KD) has been almost every continent either enhanced. It is now a through their own offices or currency which foreign through their shares in the borrowers, keen to diversify Arab-international joint venture banks like UBAF of happy to hold. This is partly because of the close link between the KD and the dollar, which means that

International raised funds in KDs as far back as the 1960s but the market was closed two years ago to allow for a rethink. At Philippines, Malaysia, Argentha, Venezuela and Nigeria, unfavourable repercussions for instance, have all received loans from Kuwait making it difficult for Kuwait anks. companies and traders to According to independent find funds. Since then the estimates, total Arab bank government has revised its lending to developing strategy and monitors carefully the number of issues in

Bank and Riyad Bank.

money market crises experi

influence Saudi-related bank-

ing in Bahrain and other.

years it has given the local Saudi money-changers free

licence to pursue foreign

exchange activities, even to hold deposits and make

But it seems that most of

their services as an overflow

banking sector are no longer

amount

loans.

The large number of borrowers which have come to the market since it reopened in the middle of last year, show that confidence in the KD is undiminished. Among them, for instance, has been the World Bank, which borrowed a particularly large amount, a United States firm, Union Pacific, and the City of Stockholm...

An interesting feature of some of these issues is that the interest rate on them has been allowed to rise above what was previously an upper limit of 10 per cent. The change, which should make the bonds more appealing to investors, suggests a new flexibility in Kuwait's financial policy. Finding ways for private Kuwaitis to invest their funds is one of the Government's most difficult

Margaret Greenhalgh

SAUDI ARABIA

# How the investor is lured out of his tent



been denied a request to . double its capital to a similar Dish-dashas and the gas-guzzlers of Detroit. With petrol-pump prices among the world's lowest, Saudis can afford to run large American cars, as shown in this scene at While such constraints may the offices of the Saudi Investment Banking Corporation in Jiddah. have averted the banking and

licences, keep reserves, stop enced elsewhere in the Guif states, the penalty has been their deposit activities and an overflow of business into change transactions. areas beyond SAMA's legal control. In practice SAMA has been able to use its global financial muscle to

SAMA also has plans to merge the three remaining foreign banks into a single saudiized bank, reducing the world money centres. For the country from 13 to 11.

And yet the majority of the financial sector is completely beyond the influence of the banks. Most major invest-ment is financed by the Government. The Saudi Basic Corporation Industries (Sahic) and other government finds take care of 60 per cent

With smaller private industry areas of banking business funded up to 50 per cent by have been import finance, the Saudi Industrial Develop- foreign exchange, contract ment Fund, and agricultural finance projects aided by the Agricul-guarantees.
tural Bank, only top-up For many of these
finance is generally sought activities there is no longer from the banks.

quick-return investors that some of the knocking at the door of the need tightening up.

cent share of the finance has continued at a package if they are lucky, phenomenal rate. The major

any need to depend on the Saudi Investment Banking greater sophistication and Corporation (Sibcor), a hetter communications of the consortium of foreign and Bahrain OBUs, SAMA may local banks, is the obvious be right in feeling that alternative for medium and banking services in Saudi long-term project credits, Arabia have now reached an leaving only the more risky, acceptacle equilibrium and quick-return investors that some of the loopholes

commercial banks.

In spite of these congeneral tightening of the straints actual growth of the required. After years of of the major new industrial commercial banks.

That could coincide with a Kuwait and Bahrain deliberation SAMA has projects, foreign partners In spite of these congeneral tightening of the institutions.

moved to rein them in fund another 30 per cent, straints actual growth of the economy. Saudi Arabia is no requiring them to apply for allowing the banks a 10 per banks, in terms of deposits, longer pumping 20 per cent A Special Correspondent That could coincide with a

more oil than it needs to finance its development. The oil glut has allowed it to reduce production to a little over seven million barrels a over seven million barrels a day from over nine million b/d. Although development spending will continue, budgeting is likely to be tighter. That may, in turn encourage local companies to look for private work and private finance, rather than private finance, rather than relying on government OIL spending.

The capital market in Saudi The capital market in Saudi Arabia is hardly more than embryonic. About 150 companies are publicly quoted, including the joint stock banks, electricity conglomerates and cement companies. Nevertheless companies. Nevertheless, there has been a huge demand for some of these shares, particularly bank shares, and a secondary market has developed.

The Saudi as investor is emerging from his tent. Some of the banks have experienced huge demands for shares in dollar denominated investment funds. SAMA has commissioned several studies on the feasibility of opening a stock exchange on the lines of the and Jordanian models.

The goldfish bowl nature of the Saudi financial world is reflected in the slow expansion of Saudi hanking interests overseas. Unlike the Kuwait, Bahrain or Abu Dhabi models there are few active entrepreneurial Saudi finance institutions overseas. Saudi International Bank in London, 50 per cent owned by SAMA, is a conservative institution, whose business centres on foreign exchange, trade finance, and discreet placement of Saudi government

National Commercial Bank has a small presence in the Far East, Riyad Bank has small shareholdings in con-sortium banks in Europe and North and South America, but in no sense are they taking the world by storm. The most active Arab consortium bank, the Bahrain-based Arah Banking Corporation, has no Saudi shareholding. Only the privately-owned Al Saudi Banque, based in Paris, has something of the spirit of more adventurous



Floor of the Kuwait Stock Exchange. The country is increasingly taking ar adventurous role in international finance, as exemplified by the purchase of Santa Fe International

continued from facing page on the Bahrain economy's main assets. The Bahrain Govern- 1979. ment's own four-year spending programme concentrates on developing industry and services, building houses and modernizing agriculture.

The offshore banks continue to make ends meet with their cocktail of activities from pure treasury operations, lendings, syndications, financing trade related to their home countries. and project guarantees. Above all, they provide the banking services required by Saudi Arabia but not available there because of the limitations on Saudi domestic banks.

One of the OBUs' original aspirations, to develop a sophisticated market in Gulf of the other Gulf states' concern to retain their own liquidity. Kuwait began the trend some years ago by making it less attractive for Kuwait banks to lend the Kuwait dinar to the OBUs; the UAE followed suit last year and Oman in early 1982. Regional currencies represented \$9,900m of assets in September 1981 and liabilities of \$11,500m out of total assets/liabilities of \$46,400m, a declining proportion com-pared with \$8,500m of assets and \$9,600m of liabilities out Arab-world general activities have maintained an exactly steady position; they account for assets of \$23,500m and the \$46,400m as of Septemb-er, compared with assets of banking arm when it formed \$17,200m and liabilities of a subsidiary for that purpose \$21,800m out of the total in Hongkong. The figures for November habitat for these Gulf ven-1981, just released, give the tures, as it was for the bank OBUS total assets of of the venes assets of the bank

pailty Keess

on the end-1980 and a considerable greater growth rate than in the slow year of

New developments in banking and finance-related sec-tors were numerous on 1981 this year. More representative office licences were granted including another to a Japanese bank which will easy to regulate, however, join a large community of Japanese representative offices and institutions — two of Japan's leading securities brokers have a presence, reflecting Gulf investors' growing interest in the Far East markets. Turkey made its entry on the scene with an OBU licence. Commodity \$3,000m reinsurance company currencies, has met with set up by Libya, Kuwaii and such OBUs have already been obstacles to successs in view the UAE, was ceremonially approved and the most refor a premium income of \$100m in 1982.

One of the most innovative trends, however, has been the creation of new local and joint-venture specialist banks which take advantage of the exempt-company provisions and provide a highly-profitable medium for Gulf and Bahrain investors. Of these United Gulf Bank, the first, lation are more flexible. The free transfer of capital, s149m and made a profit of labour and property owners17.2m for its all Gulf ship between Gulf states is investors last year. Kuwait one of the basic principles of viously. On the other hand, Arian Bank and the Arab-Asian Bank specifically demonstrate local leanings towards the Far East - the land the following finance ministers. However, the first Park the following finance ministers. latter became the first Bahliabilities of \$31,600m out of rain-incorporated bank to

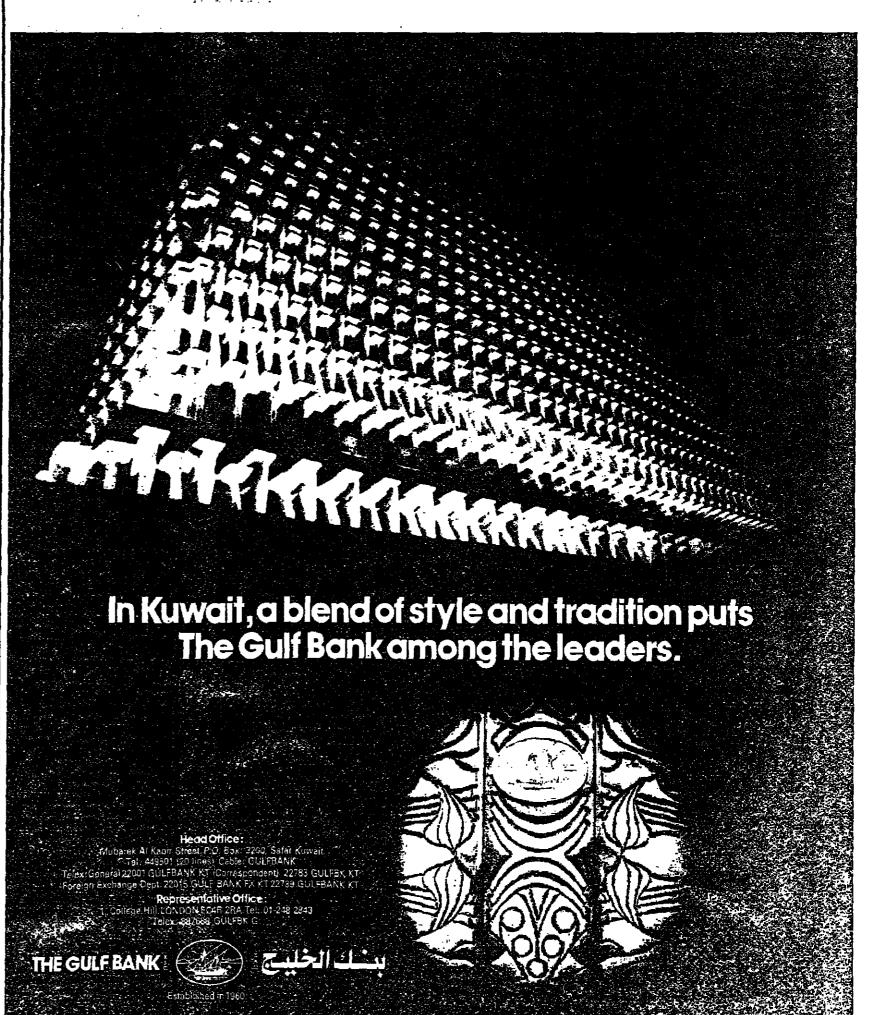
OBUs total assets of of the seven government Gulf 549,000m, a 32 per cent rise International Bank and for

the highly-active Arab Banking Corporation, which was rated seventh worldwide in lead managerships for the first half of 1981 by Institutional investor.

Public flotations of new and the current quarter of companies - not only banks this year. More representa- and investment companies -OBU licence. Commodity up. At the beginning of brokers as a profession came under organized supervision Bahrain Monetary Authority by the authorities for the decided to ban for a year the first time. Arig, the giant flotation of new publicly-\$3,000m reinsurance company owned offshore banks. Four opened in October and aims cently floated, Bahrain International Bank, was over-subscribed hundreds of times, as is common. Much of the money involved in such cases is from Kuwait.

Thus the OBUs on Manama are no longer exclusively the biggest international names as was the case when the experiment began in the mid-1970's. Licences and legislation are more flexible. The harmonizing all the Gulf states' existing commercial laws with the agreement cannot be expected to be entirely problem-free. In the long term the GCC's activity in both this and other areas of life must be beneficial to Bahrain as a long-established

regional commercial centre.





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ARAB MONEY QATAR, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, OMAN

# Tough days ahead, but the opportunities are there

The Lower Gulf States all have similar banking envi-ronments in that domestic

lending opportunities are concentrated in trade and construction, two sectors susceptible to changes in government spending policies and thus in turn to changes in oil production levels and pricing. Politically necessary low interest rates are again common and combine with narow areas of opportunity to cause a curious combination of outwards-draining capital and sometimes highly-liquid, under-lent banks.

Qatar's case illustrates the effects both of budgetary stringency and low interest rates. Oil output was reduced in 1981 to 360,000 bpd from previous levels of about half a million barrels per day and the immediate future for prices is not bright. The latest budget, for the 18 months October 1981 to April 1983, imposed a 7 per cent reduction in total expenditure (8,362.6m Qatari rials) from the previous 12-month allocation.

Interest rates in Qatar are the lowest in The Gulf,

allocation.
Interest rates in Qatar are
the lowest in The Gulf,
ranging from just 3 per cent
on seven-day deposits to 6½
per cent for maturities of
over 12 months. Lending
rates are between 7½ and 9% per cent. Since the end of 1980 these have been fixed by the Government and not by gentleman's agreement as before. With the great differential between these and international rates and the

international rates and the lack of spectacular opportunities in Qatar, capital has sought homes abroad.

Talk today however is dominated by the huge North Dome gas utilization scheme and its potential spin-off value. Capital costs are already estimated to be in excess of \$6,000m. Two foreign partners are to be foreign partners are to be given a 20 per cent stake in the project between them.

Other sources of contracts will continue to be residen-tial, office leisure developtial, office leisure developments centred on the newlyreclaimed West Bay, now
called New Doha, major
extensions to the cement
plant at Umm Bab and a
women's hospital. Banking
activities are not stagnant, in
fact; the consolidated balance
sheets of Qatar's 13 banks
grew 26 per cent in the first grew 26 per cent in the first half of 1981, though some are thought to be highly liquid.

### Cut in foreign branches

begun to comply.

Representative offices of new foreign banks are still welcome, however, especially from countries not well

Qatar has some of the world's largest reserves of natural gas, which it uses to produce ammonia and urea at the Umm Said fertiliser plant (above). It has also diversified into iron and steel, petrochemicals and cement. now 15 months old, has also been busy establishing its authority in other important areas. In a measure to protect domestic liquidity, dirham lending to non-resident banks (principally in practice the Bahrain OBUs) and large, construction is not brisk and trade is rather five-year plan (1981-85) in select the months of the morthern emirates, by and large, construction is not brisk and trade is rather five-year plan (1981-85) in select the morthern emirates, by and trade is rather five-year plan (1981-85) in select the morthern emirates, by and trade is rather five-year plan (1981-85) in select the morthern emirates. was penalized last year when banks were obliged to lodge 15 per cent of such dirham lendings with the Central Bank interest-free; this pushed up the cost of dirhams in Bahrain and went some way to curbing out-flows. Small rises in interest rates, adjustments of the dirham exchange rate and the selective offering and with-drawal of dollar swaps have

been used to the same effect.
The Bank reminded the community last year that under the Central Bank law, Like Qatar and Oman, the UAE has a mixed foreign and local banking community but the UAE's peculiarity has long been the numerical dominance of the foreign banks. Thus the decision by the Central Bank last August to reduce the number of branches foreign banks are permitted to eight each was the major event of recent times. Of the emirates' 49 commercial banks, 28 are community last year that under the Central Bank law, all banks must eventually have a minimum capital of 40m dirhams, a move which has already led to the receptualization of the Bank continues to show the symptoms of a booming economy in very high rents and prices and full hotel rooms. Oil field more complex and difficult measure has been the attempt to regulate the fashionable publicly-owned new investment companies, which in The National Bank of Abu branches foreign value permitted to eight each was the major event of recent times. Of the emirates' 49 commercial banks, 28 are foreign and nine of these, including the British Bank of the Middle East, Chartered, and the Habib at the Habib at the Habib and the Habib at the Hab

welcome, nowever, especially from countries not well covered at present, and Japan and West Germany have already taken advantage of the renewed invitation.

The UAE Central Bank, tunities from the larger to month and banks will be come of the many of the man

slow, especially the re-export trade with Iran which has disappointed hopes. Several bigger local banks are look-ing to expand their overseas networks, particularly in the Far East.

Symptoms of

### a boom

Sharjah, however, long a Euromarket borrower, is attracting interest as a result of gas and oil finds at the end of 1980. The development,

allocated 300m Omani rials which was criticized as over-expansion by the IMF. Both 1982 spending and the second five-year plan (1981-85) in general may be affected by declining oil prices in the immediate future. Output is fixed at 330,000bpd but Petroleum Development Oman announced a record Oman announced a record development budget of \$600m last year and other compa-nies have signed concession

agreements recently.

The sultanate's seven local The sultanate's seven local and 13 foreign commercial banks are heavily involved in the import trade, which takes fully 53 per cent of all lending, and in construction, which takes 19 per cent. Consolated balance sheets grew steadily to 576m Oman rials in June 1981, compared with 468.6m rials 12 months before. A specialised Agricul-

derhams to 600m dirhams. world, a trend which is been laid down, but elsewhere in The Gulf such attempts have proved notoriously hard to enforce.

The financial atmosphere in this man, received full branch status there last may.

Once the dirhams world, a trend which is bound to continue. Coupled with the effects of dipping oil subsidiary, Abu Dhabi Interprise, this means that neither private nor public-sector spending is expected to be very high in the coming lay. very high in the coming Oman's dramatic construc- months and banks will be

**ALGERIA** 

# No problems in raising funds

With its huge development programme for the 1980s, gain, or strengthen, foot-holds there, Algeria has had resort to world money markets for cash as it did in the states' corresponding zeal to kept the banking circuits foot-buzzing.

Kept the banking circuits foot-holds there, holds there, Algeria has had that Algeria has an impectable repayment record. Its forecast to grow by some 25 last decade. Three years ago, Algeria was one of the international banks' biggest customers and with the country's excellent debt repayment record, many banks will naturally be looking for lending opportunities there. When it does return for funds, the country should have no difficulty in raising them. In fact, Algeria rates so well with international banks that its creditors last year agreed to lower the interest on its biggest single loan — \$500m raised in 1979. Rather than increase its vulnerability to the whims of western creditors, Algeria has preferred to consolidate existing investments and to fund, as far as possible, investment needs from domestic resources. The current five-year plan (1980-85), al-lowing for total expenditure of some \$104,000m, lays particular emphasis on reducing external indebted-ness, which has come to be regarded as mortgaging the country's independence. As the National Charter — the

the National Charter — the textbook of Algerian socialism — says: "Financial independence is the guarantee of security of employment and the continuity of economic and social development."

Foreign borrowing has thus been limited mainly to export credits which, at a fixed rate of interest, are much cheaper than commercial loans. Because of Algecial loans. Because of Alge-ria's long-term prospects as an export market for indus-trial countries and these

gain, or strengthen, foot-holds there, Algeria has had no difficulty in obtaining export credits from them.

Germany, France and Italy headaches, mu that at least one providers of credit but large amounts have also been received from the United States, Canada, Japan and Belgium, among others.

requirement and thus wanted to keep its options open.

Algeria's absence from the Euromarket where, in 1978 and 1979, it borrowed more than \$5,000m in loans and the partly to the enormous improvement in its revenue Euromarket where, in 1978 and 1979, it borrowed more than \$5,000m in loans and bonds and became a household name for a broad

export credits from them.

About half its external debt (of which the disbursed portion was estimated at \$4,600m in 1981, was paid \$17,800m at the end of 1980) is in export credits, a factor which considerably reduces \$17,800m at the end of 1900, is in export credits, a factor the complex rescheduling of which considerably reduces the debt service burden. West other such international headaches, must be relieved the service and Italy that at least one big borrower has no problems in meeting

Though sure that Algeria States, Canada, Japan and Belgium, among others.
Concessionary finance seems abundantly available as the rush to provide help for the reconstruction of El Asnam, destroyed by an earthquake in 1980, amply demonstrates. Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD), for example, is discussing possible provision of a large credit to finance housing contracts in Algeria and similar packages are being negotiated with other countries.

Algeria's absence from the Europarker where in 1978 will not need to borrow on

than \$5,000m in loans and bonds and became a household name for a broad spectrum of banks and other financial institutions, means that many international banks are out of fingertip touch with what is happening there. No longer called on to provide loans, foreign bankers have reduced their visits to Algiers and speak with less authority about the level of Algeria's oil and gas revenues, its debt servicing or future financing needs—all issues which at one time due to the enormous companies and institutions, improvement in its revenue in 1981 and gas income prospects. Oil and gas income ing the way for these obstacles to be tackled. In a Cabinet reshuffle on January 12, former home affairs and finance ministers and incompanies and institutions, including the banks, is paving the way for these obstacles to be tackled. In a Cabinet reshuffle on January 12, former home affairs and finance ministers to start of gas deliveries to Italy the now-completed their visits and of increased sales to France this year, will boost condition between the country's internal and external institutions, including the banks, is paving the way for these obstacles to be tackled. In a Cabinet reshuffle on January 12, former home affairs and finance ministers bounded and M'Hamed Yala swopped jobs. Algeria-Italy gas pipeline, and of increased sales to coordination between the country's internal and external institutions, including the banks, is paving the banks, is paving the way for these obstacles to be tackled. In a Cabinet reshuffle on January 12, former home affairs and finance ministers to Italy the now-completed two should be able to share the coordination between the country's internal and external institutions, including the banks, is paving the banks, is paving the way for these obstacles to be tackled. In a Cabinet reshuffle on January 12, former home affairs and finance ministers to Italy the now-completed their verse capacities, the two should be able to share the country's internal and external particular in the capacity of the

natural gas export deal with El Paso of the United States.

State expenditure, though forecast to grow by some 25 per cent in 1982, is rising more slowly than in the late seventies. The government's spending programme for education, social services and housing is vast, but there has been a sharp cutback in outlay on single large industrial plants. At least three planned gas liquefaction plants — involving some of the world's costliest technology — have been shelved in favour of natural gas export by pipeline.

improved internal economic management is also helping both to reduce costs and to improve the international community's confidence in Algeria's ability to come with respect to the highest control of the hig cope with some of the big challenges it faces. The unusually high population growth rate and consequent strains on public services, as well as the state's heavy reliance on food imports, are causes for concern. But the major restructuring of the economy, through a shift in investment options and reor-ganization of many state companies and institutions,

The state of the s

# The climber at the peak of his career

# League demands one body for athletics

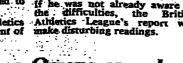
By Norman Fox, Athletics Correspondent

Nigel Cooper, the new British Amateur Athletic Board general secretary who takes up his appointment on May 4, will arrive from Australia to face an immediate demand that the board general minimediate demand that the will minimediate demand that the will minimediate demand that the board general minimediate demand that the will minimediate will

organising athletics in Britain.

The idea of a single governing body has been put forward many times but always been opposed by the individual administrative associations who wish to retain their autonomy. However, polls of athletes have indicated that the present system is not satisfactory.

After studying the structure of the sport, the British Athletics League concluded that a major change was necessary. In a report issued yesterday the league, said that one governing body should be formed and the





have enough to cope with.

The main task for Hoyte is to Andrea Bienas, the well-round-hold off Lyudmila Kondraryeva ed East German, whose 1m99 (USSR), from whom the gave her the silver behind Ulrike snatched the 60 metres bronze Meyfarth, is on show again and

Wendy. Hoyte and Diana medal at the weekend at the seekend at the mind she is aware in last weekend's European that she has been away from her indoor championship, face an job with Abbey National for a other tough challenge in a gala week. "I hope someone remean supply of athletics when Europe's bered to tell them," she said.

It will be a bit tougher for Miss take on the top Americans. It will be a bit tougher for Miss take on the United States team but Hoyte and Elliott will have enough to cope with.

The main task for Hoyte is to hold off Lyudmila Kondratyeva ed East German, whose Im99 that the invitation that went out from the invitation that went out from

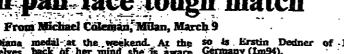


New York, March 9. wide ballot of sports journalists and authorities.
Sebastian Coe was named yesterday the first winner of the Jesse Owens award as the world's world 400 metres hurdles record holder, and sprinter Evelyn Ashford each received six votes but Moses came second with more second-place votes.

Coe, the Olympic 1,500 metres the Moses came second with more second-place votes.

Coe, the Olympic 1,500 metres but Moses came second with more second-place votes.

Mary T. Meagher, the American swimmer and Olga Bicherova, the Soviet gymnast, each received one first-place vote. The award is named after Jesse Owens, winner of four gold medals at the 1936 Berlin Olympics, who died two years ago.—Reuter.



the invitation that went out from



Crawl to the top:

Ron Fawcett on

Dinas Cromlech, Wales

**ROCK CLIMBING** 

As plumbers plumb, painters paint and professional planists play, so Ron Fawcett climbs rocks, it is his job. His business notepaper is headed unequivocally "Ron Fawcett, Rock Climber" and it would be a bold soul who claimed to be better, at that fiercely competitive activity. that fiercely competitive activity.
What decided Ron Fawcett to What decided Ron Fawcett to turn professional was probably his experience of climbing in Germany, where commercialism is strong enough to give a full-time living to a number of top class rock climbers. "At one international get-together I was livited to, there were 6,000 spectators below the crag," he explains. "It was like a football crowd. I said I'd have a go at a particular overhang and the next I knew was the loudspeakers blaring out that Herr Fawcett will try the Blue Roof. There was a stampede to the bottom of the surely puts him well on the way towards the top of many of the

a stampede to the bottom of the route. Jill could hardly get through to hold the other end of the rope for the crush of people and television cameras. That kind of interest made me think." He claims to be the only full-time professional climber of rocks in the country. There are plenty of mountain guides and mountain explorers who climb The result is a physique of extreme lithe power — half the battle in becoming a top class rock climber. Equally important is the mental attitude, the

By Ronald Faux

Tocks on their way to a summit, to but the wider adventure is less interesting to him. Rocks are the thing, and the more overhanging and barren of holds they are, the better. He does not guide people up them but simply climbs them extreme I would probably die. It is sold to make them. "I know that if I fell off soloing (climbing without a rope) on something quite at the style of an authentic spiderman, to test and demonstrate climbing equipment, to have something to write about, and because he is incurably addicted to extending the adhesion limit between boot tips, fingers and holds.

He is an amiable, gently spoken man aged 26, very tall with an immense reach that surely puts him well on the way towards the top of many of the gritstone outcrops. Surrounding the priststone outcrops. Surrounding the system many of the gritstone outcrops. Surrounding the priststone outcrops. Surrounding the system many of the gritstone outcrops. Surrounding the priststone outcrops. Surrounding the system of the gritstone outcrops. Surrounding the priststone outcrops the priststone outcrops. Surrounding the

surely puts him well on the way towards the top of many of the gritstone outcrops surrounding his home near Buxton in Derbyshire. He gave up teaching to become a professional climber, which in his case is no life of ease.

Remaining at the top of his solitary profession demands a rigorous daily training programme.

The result is a physique of extreme lithe power whalf the control of the surface of the control of the surface of the control of the crag than me."

By committing himself to harder moves on rock than mes."

By committing himself to harder moves on rock than most.

Ron Fawcett has pushed the standard of British rock-climbing from the sixth grade, previously the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, has feather than me."

By committing himself to harder moves on rock than most.

Ron Fawcett has pushed the standard of British rock-climbing from the sixth grade, previously the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, having the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, having the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, having the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, having the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, having the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, having the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, and the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, and the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, and the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, and the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, and the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, and the highest degree of difficulty, into the seventh. Strawberries, and the highest degree of difficulty, and the highest degree of difficulty.

There is also a growing popularity in Britain for climbing spectaculars, a wealthy enough industry serving the sport and documentaries about climbing. He has appeared in tweeds and plimsols in the part of H. M. Kelly, the northern climber whose guide books were regarded as the epitome of lucid English. The programme was to illustrate a middle English school course. Ron Fawcett's next unistrate a middle English school course. Ron Fawcett's next assignment will be on the North Wall of the Eiger acting the part of the late Dougal Haston in a film that is to be actually made on the face itself. It will be Ron Fawcett's first alpine route—a big impressive mountain he big impressive mountain conceded, but really not to butions.
"I don't know a sport like it",

**RUGBY UNION** 

# Durham looking for revenge

By John Clemison

eneimond). D. C. S. Everall (Adams GS, seport), J. N. Walker (Hookergate GS), M. C. F. negar (St. Bontlace's College, Plymouth), P. Herrison (Cedars GS, Leighton Buzzard), D. Munsty (Hevdon School). P. T. Thorntey.

Durham University, the defending champions, could hardly have chosen tougher opposition than Exeter University in this afternoon's final of the UAU championship at Twickenham. The Northerners are contesting their 13th final and are widely expected to take the title for the sixth time, but Exeter are one of the few sides to puzzle them in modern times and Durham have lost twice to them since the Devon side amalgamated with St Luke's College.
Yet Durham, who have scored 120 points in their last four UAU matches, should gain their revenge for their recent defeat. Much depends on the fitness of Chesworth, their most successful kicker, who is included in the team despite a recent shoulder a UAU final.

DISPHAM UNIVERSITY: G R Hatsey (Abingdon), M D Bailey ((pewich Schoot), D Bruss-Lockhert (Greichsch's Schoot, Holit, F J Clough (St Johns Righy, Wigen), T Griffiths (Millield), N B Chesworth (Greichm's Schoot, Holit, F J Clough (St Johns Righy, Wigen), T Griffiths (Sevenosks), F J Timmons (Wimbielder Coega), S K Henderson (Lntymer Upper), H Nichelson (Numbiorpe GS), C Godwin (Cestle CS, Thornbury), D Rose (Pocklington), J M Phellan (Alberta HS and University of Alberta), J F Elson (St Peter S York) (captain)

EXETER UNIVERSITY N V Marmont (Lockleaze Schoot), R P Summer (Sudbred, Lockleaze Schoot), R P Summer (Sudbred, State), S T L Bailey (Cueen Mary's College, Bachgoon), S T Hogy (Bristel GS) (captain), P R A Drewet (John Fahrer HS), V W P Thomps (IUCS), Hampstead), R J Hill (Bishop Wordsworth's Schoot), D M B Sole (Glenslandond), D C S Everall (Adams GS), M C Ellerster GS), M C C

team despite a recent shoulder injury. Although Durham are without Gordon who is still injured, the combination of Clough and Bruce-Lockhart in the centre could well be Exeter's andoing.

Even so, in what should turn out to be a high scoring game, Durham dare not under estimate

he says. "You are setting compared to the overhangs and yourself against something that tiny razor blade holds.

Exeter, who have run up Z70 points already in this season's competition,
Given the right conditions, the Exeter scrummage is as powerful as any university side's and they have a versatile and effective flanker in Thortuley.

The game has all the makings of a classic encounter, worthy of a UAU final.

DIRPLAM UNIVERSITY. G R Halson (Abingolo), M D Bailey (Downth School). Bruco-Lockhan (Gresham's School, Holl). F J Clough (SI Johns Righy, Wigam), T Chitsing (Milleld), N B Chesworth (Gresham's School, Holl). F J Clough (SI Johns Righy, Wigam), T Chitsing (Milleld), N B Chesworth (Gresham's School, Holl). F J Clough (SI Johns Righy, Wigam), T Chitsing (Milleld), N B Chesworth (Gresham's School, Holl). F J Timmons (Wimheldon Codega), S K Henderson (Latymer Upope), H Nicholson (Numberge GS), C Goodwin (Castle CS, Thornbury), D Rose (Pocklington), J M P Streen (SI Peter s York) (captain)

EXETER UNIVERSITY N V Marment (Lockleag School), R P Summey (Suppluy)

Scotland keeps winning team

Scotland's selectors showed their approval of last weekend's 16-7 win over France by naming an unchanged side to meet Wales in Cardiff on March 20. That brings the Scots to the end of the 1982 international championship in which they can still finish joint runners-up with England. They have used only 17 players and the changes were forced on the selectors when David Leshe broke his leg before the Irish match in Dublin.

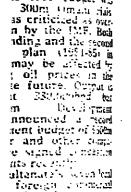
The Cardiff match may prove to be the last international for several Scottish players. Jim number 8 for St Mary's. He missed the semi-final with St Thomas. St Mary's have won the Cup for the past four years. In two of those finals they beat Westminster: 49-0 (after a 3-3 draw) and 23-3. It is bound to be much closer today. St Mary's are not so obviously strong as they were.

TEAMS: St Mary's J Miles, A Thompson, R Harvoy, M Greenhard, S Wright, M Doon (coptan) G Palge, M Pressoy, E Lawis, P Enevoldeon, S. Princapon-Brown, P Sapson, C Mossey, M Washt, P Jackson.

Westmister: P Green waym, P Prichard, P strenges (captain) C Hammersley, A Barding, J leader J im Airken, aged 34, Bill MacAulay, J Brown, L Gould, V Nichols, C Wilson, P Dawles, R Thomas, R Bolton, A Siephenson, J O Driccolf.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday

Charlace Charitile Narrawer-Range Fund. 187 683 Inc Fud 765 813 941 18 Mongate London. EC2 01-68 6127 516 Ec; Fixed int 45 856 1430 1222 1044 16come 341 117 1258 1794 151 1 Scall Co Fud 1725 1835 448 250 2 125 10 Acctinately 200 2 125 185 1794 151 1 Scall Co Fud 1725 1855 448 250 2 125 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 18	14 Blommsbury Square. WC1	11 Aurus Frara Lundon Ec? 113 6 90 9 high income 106 1 1117 1145 8-3 Capital Growth 101 4 J06 8 97.4 85 7 Uill Edged 88.1 92 8 139 0 106 0 Special Sits 113 9 119 9	PD Box 4, Rureley, NRI 2NG 316.7 274.1 Norwich Man 314 7 331 2 540 7 433 2 De Equity 538.2 564 4 206.9 121 2 De Property 208.9 219.9 122 5 165 De Fred Int 1970 701 0	41-43 Maddax St. London, W1891.A 01-493 4928 213 1 147   Managed Pund 289   250.2 352 0 32-7 Do Equity 354 9 373.6 200 8 161 2 Do Fixed Int 200.2 218.8 29 6 206 9 Do Property 23-56 241 7
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looks like contributing almost as much again.

Hereford, who owe more than

550,000 in income toy and were given until Thursday to make a substantial payment, will today consider a survival plan but seem certain to ask for more time.

Sponsors of the San Francisco women's marathen on June 6 have received tentative approval to offer \$65,000 in prize money. It would be distributed to the athletes' national governing bodies, some of whom have set up trust

A trust fund launched after a schoolboy rugby player broke his neck two years ago has nearly met its target of £25,000 despite lock of support from the Rugby Footbail Union.

Football Union.

The undisputed world middlerelight champion Marrin Ragier
may meet Thomas Hearns in
Detroit on May 24. "There are

mixed John Burns, director seneral of the championships' organizing committee. It has also given notice to Mr Burns's Yorkshire-based public relations firm to terminate their agreement dated October 1, 1979, under which John Burns (Public Relations tions) was to cause the necessary

tions) was to raise the necessary sponsorship to finance the cham-

Mr Burns declined to com-

Mr Burns declined to comment vesterday. The crux of the matter is a percentage of the gate money which Mr Burns's company was due to receive from the championships, which take place at Leicester from

FOOTBALL

Contenders bid

for 1990 stage

funds for their runners.

Extra time for Hereford?

Darlington, who had said they needed to find £50,000 by mid-biarch to survive, have put back the deadline uself the end of the morth. About £30,000 has been producted by fund-raising matches and other functions and a lottery looks like contributing almost as

Organizer is dismissed

By John Wilcockson

The British Cycling Federation.
organizers of this year's world
cycling championships, have dimitsed John Burns, director general of the championships' organizing committee. It has also given notice to Mr Burns's also given notice to Mr Burns's understood that about £250,000 of cronsorship money has been

said.

Taiwan table tennis players will appear in an international Tournament for the first time in 12 years this mouth in Japan. They will compete under the name of China Taipei against South Korea, India and Japan.

South American Rugby umon players arrived in Cape Town yesterday for a seven-match tour amid world furore over the visit

amid world furore over the visit to South Africa by English cricketers. Led by an Argentine, Hugo Porta, the party comprises 31 Argentines, five Uruguayan; four Chileans and two Paraguay.

Although the full back, Paul

Ford, is out of touch with his goalkicking be keeps his place in the Gloucester team for the John Player Cup quarter-final tie with Sale at Kingsholm on Saturday.

Gene McCarthy, the London-lrish lock, has accepted an invi-tation to play rugby for Napler in New Zealand. He will return to London Irish for the start of

their season in September.

# TCCB consider Northants plan to ban the rebels

Pressure to ban the English players on a tour of South Africa added: "Our great concern was mounted yesterday with the Test and County Cricket Board's decision to take Northamptonshire's hard-hitting proposal into their crisis meeting on March 19. The English ruling body were also given a lead by S K Wankhede, the Indian Board cliairman, who left the future of their tour to we can to encourage cricket on a like all the other Test playing added: "Our great concern was actions, have been consulted by the Board on the matter which threatens to decimate international cricket and threatens to decimate international cricket. If the two tours are not ruined, new over rates are set to be country. Cancellation of these tours would be a crippling blow to the game. "We must do all india—just over 12 overs average per hour—a minimum of left the future of their tour to this country in the summer dependent on the TCCB's attitude to the players in South Africa.

Northamptonshire's proposal calls for the caucellation of the registration of both English and South African players involved in the venture. It would appear legally impossible to implement, but the Board, although not discussion the proposal in any great depth at their spring meeting vesterday, said it will be part of a legal paper sent to the counties before March 19.

before March 19.

Peter Lush, the TCCB spokesman, said: "The implications were fully understood. We are looking at this with our legal advisors and the whole problem in general and a decision is exnn general and a occision is ex-pected at our special meeting." Mr Lush reiterated his stern warning that some counties could "go to the wall" if this sum-mer's tour by India and Pakistan

49 runs from four visits to the wicket, once not out, and Wayne Larkins has scored 46 for four

Despite spending the winter in South Africa, Bob Woolmer looks sadly out of touch: Peter Willey has stomach trouble, So it was left to Gooch and Amiss yesterday to rescue the side as they chased Western Province's 263 for eight declared at the Newlands Constitution of the Stomach C

Amiss was the key figure in the

morning, scoring 52 after a col-lapse to 72 for three. After lunch, when three wackets fell while one run was scored, Gooch lifted the

4.000 crowd to their feet with another display of power batting. In 72 minutes he rattled up 58 with four sixes and six fours.

Alan Knott chipped in with 27,

but there was little else to cheer in the all out 219, a deficit of 44. With eight and a half hours play-ing time left at that stage, the prospects of a tight finish to this "warm-up" game were good but then both sides installed by the

then both sides inexplicably took the edge out of the competition.

played for Southampton for six

"Even if we won all our home games it would not be enough to keep us on top". Mr McMenemy said. "We must pick some wins away from home."

Southampton have missed the

striker Steve Moran, who comes out of hospital later this week

alter a back operation. Hebberd, Puckett and Wallace have all been tried in Moran's role but Mr McMeneny is still searching for the right blend.

If Williams is recalled South-

ampton will probably play in a 4-4-2 formation, leaving Keegan and Channon in attack. The struggling Sunderland will make

at least two changes; the goal-keeper Siddall and McGinley are dropped in favour of Turner and

Eliiott. Pitness tests are awaited on Munro, who has an ankle injury. Brown and Hindmarch, who have knee trouble.

Sunderland's decision not to

from the Northern Bennett from the Northern Premier Leugue side Bangor has sparked a row between the clubs. Bennett, who has scored 45 goals this

scason, scored two more witen a

scasen, scored two more when a guest for Sunderland in a friendly at Darlington last week. The Sunderland manager, Alan Dur-ben, watched the 26-year-old player in action against South Liverpool at Bangor on Saturday.

verpool at Bangor on Saturday. The Bangor chairman, Charles

Ground, Cape Town,

times out.

employment of players in this country. Cancellation of these tours would be a crippling blow to the game. "We must do all we can to encourage cricket on a multi-racial basis." Mr Wankhede said: "The England players who have gone to South Africa have let every-

one down. They gave an assur-ance that they would not play in South Africa and they have broken their word. The India tour of England depends on the TCCB's attitude.

"They must take action against the rebel players. They have always done so in the past. When the England tour of India was proposed, an assurance was given that there would be no South African connections."

"These players who have gone to South Africa may not want to play for England again. It was difficult enough when there were Individuals involved but now with this situation, things are really Mr Wankhede intimated at the

were cancelled.

The Board estimates that each county will lose in excess of £100,000 and the game in general an informal meeting." Pakistan. **Batting problems for the English** 

The English cricketers have run into batting problems for the first in into batting problems for the slog: after he was out for six, first "international" against South Africa, starting in Johannesburg on Friday.

Of their six recognized batsmen only Graham Gooch and Dennis Amiss have found any form since the tour began a week ago. Geoffrey Boycott has accomulated only 49 runs from four visits to the wicket, once not out, and Wayne Larking has scored 46 for four.

The middle-order sour out for six, Steve Jeffries, who batted at nine in the first innings, was sent in. The English, for their part, proved how badly the tour is being handled, by fielding their manager. Peter Cooke, because neither Derek Underwood nor Less Taylor could be found to act as twelfth man for the injured John Lever.

Then, late in the day as the Agencies.

Then, late in the day as the South Africans moved to 97 for 2 by the close, Boycott, the English captain, called upon the rarely seen bowling services of Larkins and Geoff Humpage, the wicket

That must have been heart-breaking for Chris Old, who hav-ing taken two wickets for ten

runs in eight overs saw his efforts

de alued. A lead of 141 to Western Province with a full

days' play left may yet yield a result, but yesterday's events will hardly help the tour gain serious recognition outside South Africa.

World ban call: The English cricket team should be boycotted

throughout the world if any of the players currently touring South Africa are included, the chairman of the United Nations

Special Committee against Apar-theid said in London vesterday. Mr Albaji Yusuff Maitama-Sule

plans to raise the issue when he

sees the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, tomorrow.

Lencester, have been ruled out of the chert's League trip to Derby. Leonard and Maclaren are brought into the side and the player-manager Graham Turner, restricted by injury to only one League outing this season, will fill one of the midfield positions—probably replacing the teenager McNally

McNally.

Liverpool will have a following

Literpool will have a following of 36,000 when they meet Tottenham at Wembley in defence of the League Cup on Saturday. It is the largest crowd they have taken to a Cup Final, beating last year's figure by 3,000. Liverpool's allocation is 30,000 tickets. The extra 6,000 came from clubs who did not require their allocation.

incation. Worthington will make his first

Worthington will make his first appearance for a Leeds team who have not scored for nine hours 42 minutes in the home game against Manchester City. Burns has recovered from a hamstring injury and will play but Graham is out after having six stitches meeted in a leg injury. Hart will have a late test on a groin strain.

aliocation.

keeper.

Western Province asked the Woolmer, who joined the coloured player, Omar Henry, to touring team on Monday, was open the batting, although he is featured in South African news-

A rebel may come back

into the reckoning

Steve Williams, who has not layed for Southampton for six hands on the deal. We could not seeks because of a difference with the manager, Lawrie Mi- on what I saw on Saturday. I

played for Southampton for six bands on the deal. We could not weeks because of a difference with the manager, Lawrie Me. Menemy, may come into the reckoning for the match at Sunderland tonight. Mr McMenemy has been impressed with Williams's attitude in the reserves.

The Shrewsbury Town captain,

Williams's attitude in the reserves and is thinking about bringing him back in an attempt to improve the League Icaders's indifferent away form.

The Shrewsbury Town captain, Jack King, and the central defendance, Jack Keay, both injured during the FA Cup defeat at indifferent away form.

captain builds lead

Pakistan's

Karachl. March 9 — Pakistan were happily placed with a commanding 320-run overall lead at the end of the fourth day of the first Test against Sri Lanka here today. At close of play, the hosts had reached 268 for three, with Javed Miandad, the captain, and Saleem Malik, who was making his debut, near their centuries. Together they had put on 161

If the two tours are not ruined, new over rates are set to be introduced. Following the slow cricket on the recent tour to India—just over 12 overs averaged per hour—a minimum of 96 overs per day has been agreed in principle with both countries. Air Lush said: "The general decline of over rates in Tests at home and overseas is becoming more worrying than ever. It is essential for the future and prosperity of cricket to substantially increase the number seen in Tests today. I expect this 96-over minimum to be ratified shortly." The Board agreed 100 overs per day minimum with Australia for last summer's Ashes series, but shortly before the opening Test Kim Hughes, the captain, and Fred Bennett, the manager, scotched the plan and each day's cricket was allowed to take its normal course. Mr Lush added: "Of course, any system has an inherent weakness, but we consider this to be a major break-through". for an unbeaten fourth wicker partnership with Miandad only eight short of his eighth Test hundred. Saleem Malik, who captained the Pakistan under-19 to Australia last month was on 79. Pakistan had a 68-run lead when the pichtwarchman. Mansoor and the nightwatchman, lobal Qusim, resumed at an over-night 16 for one and cautiously added 33 to the first hour this morning.

Mansoor fell to a sharply turning ball from Somachandra Desilva as Mendis held an easy catch
at first slip with the score 53.
Saleem Malik joined Igbal Qasim
and the two cemented Pakistan's
position, with lunch being taken at 95 for two.

sider this to be a major break-

through ".

Peter May was confirmed as chairman of the England selectors, and is joined by Alectedeser, head of the panel since 1969, Norman Gifford and Alan Smith.

Total 2 wkts, 57
Riper S D Bruce, T A Clark, 1
Durlag, and D L Robson to bal.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—36,
BOWLING: Old, 8—5—10—2:
Hendrick 7—2—14—0: Gooth 7—
1—12—0: Embury, 8—3—23—0:
Larkins, 1—0—16—0: Humpage 3—0—5—0

ENGLISH RI: First Indings
Boycott C Clarke, b Jeffories
Larins, b efferies
Larins, b efferies
L Amiss, b before
A Woodmar, Robe
P Knott, low b Jeffories
A Goode C McEwan, b Clarke
Humago, b Hobson
F Emburer, c Kirston, b Clarke
'V Old, not get
Hendrick, b Robson
Extras (b 6, 1-b 4, n-b 5)

Liverpool squeeze the

spirit out of Stoke

disdain.

**FOOTBALL** 

By Norman Fox

Liverpool .....

Liverpool's remarkable away form

continued with this win over, Stoke City, who started the match as though they would achieve something better. As a result of this victory Bob Paisley's men

move Arsenal and Ipswich Town

Not wishing to waste a game in hand over most of the leaders.

yet wanting to preserve an un-scathed team for Saturday's League Cup final and next week's

European Cup-tie in Bulgaria, Liverpool had a right to mixed feelings about this strange match. They were still in this state of tactical indecision when McDer-

most surprised himself and baffled Stoke who thought they

were in control.

Sixteen minutes of tentative sparring had passed when Neal suddenly decided to explore the

far left wing. From his initiative and Whelan's pass inside, McDer-mott found himself 25 yards from

goal and yet with no one in a better position. So he shot low and straight towards the far cor-ner of Stoke's goal and was plumb

ner of Stoke's goal and was plumb on target.

Stoke were entitled to feel dis-gruntled since they had contribu-ted the greater positive effort.

McIlroy had the brightest ideas but any loose play was quickly punished. So it was that Liver-pool took a second goal after 29 minutes.

A free kick, curiously played square by Bracewell, was inter-

square by Bracewell, was inter-cepted by Whelan and Rush tore away to take advantage of the defender's absence from the penalty area. Rush held the ball

into fourth place. Lee Whelan completed the rout.

Stoke

Iqbal Qasim completed his maiden Test 50 in 118 minutes with four boundaries. The lefthrader fell trying a half-hearted pull off Desilva after hitting 54.

The arrival of Miandad quick-ened the scoring rate and he added 90 ruos in as many-minutes with Saleem Malik be-tween lunch and tea.

After tea, Miandad went for the bowling and the tourists' attack was further depleted be-cause Ramayake, coming on for his second spell of the day, twisted his ankle and left the field

Saleem Malik and Javed Miandad continued barring with-out any difficulty and in the sec-oud last over of the day, Mian-sent de Mei for three successive fours to move on to 90. Saleem Malik was equally enter-prising and repeatedly earned applause from the modest applause from the modest crowd for his solid defence and attractive strokes.

Total 13 wktst .. .. 268
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-16, 2-53,

BOWLING: A de Mcl 23.2—3—100 —1. Rainayake 5.4—2—20—0. D S Drsilva 27—3—78—2. Ajit Desilva 25—5—6—0. Agence France Presso. SRI LANKA: First Innings 314 (S Settlimuny, 71; Jahlr. 3 for 83).

Break with tradition

The Royal International Horse The Royal International Horse Show will break Wembley tradition this July by running from Tuesday to Sunday (July 20-25). The show normally runs from Monday to Saturday, but the committee hope that the switch will give more people a chance to see the events.

well as Fox moved out from the goal and played it carefully into the path of Dalglish who took an

icy look at the goalkeeper and beat him with almost cynical

with an ankle injury and the driv-ing rain, Liverpool took the re-

maining spirit out of Stoke. Only three minutes into the second half Souness felt tempted to up-stage McDermott's earlier effort.

This time, as Sourcess's shot came

at him. Fox seemed to have it covered at the post, but as he grabbed the slippery ball, it slipped playfully over his body for Liverpool's third.

Stoke slightly improved their situation when Hanson thrust out.

situation when Hansen thrust out

a foot to Chapman's cross and McBroy beat Grobbelaar.

OCLION DEAT GRODDELSAT.

STOKE CITY: P For: R Evans. P Hamplon. 1 Dodd. D Welson. D Mc-Aushtrie. S McDroy. B O'Callaghan. L Chapman. P Bracewell. P Maguire. LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelas: P Neal. A Konnedy. M Lawrenson. R whelan. A Konnedy. M Lawrenson. R whelan. A McCormott. C Sounse. I Rush. Net. C D Maguine (Leicester).

AUSTRIA: First division: Lask 1. Vocst 2: Austria Salzborg 5, Guk 0: Rapid 4. Admira Wacker 4. Sturm v Institute. Cancolled: WSC 0. Austria Wien 0. Hungary: First division: Volan 1. Poco 2: Ozd 0. Debrecen 2: Szeged 2.

Despite Hansen's Immobility

**GYMNASTICS** 

### Springtime in the Garden

A new bud bursts forth in Madison Square Garden. Zoya Grantcharova, an exotic from Bulgaria, burgeoned into the choicest bloom, along with the home-grown Julianne McNamara, in the American Cup gymnastics contest in New York. The Bulgarians work on the beam looks as back-breaking as gardening-with a pneumatic drill-at Madison Square.

SQUASH RACKETS

# Piping hot Briars

Gawain Briars, deposed as England's No 1 by Phil Kenyon, suggested again on Monday night that he is nevertheless England's leading player, Richard Ea(on writes

He took the semi-final place in the ISPA champlonship (spon-sored by Thorntons) at Abbeydele Park, Sheffield, that the great Gooff Hunt had expected to fill. Hunt, the holder and British Open champion, had been beaten Open champion, had been beaten in two hours on Sunday by Lars Kvant, the Swede who is world No 14. Briars demolished Kvant 9—4, 9—5, 9—1 in only 36 minutes. That impressive performance means Briars has a chance of reaching a final for the second

tournament in a row. He beat Kenyon and Magsood Ahmed, the world No 4, to reach the Lookers Masters final and today takes on Magsood again.
Whether he succeeds again or not
he has probably already earned
enough computer points to become the only England man in

suited to coping with Hunt's methodical style, found himself cut to ribbons. Kvant, professed himself re-

covered physically but depleted mentally after his great triumph and desperately needed to win the second game to maintain his psychological buoyancy. He gave his full load to doing so and that provided Briars with his only It resolved itself when Kvant

broke a string in his racket at 5—6 and left the court. "I was annoyed at the time because I thought he was resting but I think it benefited me", Briars

It certainly did. Kvant's rhythm deserted him. He won only four more rallies and one more point in the match.

The other semi-final is between Jahangir Khan and Gamai Awad, and that should provide the match of the tournament.

Briars believes he is playing better because he is now allowing his squash to release his personality. He projected a steady stream of nicks and Kvant, the former Malmo footballer whose

### HOCKEY

# Navy pay the penalty

the top 10.

By Sydney Friskin Navy 2 RAF 2 [RAF won on penalties 7—5]

Strange things happened in the Services championship before the Royal Air Force beat the Navy on penalty strokes at Portsmouth yesterday. The Nav. drew level at 2-2 The Nat: drew level at 2-2 in the seventh minute of injury time. The RAF missed a penalty stroke in the first period of extra time and almost lost the match in the second when a superb shot by Lambkin—a substitute—hit the far post with the goalkeeper beaten.

So, after an extra half hour of play in which no goals were scored the RAF, showing better timing and control, won the

Wing Q.

HUNGARY: First division: Volan 1.
Peco 2: Ozd 0. Debrecen 2: Steged 2:
Csepri 2: Zalaengerseg 3. Desayor 1:
Haladas 3. Nyrrpeya... 1: Vales 1.
Hana Eto 1: Uppst Dozsa 0. Videoton 1: Honwed 0. Ferencyarda 2: Tabbanya 2. Bekescaba 1.
POLAND: First division: Baltyk
Gdynlo 0. Pogon Screetin 0: LKS Lodd 1. Lech Pornan 2: Cornik Zabrez 2:
Glich Chornow 1: Strakew 6. Cwards
Warraw 1: Zagirble Sonnowier 1.
Volazew Lodd 5: Legla Warsaw 0.
Slask Wroclaw 0. Legla Warsaw 0.
Slask Wroclaw 0. Legla Warsaw 0.
Slask Wroclaw 1: Motor Lublin 1.
Nuracan 0. Nueva Chicago 0: Gimnasia Mendoca 2: indenendlenite Mendoca 2: Instituto 1: Quimes
1. Estudiantes 1: River Plate 1: Boca
1. Estudiantes 1: River Plate 1: Boca
1. Platense 1. Areconinos Juniors 0:
1. Platense 1. Areconinos Juniors 0:
1. Platense 1. Racing Club 1: Concepcion 0. San Martin 1: Saw Lorenzo
2. Rio. Negro 1: Racing 1: Prion 1:
Old Boys 2. Rossid Central 1:
Old Boys 2. Rossid Central 1:
Old Boys 2. Rossid Central 1:
Old Boys 3. Rossid Central 1:
Old Boys 4. Rossid Central 1:
Old Boys 4. Rossid Central 1:
Old Boys 5. Rossid Central 1:
Old Boys 6. Rossid Central 1:
Old Boys 6

RAF 2 convered their fifth short corner, and again the scorer was Martin, in the 23rd minute.

The RAF equalized seven minutes later through Hedlev off the rebound from a shot by Bosworth and went ahead in the 10th minute of the second half 10th minute of the second half when Leach scored from a penalty stroke. It was not a good stroke but the goalkeeper had moved the wrong way. Persistency by the Navy earned them a just equalizer when Martin scored from a short corner 30 seconds before the final whistle.

ROYAL NAVY: U A Lagos: Gub Li
M Thisticitiwaite. Sgi J Kelleher. CPO
D Smith. Ld S. L Hammond. Li
Tibbill. Lt R Marvin (RM)—captain.
LT Spinks.
MA Neven. LWEMIO: T Spinks.
MA NEW MORE CPO J May
Salb WEN I Lamble II. CPO J May ssun WEM I Lamblin: Cpl M Dykes.
F'Li I Draper. Set I Cfinten Sel G
Loach. F'Li M Old. FO S Bollum.
Set L S Bales—Captain.

Sq. L. S. Bales—Captain.

UMPIRES: Col. C. S. Kemp and SSM
C Gardiner (Army).

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final draw (March 27): Southqate v Houss-low; Slough v Nottingham.

ROWING

# **Shrewsbury** are 'head'

By Jim Railton Shrewsbury won the Schools Head of the River race over two miles on the tideway yesterday. It was their second win in the 35 years this popular event has been held.

been held.

Shrewsbury started in second place behind the holders, Emanuel, whittled down the head crew's start and just overlapped at the finish. Shrewsbury too underrated Emanuel by almost three strokes over the course to win by five seconds. course to win by five seconds.

Shrewsbury and Emanuel stood out and upened a huge gap on their pursuers that was reflected in the 15-second deficit of the third-placed Hampton School.

Crews to make the top 20 this year from the lower ranks were King's School Canterbury, Kingston Grammar School, Latymer Upper, Monkton Combe and Hampton B. King James's School. Henley, improved 49 places to finish in 18th position. Radley appeared to overhaul St Edward's; but late lost erening the computer had not confirmed this.

There was a great clash

computer had not confirmed this.
There was a great clash approaching the boathouses between Oundle and King's College School, Wimbledon, but there were no casualities. Strode rode with great maturity and strength to win the fours title, just beating King's College School, Wimbledon,

world championships circult takes place on Sunday. **RACKETS** 

of sponsorship money has been promised, but "that leaves us with quite a gap to close", Len Unwin, secretary of the federators and

Unwin, secretary of the federa-tion said.

A total of about £560,000 is required to organize the cham-pionships. It is expected that another public relations firm will be appointed by the federation after meetings this weekend at Goodwood, where a race on the

### Oxford have runaway win

Algiers, March 9.—The Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Italy are candidates to host the 1990 World Cup, the president of FIFA, the international football federation, said here today. Iono Havelange, in Algeria for a 24-hour vish, said FIFA had also received a joint proposal fracm Belgium and the Netherlands, but for practical reasons their application would be difficult to accept.

No Eastern European nation has ever staged the World Cup. Italy were hosts in 1934, He said FIFA's choice for 1990 hosts would be made known in 1984.

Meanwhile, Havelange said he had not received official word from Colombia, suggested as hosts for the 1986 World Cup, with eight months to go before the deadling. Oxford University beat Cambridge University for the fifth year running, winning 3—0 in the annual rackets match at Queen's Club yesterday.

Leading 1—0 from the previous day's doubles victory, they clinched the match when their captain, Richard Ellis, the former public schools champion, beat public schools champion, beat Nigel Pendrigh in four games. Ellis, who hopes to devote more time to the game after finishing university, had not been on a cour since last year's Varsity match. Pendrigh however, caused him

few problems, except in the second game, when he won after a set to turee. Ellis's serre was the deciding factor, producing five aces in both the third and fourth cames.

James Mallinson made it a clean sweep for Oxford.

RESULTS: If Ellis (Halleybury St. Edmund Hall beat N Pents (Charterhouse and Maddien 15-1, 15-6, 15-7, 15-6, 15-16, 15-16, 15-17, 15-16, 15-17

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### FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

HATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Atta
Hawks 98, Milwaukee Bucks 95: 8
ton Cettles 111, Detroit Pistons 16
Dallas Marericks 121, San Anto
Spurs 113. ICE HOCKEY NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Rangers 6. Delroit Redwings 7. Alm-nesota North Stars 8. St Louis Diues 1. CRICKET

Diues 1.

CYCLING
TOUR OF CORSICA: Last stage placings: 1: D Garde (France) the 15mm of 40sec; 2. C Jourdan (France) same time; 5. F Brun (France) same time; 5. F Brun (France) same time, Final placings: 1. B Himault (France) 14hr 52min 32sec; 2. P Simon (France) at 5sec; 5. C Lemand (US) at 18. TABLE TENNIS

the deadline.

Asked about artificial playing surfaces, Havelange said FIFA would be sending a questionnaire to its members on the subject

before making any decisions but

he added that he was opposed to such surfaces for official matches because they cause injuries.—AP.

TENNIS TENNIS

BRUSSBLS: Beigian Indoor championShip: First round: T. Mayolic (1/5)
boal: T. Steveux. Beighum: 6—2.

—4: F. Buehning: (S) boal: M. Solomon (US, 3—5. 6—2. 6—4: B. Fritz
(France, beat Z. Kuharday (Hungariy)
7—5. 6—2.

LINZ: Austria:: First round: W.

Datts (US): boal: I. Pasquier: (Switzzerland: 6—4. 5—4: W. Fopp: (WG)
boal: F. Sauer: (SA: 6—0. 6—2: C.

Panetta: (Huly: boal: P. Kronk: (Austria):

Brailia: 6—2. 7—6: R. Frawloy: (Austria):

Jalla: boal: A. Graham: (US: 3—7.

7—3. 7—3: R. Reininger: (Austria):

boal: M. Martinez: (Bothvin: 7—6.

3—6. 7—5.

NEW PLYMOUTH (New Zealand over match: Australians 171 (A 1 76. J Dyson 40): Central Di 172 for 9 rT Aiderman 4 for Central Districts won by one v

ROWING

HEAD OF RIVER: Eights: 1. Shrewhury, 8 min 5 sec: 2. Emanuel. 8 8; 5. Hanspion. 8:18.5; 4. St. Edwards. 6:18.7; 5. Radiov. 8:19: 6. Whenester, 8:19.5; 7. Elon. 8:20; 8. Shiptor, 8:25; 9. Sl. Paul's. 8:25; 10. Pannbourne. 8:28; 11: Tiffus School, 8:23; 12: Shiptor, 8:25; 10. Pannbourne. 8:23; 11: Tiffus School, 8:23; 12: Kingston. 8:23; 12: Shiptor, 8:25; 12: Kingston. 8:25; 13: Shiptor, 8:25; 12: Kingston. 8:25; 13: Shiptor, 8:25; 12: Kingston. 8:25; 13: Kingston. 8:25; 13: Kingston. 8:25; 13: Kingston. 8:25; 13: Kingston. 8:25; 14: Hampton. 8:25; 14: Bedford. 8:37; 18: Kingston. 8:25; 14: Hampton. 8:25; 14: Bedford. 8:37; 18: Kingston. 8:25; 13: Healey. 8:57; 23: Kingston. 8:25; 13: Minor 14: Winchester D. 9:2nd; Junior 14: Restricted: Homplorp. F. 9:20; Fours (provisional): 1. Strode. 9 sin 8:5 8x; 12: KCS. Wimbledon. 9:8:5; 5. St. 12: KCS. Wimbledon. 9:8:5; 5. St. 13: Pennson winners: 116: KCS. Wimbledon. 116n: Mark Rutherford School.

### **TODAY'S FIXTURES** ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Bognor Regis v Lewes at Waterloo-ville . Second division: Molesoy v

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated. FIRST DIVISION: Leeds L'nited v Manchester Cliv 17.45): Sungerland v Sauthanipion.

Sectorio Division: Derby County v
Southanipion.

Sectorio Division: Derby County v
Harbony Town.

Exelor City v Fillham: Lincoln City v Exelor City v FillHam: Lincoln City v Burder Rusers;
Reading v Brisiol City.

FOURTM Division: Blackbool v York

City: Bradford City v Stuckport County;
Harriepool v Tranmere Rusers;
Heroford United v Colchestor United:
Peterborough United v Port Vale.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Aberdeen v Hibernian: Dunded United v
Dunder St Mirron v Rangers.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Aberdeen v Hibernian: Dunded United v
Dunder St Mirron v Rangers.

SCOTTISH SECOND Blords of Palkirk.

SCOTTISH Second Division: Derby County v

Titles. Secured division: Indexity Villes and Secured Managery Secured Manager V. Secured V. Secured V. Secured V. Secured V. Middlesbrough. brough.
TESTIMONIAL MATCH (for Kevill Beatlet): Ipowich Town v Moscow Dynamo. Dynamo.

Rugby Union

U.A.U. FINAL: Durham v Exeter tal

Twickenham) 5.0.

CLUE MATCHES. Bridgend v Svansca

17.15: Newport v Ebbw Vale 17.151;

Pontypridd v Bath 17.01; Rushe v

Pontypride V Bath 17.01 Rugby V RAF 17.01 Rugby League SECOND Division Keighter V Hunsler Hockey

HOLDEN LEAGUE: Colord University v Slough: Oxford University V Slough: Oxford University Lough VAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Final; Lough VAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Final; Lough v Durham (at Teodington). borough v Durham (at Teddington, 12,15).
REAL TENNIS: University match: Oxford v Cambridge (at Lord's), as SOUASH RACKETS: Thornton; laiernalionals PAC Chambionship (at Abbeydale Park Club, Shorffield); Wimbledon Chup (at Wimbledon Sugas) and Barming (at Chup), at Chup (at Chup)

### **SKIING CONDITIONS**

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# inserted in a leg injury. Hart will bave a late test on a groin strain. City will be without Francis, who had a recurrence of a groin strain last Saturday; his place will probably be taken by the Norwegian. Hareide. There is also a doubt about Hartford, who has been hattling against a groin strain for several weeks. Although Bond could return after a two-match absence, his father the City manager John Bond, has put five teenagers on standby to step into

teenagers on standby to step into his injury-hit team.

GOLF

# Kite is over the moon

From John Ballautine Orlando, March 9

Tom Kite appeared from no-where to catch Jack Nicklaus and Dennis Watson of South Africa, on 278 and then, under a full moon, beat them in the three-way play off at the first extra bole of the Bay Hill classic. of the Bay Hill classic.
On the 425 yard 15th he chipped in with an S-fron for a birdle from 20 feet off the green, while Micklaus from 22 feet and Watson from 18 feet grazed the cup to stay alive. Kite's win was only his fourth

rictory in 11 years on tour, during which time he has won 55'9,000. He was the leading money winner last season with nearly \$200,000 and his \$27,000 first prize here brought his \$2500's winnings to \$63,200.

Freezhody here was trying des-Everybody here was trying desperately to win but it was a day contraordinary fluctuations. perately to win but it was a day c extraordinary fluctuations. Stanut: Pinero and Howard Clark for in early with 60s to win 43,350 for joint 11th place and \$2,300 for joint 18th position respectively. So could the course or fix yind have been so difficult? The leaders later all said it was, but they were playing a different give under different pressures.

Bay Flayd finally sank his Ray Floyd finally sank his Fages to bitting in to the water from a fairway banker at the 13th for the rise. Nicklaus, typically, sught his way back into the play off with 12 foot and 9 foot birdie putts at the 15th and 15th greens.

six or seven putts on the tip. Nick Faldo finished with 71 for 17th place to win \$2,520. His 7 at the last hole of the third round lost him about \$2,100. He was dislost him about 53,100. He was disappointed that he had not won the \$10,000 that he felt was his due and which, added to the \$20,500 he has won in seven events this season, would have given him the \$30,000 that the players generally think will be necessary to make the top 123 money winners.

BOWLS
TEESSIDE: British Islas Indoor Championship: Pairs: seni-finals: C. Campbell and W. Pimiey (Bolfast) Soat W. Webber and G. Humphreya (Vale of Giamorgan, 188—18; J. Barnes and E. Hanger (Sunderland) beat A. Vackie, and H. Restun (West Luftlan), 20—15. Triples, semi-finals on Bolfast, beat D. Carte, T. Hennell and Bolfast, beat D. Carte, T. Hennell and Bolfast, beat C. Carbert, R. Mingan, L. Sanfield, Monay beat W. Thompson, J. Reid, P. Lyons (Cambernauld, 18—15, B. Sions B. Hilgins, R. Horner, D. Cartelli, (Bellast), beat R. Ash, D. Ague, D. O'lling B. Hawkins, (Laudshed, Cartilli, 15—15; K. Blingworth, G. Nevylin, G. Turi, Y. Hughes, (Hartle, 16), J. Brodie (Dundect 18—15).

# Girls seek title record

Five all-female partnerships will contest the Sunningdale foursomes golf tournament at the Berkshire club's course from March 23-26. They include the reenage pairing of Janet Soulsby, the British stroke-play champion from Newcastle, and Claire Waite of Swindon, plus two all-professional line-ups.

Miss Soulsby and Miss Waite are among the back-markers with a combined handicap of 12. Although women have figured prominently in the event since it began in 1934, an all-female pair has never won the title. Other all-amateur women combinations are Mary McKenna and Maureen Madill, the Irish Curtis Cur pair, and Mandy Rawlings and Vicki Thomas, the Welsh sisters.

sisters.

Women professional partnerships, who play off 10 handicap, are the Scots Catherine Panton and Murfel Thomson, and Christine Langford and Mickey Walker, the Kent players.

Three well known father and son pairings are also in the field. Neil Coles, the tournament players chairman, partners Gary; Hedley Muscroft plays with Duncan, former British boys champion; and Lionel Platts, another Ryder Cup player, again teams up with his son, Chris.

The title will be defended by Gordon Brand, of Scotland.

# ICE SKATING

Great Scott ahead the Russian under such pressure that he lost his form and dropped to fourth place behind David Soutce, finally runner up a year

From John Hennessy in Copenhagen, March 9
Scott Hamilton, a dynamic little American, took a giant stride towards retaining his world lee skating championship here today. He linished second in the compulsory

wards retaining his world ice shating championship here today. He finished second in the compulsory figures and has thus yielded only 0.6 of a point to Jean-Christophe Simond, of France.

Last year Hamilton was only fourth. His superior free skating should surely see him through the two final elements, the short and the long of free-skating, tomorrow and on Thuriday respectively.

Mark Pepperday, the British champion, is 27th, supported at the bottom only by the representatives of the Netherlands, Spain and China.

Perhaps we should have expected nothing better in the matter of placings, since Pepperday is again 19th among Europeans as he was during the recent champion-ships in Lyons, but the marks were depressingly lower.

Hamilton seems to have killed stone dead a competition that promised to hold us in suspense until the end. With so many able Europeans, to say nothing of ourstanding Canadians and Japanese, it was possible that anyone from half a dozen or more could throw down a challenge; but it is hard long to see Hamilton being disloged.

Igor Bobrin, of the Soviet Union, held second place after the second figure, but was knocked off that perch by a superb set of loops by Hamilton, They put

off that perch by a superb set of loops by Hamilton. They put

Sontce, finally runner up a year ago.

Bobrin damaged, indeed destroyed, not only his own hopes but also probably those of Simond. Two places, representing 1.2 pts, between Simond and Hamilton was an unconfortably narrow margin. Now it has been halved. It is unfortunate that so many gifted free skaters have been impossibly handlcapped by their humble positions in the figures.

Jayne Torvill and Christopher

figures.

Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, the British holders of the ice dance title, are called to action tomorrow for the first two of the compulsory dances, followed by two more on Thursday and what is sure to be an exciting final on Friday.

It will be to their advantage that the British have not drawn a place on the judging panel for Friday. If impartiality were absolute among judges it would not matter; but that is an impossible dream in the world of ice skating.

MEM: Compulsory figures: 1. J.C. MEN: Compulsory figures: 1. J-C Smood (Figures, 0.6 pis. seven placements: 2 S Hamilton (US: 1 2.15: 5. D Sanlee (US: 1.8, 21: 4.1 Bobtin (US: 8.2) J-C Sanlee (US: 1.8, 21: 3.1 Bobtin (US: 8.2) J-C Sanlee (US: 1.8, 21: 3.1 Bobtin (US: 8.2) J-C Sanlee (US: 1.8, 21: 3.1 Bobtin (US: 8.2) J-C Sanlee (US: 1.8, 21: 3.1 Bobtin (US: 8.2) J-C Sanlee (U

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the first place of the first pla

brilliant and versatile career in ratters towards the end of last year. Both Easterby and Pat Muldoon Sea Pigeon's owner had been adamant all along that Sea peen adamant all along that Sea Pigeon would not run again unless they were entirely happy with him because they did not want ever to see him humiliated, a sentiment that will be echoed by everyone who grew to admire

him.

In contrast to this time 12 months ago when reports of Sea Pigeon's wellbeing were keeping the wires buzzing and the bookies busy, the reports coming out of Yorkshire this spring have been far from encouraging, so

been far from encouraging, so much so that yesterday's announcement was a foregone conclusion in racing circles.

The bookmakers had long since deleted Sea Pigeon's name from their ante-post lists for next Tuesday's Champion Hurdle so his retirement caused no upheaval in that particular market.

Sea Pigeon is to spend the rest Sea Pigeon is to spend the rest of his days on Jonio O'Neill's farm in Cumbria. Yesterday O'Neill's said that the sadness

Sea Pigeon comes home to roost By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

During a career that spanned 10 years, he won 37 races and just over £220,000 in prize money. In flat racing, he won more money than any other gelding; at jumping, he held the outright record — £130,395. Before he became the champion at the age of 10 in 1980, Sea Pigeon had paide here. Taxoner to the Money and the sea of 10 money to the Money to the page of 10 money to the Money to the sea of 10 money to the Money to the sea of 10 money to the Money to the sea of 10 money to the Money to the sea of 10 money to the Money to the sea of 10 money to the Money to the sea of 10 money to 10 money t

or 10 m 1980, See Pigeon had twice been runner up to Mon-ksfield at Cheltenham.
Last year O'Neill was unable to ride him in the Champion Hurdle because he was still on crutches recovering from a badly broken leg. His place was taken by John

Sea Pigeon did run in the Epsom classic but could finish only seventh, 10 lengths behind the winner, Morston. What is often fogotten now and indeed buried under a pile of brilliant statistics and records, is that the Cumbrian trainer Gordon W. Richards who was responsible for buying Sea Pigeon for Muldoon and training him for the seasons that spanned 19746.

When Muldoon decided to have his horses trained instead by

when middoon declose to have his horses trained instead by Easterby in 1977, Richards who was the loser. O'Neill had always ridden the horse when he could and that partnership connued to thrive because of Easterby's still. skill.

As far as that phiegmatic Yorkshireman is concerned, it will be back to work as normal at

His place was taken by John
Francome. The way they came up
the hill in triumph was a majestic
sight with each exuding confidence in the other.

By that legendary racehorse
Sea Bird II and out of a mare by
Round Table, Sea Pigeon was
bred by the late Jock Whitney
who was a staunch supporter of
racing under both rules in this
country for more than 50 years.

In his formative days, Sea
Pigeon was trained by Jeremy
Tree at Beckhampton. With a
pedigree like that it was only

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

champion Hurdle for the past two seasons and arguably one of the best-loved horses to have raced under both sets of rules for the last decade has been retired.

The announcement came vesterday after a gallop had convinced Peter Easterby, his grainer, that the old horse—Sea prigeon is now 12 — had not recovered from the after effects of a virus which had left his brilliant and versatile career in gutters towards the end of last versatile career than the last season and arguably one of the realization that he caused by the realization that he will sea pigeon in a race again was at least compensated by the fact that he will sea pigeon in a race again was at least compensated by the fact that he will sea pigeon in a race again was at least compensated by the fact that he will sea pigeon in a race again was at least compensated by the fact that he will sea pigeon in a race again was at least compensated by the realization that he uppermost in their minds in the spring of 1973, especially as Sea Pigeon had made such an auspicious start to his career at Ascot the previous autumn when he was trained by fulke Johnson Houghton, for the Duke of Edinburgh stakes.

Sea Pigeon had made such an auspicious start to his career at Ascot the previous autumn when he won the Duke of Edinburgh stakes.

Sea Pigeon did run in the Epson classic but could finish the winner, Morston. What is often fogotten now and indeed buried under a pile of brilliant brilliant and versatile career in gutters towards the end of last versatile career that spanned 10 puring a career that spanned 10 purin

winy 50 (4.15) are other likely winners at Catterick, especialy Why So who won the White Rabbit Handicap Steeplechase so emphatically at Haydock Park last Friday.

For those attending Bangor

For those attending Bangor races, I suggest that a study of the form book will point to Braven continuing Michael Dickinson's marvellous run by winning the Oswestry Steeplechase. Before he won his last race at Leicester much more easily than even the judges verdict of six lengths might suggest, Braven had beaten Ballyross at Warwick. And Ballyross was considered a very good horse indeed in Ireland before he came to this country to be trained by Tim Forster for whom he won a valuable steeplechase at Lingfield last month by 15 lengths.

The Stratford meeting sched-• The Stratford meeting scheduled for tomorrow has been cancelled because parts of the course are waterlogged.

STATE OF GOING (Official): Catterick: good; Bangor: soft. Tommorow: Wincanton; soft; Stratford: abandoned, course flooded.



In full flight: the soaring majesty of Sea Pigeon, who swooped to conquer 37 times in his 10-year career

### Catterick Bridge

5 HORNBY HURDLE (Div I: novices: £677, 2m) (23 runners)

00000 ANDY REW Dans E Proscol B Presco 9-11-4
p0 SOURNE'S CHAMPION (Lady F Hanner) 5-11-4
CRUISING STAR (Mrs M Gratton) F dates 6-11-4
000 DISEASA (W C Wests) W C Warts 5-11-4
000 OR, RING'S FASHION (N Waggot) N Waggot 7-11-4
000 OR, RING'S FASHION (N Waggot) N Waggot 7-11-4
000 PAGLIACZI (C Tinider) N Tiniber 10-11-4
002 PORTHADDOC (F Scoto) W A Stephenson 5-11-4
00-300 SANITLY LADY (M Peddan) M Reddan 7-11-4
00-300 SANITLY LADY (M P 2.15 HORNBY HURDLE (Div I: novices: £677. 2m) (23 runners) Rio. 3 Portmadoc 6 Cloudwalker 8 Schwarzenberg, 10 Andy Rew, 12 others.

2 45 RUDBY HURKLE (4-y-o selling: £687: 2m) (18)

5 RUDBY HURKLE (4-y-o selling: £687: 2m) (18)

0 CRISTINA TIMES II. Cookson) B Makkainon 11-3

00 CRISTINA TIMES II. Cookson) B Makkainon 11-3

012 DRANC'S LADY (B) (M Bray-Corton) W Clay 11-3

013 DRANC'S LADY (B) (M Bray-Corton) W Clay 11-3

014 GLDLINER ABBEY (D) (T Edmonds) J Hardy 11-3

015 GLDLINER ABBEY (D) (T Edmonds) J Hardy 11-3

016 MALSEDY (M Leyden) R Stubis 11-3

017 DRANC (M Leyden) R Stubis 11-3

018 DRANC (M Leyden) R Stubis 11-3

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019 DRANTO SEA SAND (C Refellie) C Refellie 11-3

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010 SPORT FOR CHOICE (Mrs A Vincent) Miss S Hall 11-3

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02 VAGUELY FARR (Mrs P Milicinet) Dennys Smith 11-3

03 VAGUELY FARR (Mrs P Milicinet) Dennys Smith 11-3

04 C Grant

15-8 GeldGines Abbey, 100-30 Drake's Lady, 5 Go Lissave, 15-2 Thet's Magic, 10 Crimson 15-8 Goldiner Abbey, 100-30 Drake's Lady, 5 Go Lissave, 15-2 That's Magic, 10 Crimson Flash, 12 Vaguely Fair, 14 others

3.15 PETER VAUX CHASE (Handicap: £2,590 3m 300yd) (9)

3.15 PETER VAUX CHASE: (Handicap: £2,380 3m 300904 ) or 300000 CABAR FEIDH (8) (F Soudiera) P Caiver 10-11-7 Mr T Thompson-Jones Qur1002 ANOTHER CAPTAIN (A South A South 10-11-7 ... Mr A Powler by 11/2 HALLO DANDY (C) (J Thompson) G Richards 8-11-0 ... Mr D Browne 4 4 1000 FLAMENCO DANGER (J Osket) R Perkins 8-10-5 ... Mr H Bassil 7 021130 CHURCHILI PEAK (B) (Mrs A Brown) W A Stephenson 8-10-4 Mr E Michards 4 Mr E Michards 11 12-0002 CAPTAIN PARKHILI (R Michaem) B Michaem 9-10-0 ... Mr T Easterby 11 P2-0002 CAPTAIN PARKHILL (R McLean) B McLean 9-10-0 Mr E Michityre 4
12 3-0x2u3 COCKLE STRAND (CD) (Col D Greig) K Oliver 9-10-0 Mr P Creggs
13 11/49-0 TREVINO (R Brevis) R Brevis 12-10-0 Mr P Creggs
14 000024 RALPPLA (B) (C Ratciffs) C Ratciffs 7-10-0 Mr C Ratciffs 7
2 Hallo Dandy 5-2 Another Ceptain, 9-2 Cockle Strand, 7 Cabar Feidh, 10 Captain
Parkhill, 12 others

3.45 HORNBY HURDLE (Novices, Div II: £706: 2m) (23)

3.45 HORNBY HURDLE (Novices, Div II: £706: 2m) (23)

2 0100000 Powter Horn (b) (J Barr) Mrs J Barr 5-12-0 Mr T D Smath 7
4 4000
5 024/000 BORRING STAR (R Snaw) B McMahon 6-11-4 Skettlewell 7
5 024/000 BORRING STAR (R Snaw) B McMahon 6-11-4 Skettlewell 7
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4.15 NEWBY CHASE (Handicap: £1,230 2m) (9) 11-8 Why So, 3 Swift Alberry, 9-2 Leinzm. 8 Roman King, 14 Banador, 16 Pampered

4.45 GIRSBY CHASE (Novices: £1,383: 3m 300yd) (14)

5 GIRSBY CHASE (Novices: £1,383: 3m 300yd) (14)
302p1u TWICE TIMES; U Brockbenk) J Brockbenk 7-12-3 Mr L Hudson 4
00-801 CHANCE COMMAND (B) (Ld Ronaldshay) P Gelver 7-11-10 ... C Trikler
p3500-0 AUCHENCRUING (Mr K Savo;:e) A Warson 7-11-3 ... G Grithan
0000-00 BANK LAW (R Bridge) J Harris 6-11-3 ... J A Harris 4
023-00 CANTY'S BRIG (D Thomson) D Thomson 9-11-3 ... J A Harris 4
07/SW CHETEL (R Brawls) R Brawis 8-11-3 ... G Presiot
12-500 GIRSSMITH (B Dixon) P Dixon 9-11-3 ... A MacWillams 7
00-000 KERKBY LAD (Mrs. J Threing) W Thrung 8-11-3 ... C Browless
000-000 LUCKY CHIMES (J Brock) W Atkinson 10-11-3 ... G Wiskinson
00004p REGAL ROOTS; U Walker) W A Stephenson 6-11-3 ... R Lamb
00004p SHARP WORD (J Dougs) I Jordon 7-11-3 ... G Grant
00004p SHARP WORD (J Dougs) I Jordon 7-11-3 ... B Eblen 4
4 Chacca Command 3 Twice Times, 9-2 Canly's Big, 13-2 Lyna MR, 10 C Eblen, 14 9-4 Chance Command, 3 Twice Times, 9-2 Canty's Brig, 13-2 Lyna Mill, 10 Chatel, 14

5.15 GRUNWICK STAKES (NH flat race: £521: 2m) (21) 

AH KING (Lt-Col R Warden) M H Easterby 4-11-2
BEAU LYON (Miss A Smith) R Cross 4-11-2
BOARDMANS VALUE (May J Rubin) M Dickerson 4-11-2
BEAU COMPS R Gloson) F Gloson 4-11-2
LICANNY (D Dick) D Dick 4-11-2
BLOANNY (D Dick) D Dick 4-11-2
SMR MADRAS (H Rebenks) H Rebenks 4-11-2
SMREY SON (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 4-11-2
STARKY SON (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 4-11-2
TARN (T Tate) T Tate 4-11-2
TARN (T Tate) T Tate 4-11-2 Mr E McIntyre (4)

Bangor-on-Dee

2.00 HOLYWELL HURDLE (Selling handicap. £650.10: 2m 60yds) (11 27 pd/244 iniChael Mas Dalsy (7 Bracewell) J Wilson 5-10-0 24 2-04200 BOLD TREATY (R Morns) R Morns 5-10-0 ... ... 15-8 Mad for Action, 11-4 Normandy Lad. 4 Ribo Charter, 6 Waldbuck. Pride, 16 other: 3.30 WREXHAM CHASE (5-yo Novice: £1,200, £768 2m 160yd) (10) 2.30 GREDINGTON HUNTER'S CHASE (Amateurs: £908: 3m 200yd) | 1 p/242-3 | SPARKFORD (Mrs P Morris) Mrs P Morris 11-12-8 | J Bryan 7 3 32p0-0 | LONE SOLDIER (B) (J Docker) J Docker 10-12-3 | Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 7 40p0-6 BALLY 0 R Owen R Owen 7-11-7 | Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 7 9 0 3000/p C LIPSTON (Mrs A Ferguson) Mrs A Forquson 10-11-7 | C Saunders 10-12-3 | J Docker 10-12-3 | J Dock (14)

7-4 Sparkford, 7-2 Parc-An-Velvas, 9-2 fildgeman, 6 Last of the Foxes, 8 Limoniold, 12 Lone Soldier, 20 others. 3.0 LLANYMYNECH HURDLE (novices handicap: £690: 2m 80yd) (10)

| 1 03/ DRAGON LASS (D Eckley) D Eckley 8-12-7 | 2 0-12300 RSO CHARTER (N Robertson) M Chapman 5-11-10 | G Charles-Jones / 4 00-0423 MORMANDY LAD (Mrs H Attwood) W Jenks 6-11-5 | R Davies / 7 20-03 MAD FOR ACTION (J. Soot Thrapston: Light R Esher 6-11-1 | D Goutding 8 0-03000 BARROW (D Cholley) Mrs M Rimed B-10-13 | T Heath / 10 03003 WALDUCK (CD) (T Hodgkins) M Chapman 5-10-7 | P Dever 7 20 3000 STANS PRIDE (Mrs M Morgan) G H Price 5-10-5 | R Crark 21 000000 MR MYMD (G Buckingham-Bawden) S Wright 5-10-3 | DOUBTFUL

eeting: £842: 24mil

SPRINGFIELDCRACKER ch g Cracksman

— Daraheen Lady (J Gasslord) 8 11 2 R

Goldstein (7-4 Fax) 1

Poor Son \_\_\_\_\_\_ J Lovejoy (6-1) 2

Shergold \_\_\_\_\_\_ A Taylor (33-1) 3

Folkestone results

2.15 (2.16) WINCHELSEA CHASE, (Novices:

Tote win: 28p, Places; 15p, 16p, 56p, Dual orecast 80p. CSF: £1 33 J Jenkins as

9-4 Saldatore, 3 Scrittian Gold, 9-2 Imperium, 6 Fred Pillinor, 7 Generous Bid, 8 stone, 33 others. OSWESTRY CHASE (Handicap: £1.371: 21/2m 70yd) (8) | March | Marc 4.30 CHIRK NOVICES' HURDLE (novices: £414 2m 80yd) (11) OCHINE NOVICES' HUMDLE (INVICES: £414 2m BUYO) (11)

OCHOCOLATE DROP (Mrs R Williams) J Edwards 10-7 DEGRAM

DEEP LOVE (S Romeno) R Fisher 10-7 D Goulding

HENGCHOW (C Bridgett) C Bridgett 10-7 C Bridgett 4

KING'S JUG (David Timothy Ligh Mrs M Rimell 10-7 A Sharpe 7

OU KING'S JUG (David Timothy Ligh Mrs M Rimell 10-7 A Sharpe 7

OU KING'S JUG (David Timothy Ligh Mrs M Rimell 10-7 A Sharpe 7

OU KING'S JUG (David Timothy Ligh Mrs M Rimell 10-7 A Sharpe 7

OU KINGSHT'S LADY (C Ratcliff) Mrs A Ratcliff 10-7 P Hobbs

CTHAUSH R Fisher) R Fisher 10-7 R Davies

PRIME O'FISE (I Hughes) J Edwards 10-7 DOUBTFUL

COODD ROYAL TYCOON (A Brisbourne) A Brisbourne 10-7 M Brisbourne

P SPRINGALIANCE (B Hicks) J Bradley 10-7 G Jones

BOOGS SWITCH OFF (Mrs J Evens) Mrs J Evens 10-7 A O Hagan 4

3.15 (3.24 ERIDGE HURDLE (Handroap. \$1,906: 2m 5t)

vale

4 15 (4.20) DEAL HURDLE (Div it novices £715; 2m 100yd)

BUSTABY big by Busted — Steet (D. Mills 6-11-3 R. Goldstein (33-1

### Peter Scudamore: rode three winners at Folkes tone to go one ahead of John Francome in the Horsham %1, 71. Hassy would the find the finding to the finding By Our Racing Correspondent 2.0 Pem Pem. 2.30 Sparkford. 3.0 Normandy Lad. 3.30 Fred Pilliner 4.0 Braven. 4.30 Optimum. THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O THE RESIDENCE OF Appointments Appointments SECRETARIAL SECRETARIAL BUSINESSES FOR SALE DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS SECRETARY/P.A.

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(continued on page 30)

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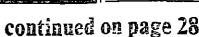
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for further details and application form or write to her at 25 Green Street, London, W.1. HAMBRO LIFE—THE LEADER IN

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Alexander int'l Aetorahis

27 Salonica. Tel. 821742.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice of meeting of CREDITORS Pursuant to Section 293 Companies Act, 1948,

Name of Companies
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Name of Companies
Norice is horeby given pursuant
to Section 395 of the Companies
Att. 1948, that a meeting of the
CREDITIORS of the abovenamed
Company will be held at 1 PUDDLE
DOCK. BLACKFRIMES LONDON.
FETTERNAM AND AND A V. the
FETTERNAM OF MARCH 1962,
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By Order of the Board of Directors.

O. H. ARNOLDSSON.

Director

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debte, are moved.
stod that 24th day of Febru1982 S. D. SWADEN.
Liquidator.

P. MONJACK, Liquidator,

No DO4347 of 1981.

No DO4347 of 1981 USTICE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CETY Division Mr Justice Stade day the 1st day of February 1 in the matter of P. PARA 1 Limited and in the matter of D. PARA 1 Limited and in the matter of DO458 of the State of the State of the State of the 1981 COURT OF THE STATE CHAPTER OF THE STATE CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF

Lawrence, Messer & Co., 16 Coleman Street, London ECSR SAB Tel: 606 7691

Dated this 1st day of March G. A. Augor, FCC. Liquidator.

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ASSISTANT TO MD HARPON ) 27.550 -

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A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

FEET SECENTRY

NOTICE IS MIRRERY GIVEN purposes and to Section 236 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the CREDITORS of the above and the Offices of Lemand Cardia & Costanting and the Company will be held at the offices of Lemand Cardia & Costanting at 5/4 Sendieck Street. Lordon WIA 38A on Thorsday the 19th day of March 1988 at 12 offices midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 234 and

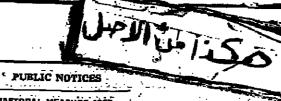
the End day of March

J. P. UNWIN, Director.

the 1st day of March S. M. SKULEN, ... Director.

Dated the 24th day of February, M. BYAM. Director

NOTICE



In spite of the recession many

London residential estate agents report a healthy mar-

ket for expensive homes in the

Beauchamp Estates, Curzon

Street, says that there is no

shortage of buyers' homes about the £500,000 mark.
His agency has just taken instruction on a small Mayfair

the benefit of a 53-year lease.

Incredibly, Mr Hersham is extremely confident that a buyer will come forward fairly

£200,000 bracket. There is, according to Mr Hersham, a

huge unsold stick of redeve-

loped London apartments in

the hands of developers who have misread the market. Certainly there has been

plenty of activity in the lower ranges of London's houses and flats market, but the

buyers of more expensive property have suffered at the

hands of very high interest

Even though most banks,

and some building societies, who are prepared to lend substantial sums have eradi-

cated the differential interest

rate system, the cost of

repaying those large loans has

become too much and the market has gone soft. Although Mr Hersham doesn't say it, it is becoming

rates.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968 The Church Councilainers bave prepared a draft redundancy scheme projects a draft redundancy scheme projects at the partial description of the partial description to use as a measurement (Southwell diocese). The propagation to use as a measurement (Southwell diocese) and the propagation of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Cauch Commissioners. I withbank London SWIP SIZ to whom any reorganistics thousand the agent within 28 says of the publication of the

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String flat in excelont condition, 109 floor; po block, 2 bed recept, fitted kitchen, new bath-bargains to be had. The one lease, c49, 760. Gargo possible, 174, 01-723 4854 of 0475
328688.

CLAPHAN COMMON. Choics 15 the super decor; fall, lounge, dining super decor; fall, lounge, dining and not dependent on the sale room, fitted kit, 1 beds. bath, super decor; fall, lounge, dining and not dependent on the sale room, fitted kit, 2 beds. bath, super decor; fall, lounge, dining and not dependent on the sale room, fitted kit, 2 beds. bath, super decor; fall, lounge, dining and not dependent on the sale room, fitted kit, 2 beds. bath, super decor; fall, lounge, dining flass available; Britton Sircor, cally being able to buy.

684 6865 have the following flass available; Britton Sircor, really being able to buy.

687 752 1.950, Gliddon Rd. wit4. 3 bods. Facep, k & b. Lease 45 yrs. E21.950, Gliddon Rd. wit4. 3 bods. Facep, k & b. Lease 45 yrs. E21.950, Gliddon Rd. wit4. 3 bods. Facep, k & b. Lease 45 yrs. E25.500. Devonshire Sir. wit. 2 beds. Facep, k & b. Lease 47 yrs. E59.500. Devonshire Sir. wit. 2 beds. 7 roceps, k & b. Lease 47 yrs. E59.500. Devonshire Sir. with many sales easier to conclude.

Lease 44 yrs. E59.950; Eaton Sq., Swil. 3 beds. 2 roceps. k & b. Lease 97 yrs. 250.000; Princo of Wales Drivo, Swil. 4 beds. 5 yrs. 120.000; Sinclair Gims. Swil. 4 beds. 5 yrs. 120.000; Sinclair Gims. Swil. 4 beds. 5 yrs. 120.000; Sinclair Gims. Swil. 2 beds. Feep, k & b. Lease 91 yrs. 120.000; Sinclair Gims. Wil. 2 beds. Freed, k & b. Lease 91 yrs. 120.000; Sinclair Gims. Wil. 2 beds. Freed, k & b. Lease 91 yrs. 120.000; Sinclair Gims. Swil. 2 beds. Freed, k & b. Lease 91 yrs. 120.000; Sinclair Gims. Swil. 3 beds. 1 centre of the fitting fitting

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

in the Matter of S. R. GOLDMAN (LONDON) Limited and in the Matter of the Combunies Art 1948.

Matter of the Combunies Art 1948.

NOTICE IS MINISTER (1978) GIVEN NOTICE IS THE LEVEL (1978) A series of the above-manuel Company, which is being quited on the borne me 7th day of April 1968 as as and their full institute and a series of their distributions of their debigs of change in their full institutes of their debigs of change in their full institutes of their debigs of change in their folicitors in any to the undersigned of the sale Company in the company of the sale Company and is not the sale Company and is not the sale Company and is not their of the sale Company and is not their of the sale Company and is not their of the sale folicitors or the come in all the sale for the sale for the sale for their or claims at auch time and place as shad be assectified in such soil debts or claims at auch time and place as shad be assectified in such soil destribution made before their destribution and place as shad be assectified in such soil destribution made before their and property of the sale for the sale of the sale for the sale of ULTRA MODERN 5 bedroom bigs 4th/playroom bungalow with a
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In the Matter of DYKECHL Limited and in the matter of The Companies Act 1948.

NOTICE IS MERREY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 15th day of April 1982 to send in their full categories and descriptions. Full perdetages and controllers, their additions and surnames, their additions and controllers, their additions and controllers, their additions and controllers, their additions and controllers, their solicitors (15 and 1982), and the surnames of their Solicitors (15 and 1982), and if so required by notice in writing from the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are, personally or by the said company, and if so required in such the said provided the said to the said to specified in such the said place in and the said place of the said before such debis are proved there such debis are proved there such debis are proved there such debis are proved 1992.

P. MONJACK, Tel. 01-552 3700

CLAPHAM SOUTH, — Pretty VIC., order rand, close Common; dale recep, living room, kit. utility. etc. b beds. 2 beiles, shower. cpis, original features, sas CH., 5041 and Fald. 245.500. Wood-cocks 01-223 2926.

SIOAME SOUARE.—Only minutes from this super 1874 cottage in SW11 Ges CH. Filled carpets, etc. 21ft recep, with open fire. fitted day, 2 dele beds. beth, pretty patio-yan, Fald. E39,950.

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# A healthy market for expensive homes

Residential property by Baron Phillips



Once rented out for a shilling a year to King Olav of Norway this Edwardian house in Newbury is on the market through the Basingstoke offices of Campbell Thomson. Known as "Woodstock" the property consists of four bedrooms, including two suites, three bathrooms and a large number of reception rooms. Within its five acres of land there is a substantial swimming pool and a two bedroomed cottage.

If Mr Clive Thornton, chief general manager of the Abbey National Building Society, has his way then 1½ points could be trimmed off interest rates, bringing them down to 13.5 per cent. This compares with bank mortgages at about 15 per cent. although National per cent, although National Westminister recently cut its rate to 14.5 per cent.

What this means for the housebuyer, apart from obviously cheaper mortgages, is a lift in the market with more and more people likely to be tempted to move. Although we are not going to see a headlong rush into the property market, sales are likely to pick up somewhat this spring.

If you are contemplating moving into the market then you should give it some serious thought now, while the supplies of property are still plentiful.

Although it is far too early to be anything other than existing 600 villas, more than

Hampton & Sons

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT | SURREY/WEST SUSSEX BORDERS

cautiously optimistic, one or two signs are beginning to emerge. Housebuilders are starting to produce more homes and the number of starts for January was 10 per Financing your property pur cent up on last year in spite of

weather

Much of their activity is geared to the first time and second time buyers where they are convinced the bulk of their market lies. But even to see some movement in that area there has to be pressure on all sections of the market. On an international note. £100m is being invested in the Vale do Lobo development on the Algarve. Sole United Kingdom agents for the development, John D. Wood, report that negotiations are currently

appalling

conditions.

In addition to the scheme's

expansion of Vale do Lobo.

half of which are British owned, a further 2,000 villas and apartments together with more shops, hotels and other facilities, are planned.

chase looks set to be fraught with choice as the building societies move to cut their rates. It will be the first time they have taken the initiative on interest rates and you can expect the banks not to be far behind.

World economies there is some feeling in the house-building industry that interest rates may well tumble to about 11 per cent over the next 12 months which would give home owners their first real breathing space for some

If rates do move that low then the market will receive a taking place with hotel groups and investors for further real shot in the arm and we can expect prices to start rising, albeit at a slower pace than we have become used to

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

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Reading 9 miles, Basingstoke 10 miles, London 38 miles,
A most attractive mainly Georgian village house with
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# Today's television and radio programmes

**Edited by Peter Dear** 

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6.40 Open University: Project FAMOUS 7.05 Origins 7.30Ethology: Newts to Newborns 7.55
Closedown 9.05 For Schools, Colleges:
Manufacturing in Plastic 9.38 Science: Cleaning
10.00 You and Me For the very young (not
schools) (7:10.15 Maths 10.38 Home Economics 11.00 Words and Pictures 11.17 Music and Dance 14.40 Pattern in Place 12.05 French conversation 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart 12.57 Regional news (London and Moira Stuart 12.57 Regional news (London and E only: Financial report and news headlines with subtities) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes Shriey Goode with recipes to feed a family of four on £55 a week 1.45 Postman Pat 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Dinosaurs: 2 2.18 Near and Far 2.40 Viking Raiders 3.05 Songs of Praise from the Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene, Woodstock, introduced by Geoffrey Wheeler 3.40 Play It Safe! Child, safety hints from Jimmy Saville (1) 3.53 Regional news (not London) (r) 3.53 Regional news (not London)

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown

4,20 Cartoon: Pixie and Dixie in Scaredy Cat

4.25 Jackanory. Ann Morrish reads part three of

4.40 Take Hart. Tony Hart with his pet, Morph,

5.10 Grandad. Clive Dunn stars as the elderly

6.55 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. He introduces

four funnies - three with Droopy and one, I'm Just Wild about Jerry, teaturing Tom

Meredith and Joseph Campanella, Frank Gorshin and Stefanie Powers. The story of

a gold builion theft worth \$10 million and how it was foliad by the helicopters of the

Aero Bureau of the Los Angeles Sheriff Department, it was a pilot film for a series

5.35 for the Engine in The Rescue (r).

7.25 Film: Sky Heist (1975) starring Don

earlier on BBC 2).

look at distortion.

The Multiplying Glass.

5.00 John Craven's Newsround.

5.40 News with Richard Baker.

6.00 South East at Six.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Maths: Isomorphisms 7.05 Primary Sources: Stratford-upon-Avon 7.30 'Miracles' at Lourdes 7.55 Closedown 10.20 Gharbar, A magazine programme of interest to Asian women 10.45 Closedown 11.00 Play School, A programme for the under fives presented by Carol Leader and lain Lauchlan. The story is The Frog taken from Arnold Noel's Frog and Toad All Year 11,25 Closedown 12,30 Open University: Developing Mathematical Thinking: Setting Up and Solving 3.55 Landscapes of England. In the ninth of his lours of exploration Professor W. G. Hoskins visits the Peak District of Derbyshire to see how the two industries related to the area produced their own language.

4.20 The Circus Moves On - In

the Circus Embeliniva (r)

5.10 Riceio: Bronze Statuettes. The

6.00 The Water Margin. Adventures of legendary Chinese knights 6.45 The Making of Mankind. Part

7.40 The Master Game, Jeremy

7.35 · News

five and Richard Leakey the

cave drawings of Lascaux (r)

James presents Game six in the International chess tournament, Tonight Walter Browne of the United States

meets the young West German

Chronicle: China - Treasures

the archaeological discoveries

of the Cultural Revolution.

of the Cultural Revolution. A remarkable film made by the Chinese authorities that charts

Calebrie. The out-of-ring life of

technique of Andrea Riccio (r)

Laurel and Hardy in Them Thar

9.30 For Schools: For the hearing impaired: Flight. 9.47 Shire Horses. 10.04 A visit to a plastics tectory. 10.18 A tourist trip to Saumur. 10.38 The problems of a one-parent tamily, 11.02 State mining in Wales. 11.20 A school leisure centre. 11.39 The Festival of Britain. 12.00 Windfalls with Jenny Kenna. 12.10 Rainbow. For the young. 12.30 Movie Memories introduced by Roy Hudd. His studio guest is Richard Todd. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thamae news. 1.30 Take the High Road. Drama series set on a Highland estate. 2.00 After Noon Plus. Among the Items is a look at a company that makes clothes for people less than 5ft 2in tail. In addition Kay Avilla talks about the new booklet. School Choice Appeals. 2.45 The Sandbaggers. Secret service adventures starring Roy Marsden. This week he is sent on holiday and his deputy is This week he is sent on holiday and his deputy is intimidated by the CIA (r). 3.45 Definition. Pete Murray and Almee MacDonald are Don Moss's guests this week.

4.15 Cartoon, Dr Snuggles (r). 4.20 Animals in Action. How they eat without the aid of knives and forks.

4.45 Murphy's Mob. Adventures of a football 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Amos Brearly is erviewed by a reporter. 5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of courses in the Themas area that instruct ladies in self-defence. 6.35 Crossroads. The motel business is explained to Arif Malik.

7.00 This is Your Life. An unsuspecting celebrity receives the shock of a lifetime from the man with the smile and a red book. 7.30 Coronation Street. Trouble's brewing at the factory.

8.00 Starburst. A lively eight-act variety show featuring singers The Nolans, Elaine Paige and Gerard Kenny; comedians Dave Wolfe, Peter Price and Joe Longthome; and ventriloquist Ken Wood. Also appearing, making their television debut, is new group St Valentine's Day Orchestra.

ITV/LONDON; Radio 4 6.00 News Briefind.

6.10 Farming Today. 6.30 Today. 8.33 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. 9.00 News. 9.05 Midweek; Henry Kelly.† 10.02 Gerbeners' Question Time.
Listeners' questions.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.43 Morning Story: "A Passing of
Strangers" by Jill Norris.
11.00 News and Travel.
11.05 Relief's Occept.

Baker's Dozen. 12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.03 Around the World in 25 years with Johanny Morris.
12.55 Weather and Travel. 1.00. The World at One. 1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News and Travel.
3.02 Play: "Hamish and Max" by James Canteron.
3.50 Smith Invades the Capital Phil

4.00 Moonshire and Dancing, Stories, song and verse about dancing.
4.45 Story Time: "The Canon in Rasidence" by Victor L. Whitechurch (2).

5.56 Weather. 6.00 News and Financial Report. 6.30 My Word! A panel game.† 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Checkpoint.
7.45 A Little Bit of Scotland. The story of the Scotlish Missions in Malawi. 8.45 File on 4. Major issues, important events at home and

abroad, 9.30 Kaleidoscope. 9.59 Weather. 10.00 The World Tonight: News - Ihe

BBC 1

Cymru/Wales 11.17-|1.40 | Ysglion: Flenestri. 11.40-12.05pm | ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. 12.57-1.00 News of Wales. 2,18-2.40 | Ysgolion: Hyn O Fyd. 6.00-8.25 Wales Today. 6,55-7.15 Heddiw. 7,15-7.45 Whatever happened to the I Robe Inde? 7,45-

Annual Control Control

Scotgara. 0.30-0.55 Party Pointcal Broadcast (Scottish National Party). 6.55-7.25 Fanfare. 12.00 News and woether. Northern Ireland 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25

Scene Around Six. 6.55-7.25

11.00 A Book at Sedtimo: "A Confederacy of Duncos" by John Kennedy (13).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parisament.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF with if above except as tollows: 5.25-8.30 Weather end Travol. 10.00 For Schools.
10.00 Music Makers. 10.20 Something to Think About.
10.30-10.45 Listen with Mothers. 11.00-10.45 Listen with Mothers.

10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother. 11.00-12.00 For Schools. 11.00 Singing Together. 11.20Spreigboard. 11.40 Quest. 1.55pm Programme News. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 2.00 Movement and Drama I. 2.25 Country Dancing. 2.45 Nature. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4 African and Caribbean Writing. 11.30-12.10sm Open University.

11.30-12.10am Open University, 11.30 Popular Art. 11.50 Personality Assessment.

Radio 3 6.55 Weather.

7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice. Record requests: Mazart, Stanley, Roscini, Brahms.† 8.05 Your Midweek Choice (con-tinued). Ethel Smyth, Saint-Saens, Vaughan Williams. 9.00 News. 9.05 This Week's Composer. Shostakovich; records.† 10.00 Lindsay String Quartet. Recital; Tippett, Haydn.†

10,45 Philip Fowke. Piano recital; Bach, Barlok, Smetana, Chopun.† 11.40 Northern Sinforna of England. Concert: Dvorak, Elizabeth Maconchy, Mozart.† 1.00 News 1.05 Concert Hall. Direct from Broadcasting House, London. Song recital: Ibert, Dominic

4.00 Choral Evensong from Carlisle

Cathedral.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mamhy for Pleasure.†
7.00 J. C. Bach. Sonata in C Op 18
No. 1 for oboe and harpsi-7.15 London Symphony Orchestra-Concert direct from the Barbican Hall, London. Part 1:

Rosaini, Prokofiev.†
7.45 Six Continents. 8.05 Concert. Part 2: Brahms.† 9.00 Scientifically Speaking. Dr Patrick Bateson talks to John Maddox about how animals 9.30 The Day of Judgment. Oratorio

by Telemann.†

11.00 News.

11.05 William Wordsworth. The poet, as set by the composer (b. 1908), record.†

VHF ONLY — Open University: VHF ORLY — Open university:
5.55-6.55em and 11.20pm1.00em 5.55-6.55em Earth's
Physical Resources, 6.15-6.55
New Tonalities, 11.20pm
Magazine Programme, 11.40
The Threel of Levisthan, 12.00
Economics and Education
Policy 12.20em 20th-century Policy. 12.20am 20th-century Poetry. 12.40-1.00 Irony and

Radio 2

10.00 Ray Moore. † 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 Steve Jones.† 8.00 Alan Dell. 8.30 The New Swingle Singers.† 9.00 The Folk Entertainers.† 9.30 Sounds of the Sun.† 10.00 You've Got to be Joking (new series). 10.30 Be My Guest. 11.00 Brain Matthew. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Niight and the Mustc †

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Steve Wright. 9,00 Simon Bales. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 5.00 Andy Peebles. 7.00 Radio 1 Maibas; Phone-in on 01-580 4411. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peei.† 12.00 Glose. VHF radios 1 and 2: 5.00 with Radio 2 10.00 with Radio 1 12.00-5.00 with

World Service

World Service

BBC World Service can be recoived in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following fines (GMT)\* 6.00 Newsdash. 7.00 World News 7.09 Yevenly-Pour Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Latter From London. 7.40 Book Checke? 7.89 Report on Religion 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The King of Indiruments. 8.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mincral? 9.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The King of Indiruments. 8.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mincral? 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 8.09 Frances! News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Terry Wogan s Alburn Time 10.15 Classical Record Review 10.30 A Man of Picasure 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Lustening Pust 11.30 Mendian. 12.00Ractio NewsFreel. 21.15 Nature Notebook 12.25 The Farmond World 12.45 Sports Roundup, 1.00 World News. 1.00 Territory-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Radio Theatre 2.15 Report on Religion 2.30 A World in Edgeways 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outsook 4.00 World News. 5.09 Listening Post 5.25 The King of Instruments 8.00 World News 10.09 The World Today. 10.05 Pinanchi News. 10.00 World News. 10.00 The World Today. 10.25 Paperbook Chooke. 10.30 Financhi News. 10.00 World News. 10.00 The World Today. 11.00 World News. 10.00 The World Today. 11.20 Tod Tenenty 11.15 The Instrument Makers. 11.20 Tod Tenenty 11.15 The Instrument Makers. 11.20 Use The News 11.20 World News. 11.20 Commantary 11.15 The Instrument Makers. 11.20 Tod Tenenty 11.55 The Instrument Makers. 11.20 Listening Post. 12.45 Smash of the Day The News Lours 11.25 Redox Newsroot. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Smash of the Day The News 11.45 A Pattern of Fatth 2.00 World News. 2.00 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 My World 4.00 Newsdeak 5.43 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

## **REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS**

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 The Budget. For the opposition the shadow chanceflor, Peter Shore. Sportnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. The line-up is: World Figure Skating Championships from Copenhagen including a special report on our world les Dance Dean. The commentators are Alan Weeks highlights of the International Golden Gala Paliazzo Dello Sport introduced by

David Coleman. . . . 10.58 News headlines. 11.00 Parkinson. His only guest tonight is the well-travelled Alan Whicker who talks about his journeyings of the past quarter of a

9.00 M\*A\*S\*H. Hawkeye hears that a surgeon he dislikes intensely is planning to visit the 7044th. He immediately volunteers for frontline duty to escape the company of the man. But once he settles himself in the firing ne he is horrified to be join

by you know who. 9.25 Mancy Astor. Episode five and Cliveden on marrying Waldorf Astor. She encourages his dormant political ambitions and he becomes a candidate in the unsafe seat of Plymouth

10.15 Out of Court. Nick Ross and news from the Courts around the country 10.45 The Budget. The shadow

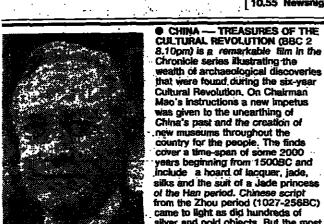
chancellor, Peter Shore, replies for the opposition

9.00 Minder: Why Pay Tax? Terry is minding Barry, an illegal bookle who is having a cash flow problem. Arthur advises Barry to take an early holiday but Terry doesn't agree when he finds out that Barry is involving a pretty widow in his troubles. Starring George Cole, Dennis Waterman with Michael Medwin as the crooked 10.00 News.

10.30 The Budget. Labour shadow chancellor, Peter Shore, replies for the Opposition. 10.40 Mid-week Sports Special. Dominating the show tonight is the World Ice Skating Championship in Copenhagen. The commentator at the rink-side is Simon Reed, in addition there is a look forward to Saturday's Football League Cup Final between Liverpool and Tollenham Hotspur.

11.40 Barney Miller investigates a Computer Crime.

12.25 Close with Ann Todd.



Richard Todd: ITV:12:30pm Both bodies were intact. Thanks to

→ CHOICE \* が

the way they were buried they were protected from bacteria and the protected from bacters and the doctors and medical archaeologists were able to examine the bodies in minute detail. This film, made by China Films of Peking, is a breathtaking tribute to China's rich past and a salute to the skill of their mortern Archaeologists.

Mao's instructions a new impetus was given to the unearthing of China's past and the creation of new museums throughout the country for the people. The finds country to the people. The finds cover a time-span of some 2000 years beginning from 1500BC and include a hoard of lacquer, jade, SCIENTIFICALLY SPEAKING (Radio 3 9.00) takes a look at the way some animais choose a mate. silks and the suit of a Jade princess some cases there is no evidence of the Han period. Chinese script of discrimination whatsnever but in others, notably the Japanese Quail, it has been established that the came to light as did hundreds of silver and gold objects. But the most important find was that of two process of selection is a highly developed faculty. Dr Patrick is parallel with the time of Christ.

these qualis prefer the company of their own first cousins and whether this gives any clues to human

production, is a play by journalist own experiences with his late fathe Max is a barrister who supplements his meagre fees by writing cheap romantic fiction. He has been a shattered man since the death of his wife and taken heavily to the demon drink. Hamish is his journalist son who dotes on him. Such is his love that he tries to shield his tather's weaknesses from the outside world

HAMISH AND MAX (Radio 4 3.02pm) the Afternoon Theatre

Prospect. 12.00 News and weather. England 6.00-6.25pm Regional News magazines. 6.55-7.25 East - Sounds New, London and South-East - Rolf

New London and Sount-East - North Harris Carloon Time. Midlands - Me and My Town. North - Lifelines. North East - Eureka! North West - Finding Out. South - South Sport. South West - uu Country Scene. West - RPM. 12.05em Close. ULSTER

As Themes except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime, 5.15 Radio, 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Uister. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening Uister. 11.40 News at Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to

GRANADA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Mr and Mrs. 1.20 Granada Reports 1.30 Exchange Flags, 2.00 Take the High Road, 2.30-2.45 Multi-million Viewer Audition, 5.15-5.45 Mr Mersh, 6.00 This is Your Right, 6.05 Crossroads, 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports, 11.40 New Augurers, 12.45 am Cioscown New Avengers, 12.45 am Closedo

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20pm News.
1.30-2.00 A Full Life: Sir John
Clements. 5.10 Tales of Crime. 5.205.45 Croseroads. 6.60 Scotland
Today, 6.15 Action Line. 6.25 Political
broadcast by the Scotlish National
Party. 6.30-7.00 Report. 11.40 Late
Call. 11.45 And then Came Bronson.
12.40am Closedown.



Muriel Romanes: ITV 1.30pm

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5,15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 11.40 Living Legends of Jazz and Blues: Spyrogyra. 12.10 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing, 1.20 pm-1.30 News 6.00 North Tonight, 6.30-6.35 Politica Broadcast by Scottish National Party. 11.40 Sounds of . . . Wynford Evans. 11.55 News. 12.00 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 em Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm ws. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 5,15-5,45 Private Benjamin. 6,00 News. 6,02 Crossroads. 6,25-7,00 Northern Life. With Tom Coyne. 11,40 Pavision Folk. 12,10 am Reconciliation.

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 History Makers. 5.10 Ask Oscarl 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 5.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Sing a Song With Me. 11.40 Monte Carlo Show. Anne Murray and Rod McKuen. 12.40 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES As HTV West except: 12.00 pm-12.10 Ty Bach Twf. 4.15 Mr Merlin. 4.45 Y Tracy. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wates with Michael Lloyd-Williams.

**ANGLIA** 

As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 About Annia 11.40 Love American Style. 12.05 am Eig Question.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News: 5.15-5.45 Radio 6.00 Crossroads, 6.25-7.60 News 11.40 Untouchables (Robert Stack), 1.25am

tsw

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.00 News 5.15 Gus Honnybun 5.03-5.45 eds. 6.00 Today South West. Crossroads, 6,00 localy Scilin West. 6,30-7,00 A day in the life, John Alderson, chief consiable of Devon and Cornwell, 11,40 Pans by High), 12,10am Postscript, 12,16 Closed/wm

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.30 Election 1/2: Guernsey Election for Deputies. 1.20-1.30 News 5.20-5.45 Croscreeds. 6.00 Changel Report. 6.30-7.00 Bailey's Bird. 10.23 News. 10.32 Chance to meet. Jasper Carrolt. 10.44 Midweek Sports Special. 11.49 Pans by Night: Montparnasse. 12.10 Epilogue followed by Closedown

BORDER As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.00 News. 5,15-5.45 Radio. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-8.35 Scotlish

## Law Report March 10 1982 House of Lords

# Land disposal attracts development tax

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Scarman and Lord Bridge of Harwich

Speeches delivered March 4 The sale of development land pursuant to a purchase notice served on a local council under section 180 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and accepted by that council some 18 months before the introduction of development land tax, attracted liability to the tax because section 45(4) of the Development Land Tax Act 1976 applied to the disposal.

applied to the disposal.

applied to the disposal.

The House of Lords so held in dismissing a "leap-frog" appeal by the taxpayer company, Metrolands (Property Finance) Ltd., from a decision of Mr Justice Nourse (The Times, December 12, 1980, 11980] 1 WLR 637) that had reversed a determination of the special commissioners and had upheld an assessment to development land tax of £29,085 made in respect of the sale of land by the taxpayer company to Bolton taxpayer company to Botton Metropolitan Borough Council.

On October 9, 1974, the taxpayer company served a purchase notice on the council requiring it to purchase 4.31 acres of land at Westhoughton in respect of which planning permission had been refused. The reason for the refusal was that the council required the land for use for educational purposes.

On December 11, 1974, the council accepted the purchase notice. On August 11, 1976, it was finally agreed that compensation of £64,650 would be paid by the council to the second of £64,000 and \$100.000 and \$100.0000 a council to the taxpayer company. Section 1 of the Development Land Tax Act imposes a charge on the realization of the development value of land as from August L 1976.

Section 45 of that Act determines the time of disposal or acquisition of land and subsection (2) provides: "... where under a contract an interest in land is disposed of and that interest . . is acquired . . . the time at which the disposal and acquisition is made is the time the contract is made and not, if it is different, the time at which the interest is conveyed or transferred..."

Subsection (4) provides:
"... where an interest in land is acquired compulsorily by an authority possessing compulsory powers, the time at which the discount and controlled. powers, the time at which the disposal and acquisition is made is the time at which the compensation for the acquisition is agreed . . . ".

Mr D. C. Potter, QC, Mr R. M. K. Gray and Mr N. G. A. King for the taxpayer company; Mr D. R. Woolley, QC, Mr Robert Carwath and Viscount Dilhorne for the Cream

ing to a landowner on the disposal of his interest in land on or after August 1, 1976.

The sole issue was whether the taxpayer company was chargeable to the tax on the disposal of the subject land. If, as it contended, it disposed of the land on December 20, 1974, the date of the council's compliance notice, it was not so chargeable. If it was disposed of, as the Crown contended, on August 11, 1976, the date when the compensation was agreed, it was chargeable to tax of £29,085.

The resolution of the issue depended on the true construction of section 45 of the 1976 Act as applied to the circumstances of the acquisition in question under the statutory machinery of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 set in motion by the service of the purchase notice.

As section 45(2) was subject to

As section 45(2) was subject to section 45(4), it followed that the first question was whether the land was "acquired compulsorily". If so, section 45(4) applied the disposal was on August 11, 1976, and the Crown succeeded. If not, a linding contract was concluded on service of the compliance notice, the disposal was on December 20, 1974, and the taxpsyer company succeeded.

August 11, 1976, and the Crown succeeded. If not, a binding the deemed service of the compliance notice, the disposal was on December 20, 1974, and the taxpayer company succeeded.

Section 181(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act provides: "Where the council on whom a purchase notice is served by an owner have served on him a notice in accordance with subsection 1(a) or (b) of this section, compliance notices the council.

Shall be deemed to be authorized to acquire the interest such as there clearly was in authorized to acquire the interest of the owner compulsorily in accordance with the relevant provisions, and to have served a

notice to treat in respect thereof on the date of service of the notice under that subsection."

It was common ground that certain features of the ordinary compulsory purchase procedure flowed from the deeming pro-visions of section 181(2). Howing company's argument was that the service of the purchase notice was an unconditional offer by the company to sell the land at a price to be determined, and that the council's service of the compliance notice was a voluncompliance notice was a voluntary and unconditional acceptance of that offer. Thus on the principle id certum est quod certum reddi potest, it was submitted that the offer and acceptance concluded a binding contract on December 20, 1974.

Before Mr Justice Nourse the question whether section 45(4) of the 1976 Act applied had been argued on the footing that it depended in the scope of the purpose of the provisions of section 181(2) of the 1971 Act.

LORD BRIDGE said that the Development Land Tax Act 1976, imposed a new tax, originally at the rate of 80 per cent, on the realized development value accruing to a landowner on the disposal of his interest in land on or after August 1, 1976.

The sole issue was whether the taxpayer company was chargeable to the tax on the disposal of the subject land. If, as it contended, it disposed of the land was or taxpayer land. If, as it contended, it disposed of the land was or taxpayer land. If, as it contended, it disposed of the land was or taxpayer land. If, as it contended, it disposed of the land was or taxpayer land. If, as it contended, it disposed of the land was or taxpayer land. If, as it contended, it disposed of the land was or taxpayer land. If, as it contended, it disposed of the land was or taxpayer land. If, as it contended, it disposed of the land was or taxpayer land. If, as it contended, it disposed of the land was or taxpayer land. If, as it contended, it disposed of the land was or was not properly described as companies to the tax on the disposal of the land was or was not properly described as companies to the tax on the disposal of the land was or was not properly described as companies to the carguistion took effect by way of the parallel deeming provisions under section 181(2).

Moreover, considering the whole process of the acquisition took effect by way of the parallel deeming provisions under section 181(2).

Moreover, considering the whole process of the acquisition took effect by way of the parallel deeming provisions under section 181(2).

Moreover, considering the water of the purchase notice procedure as a whole, it was clear that in reality it was a claim by a landowner to enforce a statutory right to dispose of the land was or was not properly described as company to dispose of the land was or was not properly described as company to dispose of the land was or was not properly described as company to dispose of the land was or was not properly described as company to dispose of the lan The starting point in the quest for the true interpretation of section 45(4) was found in subsection (8). Subsection (4) was expressly made subject to subsection (8) which expressly provided that a disposal pursuant to a notice to treat deemed to have been served before September 13, 1974, "shall be treated as having been made before the appointed day"; in other words should be exempt from liability to the tax to which, if the compensation was not agreed or determined until on or after the appointed day, the disposal would otherwise be subject by the operation of subsection (4).

That collocation clearly indi-

In an ordinary case, service of a compliance notice under section 181(1) was likely to result rather from the constraints placed on a council than from a free act of volition: in any event the constraints were inherent in

That collocation clearly indicated that the two subsections were drafted on the hypothesis that the class of statutory acquisitions involving the deemed Lord Wilberforce, Lord Simon, Lord Russell and Lord Scarman agreed. treat deemed to have been served could fairly be described as compulsory, there was no need, such as there clearly was in

(4) to cover the case of such aconúsitious. Those considerations, although not conclusive, made it legitimate to approach the application of section 45(4) to an acquisition under the purchase notice procedure of the 1971 Act, and in particular to the circumstances of the acquisition in issue in this appeal, with a strong disincli-nation to give any narrow or restrictive interpretation to the words "acquired compulsorily"

subsection (8), to add any express

amplifying words in subsection

in section 45(4).

An acquisition could fairly be described as compulsory,
whether the compulsory,
acquire was exercised by the
acquiring authority against the
landowner (commonly called a
"compulsory purchase") or vice
versa (sometimes called a "reversa commission purchase").

Moreover, considering the nature of the purchase notice procedure as a whole, it was clear that in reality it was a claim by a landowner to enforce a statutory right to dispose of the land and receive compensation. And, providing the owner could make good his claim that the land had become incapable of reasonably beneficial use, the notice had to lead either to acquisition by the council or other local authority or to a decision by the secretary of state that permission for some appropriate development should be granted.

the constraints were inherent in
the statutory machinery.
Land acquired pursuant to a
purchase notice by way of a
compliance notice was just as
aptly described as "acquired
compulsorily" under section
45(4) as if it had been acquired by way of confirmation of the purchase notice under section 183(1) and the deeming provisions under section 186(1).
It followed that the taxpayer company had to be taken to have disposed of the land on August 11, 1976 and to be chargeable to the tax. The appeal should be dismissed with costs.

Solicitors: Whitehouse, Gibson Alton for Henry Fallows & Co olton: Solicitor of Inland

No constructive trust once trust declared

Godwin v Bedwell The Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Kerr) applying the words of Lord Justice Buckley in Pink v Lawrence ((1978) 36 P & C R. 98, 101) held on March 4 that where there was an express declaration of trust, the doctrine of constructive trusts could not be invoked. declared trust.

The doctrine of constructive trusts applied in circumstances where there was no declared where there was no declared trust. Once a trust had been effectively declared, it could only be got rid of by rescinding the document containing the declaration of trust on the ground of fraud or mistake, or rectifying it so as to vary or delate the sition pursuant to a purchase notice under section 180 was plainly a compulsory acquisition, it would be a surprising anomaly if a different conclusion resulted



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Model subject to availability. Minimum rental period of 12 months with a guarantee of no increase in rentals (excluding VAT) until after 24 months from the date of signing the agreement. In the event of such a rental increase the agreement may be terminated by the subscriber. Radio Rentals Ltd., Relay House, Percy Struct, Swindon SN2 2BB. The case of an unmarried mother who has been refused permission to see her son, aged five, is to be raised in the House of Commons today after

House of Commons today after a professor of paediatrics said the child had been "legally stolen" by social workers.

Mrs Caroline Pritchard, aged 25, from Liverpool, has not been allowed to see her son, Francis, since November and the city council even refused to tell her where he was.

Her case has been taken up without success by Mr David Alton, Liberal MP for Liverpool, Edge Hill, who will introduce a 10-Minute Rule Bill today in an attempt to strengthen the rights of parents wiiese children are taken into

A year ago Mrs Pritchard senarated from the child's father and temporarily handed Francis into the care of the social services denartment. In fully applied to magistrates for a care order. Mrs Pritchard applied to have her son restored to her recently but lost her appeal at Liverpool Crown Court in chambers before Judge Henry Lachs.

Mrs Pritchard claims she was warned by social workers that if she appealed she would not be allowed to see her son

She is supported by Pro-fessor Ralph Hendricks, a con-sultant paediatrician at Alder Har Children's Hospital, Liverpool, who has known mother and child for three years and treated Francis when he was

He said: "The child has been legally stolen by social workers who think they know best. From all my observations Mrs Pritchard has been a good mother. There is not a shred of evidence that he has ever suffered physical or emotional bacdship from her, quite the

"I should like to know why on earth they should have been separated. The mother is not a psychopath, nor has she any psychiatric illness. Some of the things said to this woman have been almost in the category of mental cruelty. The effect is something which I find quite appalling."

Mr Aiton said: "There seems to be no way for Mrs Princhard to break out of the nightmare. Social workers have too much power. The law parents' rights restored."



Prince Edward: 18 today

# Russia loses patience with Khomeini From Michael Binyon, Moscow, March 9

After three years of patient attempts to woo Iran, the Russians today launched an angry stans today launched an angry
attack on the Khomeini
regime, accusing "extreme
right-wing forces" of doing
everything possible to hinder
good relations with the Soviet
Union.

A Pravda article marking

the anniversary of the fall of the Shah said his removal and influence in Iran should have the destruction of American laid the basis for close rela-tions between Moscow and Tehran. The Russians supported the Islamic revolution, they wanted to see Iran free and independent, and they had offered the new regime substantial help in overcoming American sanctions and in-creasing transit routes through

Soviet territory.

But instead, the newspaper. noted with more than a touch of bitterness, apart from a

modest revival of economic links, things had gone from bad to worse. The Iranian authorities had cut back the number of Soviet diplomats in the Soviet Embassy, closed a Soviet consulate and the Russo-Iranian Bank, denied visas to Soviet correspondents and curtailed Soviet cultural activities in Iran.
All this had been accom-

panied by a virulent anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, demonstrations and insults heaped on a visiting delega-tion of Soviet Muslims. What Pranda found particu-larly galling was the way Iran placed the Russians on the

same footing as the Americans. It was a "deliberate distortion" to say that both countries presented an equal threat to Iran, far from the "real fact" of political life, Pravda

Clearly Moscow has lost unpopular

patience with the ayatollah. After three years of turning the other cheek, ignoring Iranian attacks, attempting to woo Iran with aid, economic co-operation and political support against the Americans, it has decided there is not much profit in identifying itself any longer with the strongly anti-Communist regime in Tehran.

The Russians are increasingly angered by the continuing execution of leftists and the suppression of the Tudeh Communist Party, by Iranian support for Afghan rebels and refusal to negotiate with Kabul, and by what they call the "senseless war" against their Arab treaty ally, Iraq. They are also worried by the prospect of anarchy on their frontiers should the avatollah die, and do not want to be The Russians are increasingdie, and do not want to be identified with the increasingly unpopular Muslim funda-

mentalists in any future struggle for power.
Privately, commentators have

made no secret of their distrust of the Khomeini Government: two years ago an Izvestia commentator voiced sharp hostility to what he called the "bloodthirsty" called the "bloodthirsty" regime. They have also been angered by Iran's appeal to Soviet Muslims, which is seen here as dangerous inter-

that the Soviet Union fully supported Iran's legal rights and wish to control its own

Frank Johnson in the Commons

# MPs squabble over Sir Geoffrey's new toys

Day, is essentially a Victorian invention. Just as Christmas Day is for the children, so of economists in Government Budget day is for the poli-

This year it was a joy for us grown ups to see them playing with their new tax cuts and increased pensions, or trying to wrench them away from one another as the case may be. case may be

case may be.

Of course we know that it will be tears before bedtime, that within a few months or weeks "unavoidable international factors" or "the unexpectedly long effects of the world recession" will change everything. But that is what always happens to Christmas too. No one believes that the Chancelor really does come down the chimney, but it is an agreeable conceit at the time. So chamber and galleries were full as we awaited was expected that by April, 1984, the number would be around 350 to 360.

In the gallery, the heart of Lord Kaldor, or perhaps of awaited with pride. He entered Government service in 1964 when there was this miserable 21. How he must have thrilled to that figure of 408 for 1978. With what foreboding must be have contemplated the threat to this life's work in 1984, the number would be around 350 to 360.

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his arrival.

This is not because Sir Geoffrey is a crowd-pulling figure. But it is the timeless, life-enhancing miracle of Budget day that we all hang on the words of an amiable, dogged Welsh lawyer.

Everyone is in his place.

Everyone is in his place early, except, of course, Sir Geoffrey. Mrs Thatcher, seated on the Government. front bench, was in blue. Mr Edward Heath, seated on the bench below the gangway a-few feet away from her, was in a blue mood. The Social Democrats, their thoughts far away on the possibility that Mr Jenkius might lose Hill-head, were in a panic, Mr Michael Foot, as we learned when he came to speak in reply to the Chancellor, was incomprehensible. All was as it should be.

it should be.

The eye, as always on these occasions, strayed to the Peers' Gallery. By a fateful stroke, its most distinguished occupant had disappeared from it for ever that very morning. On Budget days, for years past the large round. years past the large, round, melancholy face of Lord Butler of Saffron Waldron used to peer down into the chamber. The face was always transfixed by a slightly cynical smile, perhaps a smile of satisfaction that his reputa-tion as the only successful postwar Chancellor was always intact. Less universally-acclaimed influences on our economy were in his place vesterday such as Lord Kal-dor, or possibly it was Lord

We scampered through the Prime Minister's questions which as always precede the Budget speech, Mr Tim Ren-

Budget day, like Christmas ton (Mid-Sussex, Con) asked whether the Prime Minister was satisfied with the number service. She replied that in 1964 there were only 21 economists in Government service, that the growth in number peaked in 1978 at 408 and that there had been a decline to 379 in 1981. It was expected that by April

contemplated the threat to his life's work in 1984. For he could not be expected to take the view of the rest of us that the economicts have put paid to the economy.

That was undoubtedly in Mr Renton's philistine mind. He drew a parallel with the decline of post-Armada Spain, which he said was caused by the fact thatone in six males was a Roman Catholic priest. Unfortunately, Mr Renton misspoke. It came out as "one in six males were in the Catholic church," which did not sound at all surprising for post-Armada Spain.

Mrs Thatcher confidently told him: "One of the reasons Spain fell was because of inflation." She may have some explaining to do next time she meets the Spanish ambassador, to whom it will be news that his country ever "fell."

And so to Sir Geoffrey. Has speech was better and more confidently delivered than in his previous Budgets. Perhaps this was because he had popular

than in his previous Budgets. Perhaps this was because he had popular news. Taxes were coming down. He said he would break with tradition by announcing this first But he still kept the pleasant denaits of the cuts until last. So the performance did not really defy the normal, stupefying conventions for the Budget speech as an ext form. These are as rigid as the work of are as night as the work of Racine. All unities are preserved.

First he lamented the complexities of the international economic situation. Then there was an hour of plot involving oil com-panies and similar off stage forces. Then, in a burst of rejoicing, the fail of the

# IMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### **Today's Events**

### Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales is admitted to the Freedom and Livery of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers, Pewterers' Hall, EC2, 12.15.
Princess Anne, Chancellor of the University of London, attends presentation ceremony at the Royal Albert Hall, 2; followed by presentation services.

Westminster Cathedral, Lon-Queen Elizabeth the Mother opens Kingston

bitch Frances tends to be

more interested in the

but a little friendly

finally produced this

Fleet Street freelance

Prince Edward will

pass the attainment of

his majority quietly at Gordonstoun, where he is studying for A level

in history, English, and politics with economics.

No special celebration is

His coming of age technically allows Prince

tradition the Royal Family

Edward to vote but by

do not do so.

sent her son a birthday

planned, but the Queen has

examinations this summer

ducks by the lake in the

gardens of Buckingham Palace than photography

study by Tim Graham, the

photographer, to mark the Prince's eighteenth birthday

normal control complete control contro

Mon to Fri 10 to 5; Sun 2 to 5; (until March 17).

Stoneware by John Ward, Peter Dingley Gallery. 16 Meer Street. Stratford-upon-Avon: Mon to Sat 9.30 to 1.30 and 2.30 to 5.30; Thurs 9.30 to 1.30; (until March 27). al, Lon-li to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mun and Tues; (until April 4). Queen YMCA hibition, Abbot Hall Art Gallery, The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,776

27).
Vladimir Mayakovsky — Twenty
Years of Work, Museum of Modern Art, 30 Pembroke Street, Ozford; Tues to Sar 10 to 5, Sun 2
to 5; (until May 2).
Exhibitions in progress

Paintings by Norman Adams, Gallery, Broad Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5, Wed 10.30 to 8 (until April

Recent work by Laura Holliday, Martyn Jones, Julie Mortimore and Philip Rawsthorne, Central Hall, University College, Cardiff: Mon to Sat 9 am to 10 pm (until More 18) March 19). Talks, lectures

Digital Picture Enhancement and Restoration, by Dr S Burch, Poynting Building, Birmingham University 11 University, 11. Earl Mounthatten Memorial Lecture : the East-West Balance of Terror, by Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton, Cam-bridge Union Society, Cambridge, 8.15.

Music Matthew Passion, University Choir and Orchestra, King's College Chapel, Cam-bridge; part one, 5.30; part two s an 8.30.
Combined Choral Societies of St Albans School and High School with Harfield Philharmonic Orchestra, St Albans Abbey, 7.30.

Football: Leeds v Manchester City. 7.45: Sunderland v South-ampton, 7.30. Second. third and fourth division matches plus Scottish firstures ourth division mattnes pro-ientish fixtures.
Racing: NR meetings at Cat-erick Bridge, 2.15 and Bangor-m-Dee. 2.
Rugby Union: Club matthes.
UAU final: Durham v Exeter.
Real tennis: Oxford v Cam-

16 One using rod with acute distress? (8) 18 Won't change entrance room 19 Am immersed in endless

24 22 in this Parliament? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,775

EN III

novel rising (7).

Prophet Hosea

unusual (10).

6 Slight advantage for side (4).

points to previous six (8).

12 A minor, for example, has

14 European party without any standing (5,5).

for public building (4,4).

22 A hard wash here (6).

normal explanation (7.3).

Capital chap adds six more

story

### ACROSS

- 1 eg front part \_ ten quite enough (3.7).
- 9 Cloak for masquerade spotted in play (6). 10 Put into rear, perhaps? More
- to the front, actually (8). 11 Not original tail, we hear, for this horse (8). 12 Number returned Roman equivalent immedi-
- ately after (4). 13 Extended bakers? (4,6). 15 Vent her malice - such a lot of hot air in Venice (7).
- 17 Imposing arch frames Sir Henry (7). 20 Military exercise to change outer boundary (5,5).
- 21 River garb (4). 23 Bound to join J Fisher in
- 25 Means to declare before very long (8).
- 26 Putting number one first? 1 is in order (6). # Direct with nothing on, on stage (5-5).

- 2 Far from simple art one may
- 4 No man's land.
- 3 Somebody was appoint him (8).

### The papers

The Daily Mirror says: " Given Sir Geoffrey's previous attempts, the Budget could have been worse, given the needs of the country, especially the unemployed, it should have been better."

### Auctions today

Christie's, King Street: Primted books, 11 and 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Old and modern jewelry, 10.30; carpets and objects of art, 10.30; English and Continental pictures. 10.30 and 2; furniture, 1; arms, armour and militaria, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Chinese and Japanese ceramics and works of art, 11; postcards and cigarette cards, 12; arms, armour and militaria, 11 and 2. Phillips, The Old House, Station Road, Knowle, Solibull: Paintings, watercolours, and prints, 11. Phillips, 17a East Parade. Leeds: Silver and jewelry, 11. Softhey's, Bond Street: Modern British pictures, 11; wine, 10.30; Japanese prints, 11. Sotheby's, Beigravia: Collectors items, 10.30. Stanley Gibbons, Drury House, Russell Street: Postal history, documents and autographs, postcards, British Empire and all world stamps sale, 1.30.

Viewing

Sporting fixtures

Sport on TV BBC1: 9.3. Sportsnight featuring world figure shating cham-pionships, athletics and Cup football.

B3C2: 7.40. The Master Game—international chess.

ITV: 10.40. Mid-week Sports
Special featuring ice skating and
football.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Continuation Budget debate. Lords (2.30): Debate on Vational Health Service. Anniversaries today William Etty, attnter, was born in York, 1787. Ginseppe Mazzini died at Pisa, 1872.

O TIMES NEWSCAPERS

Frinted and rubble 4 by them No (appers Lumited, P.O. Box 7. (appers Lumited, P.O. Box 1988, Residered 45 a Newspaper the Post Office.

Commenting on the Budget, the Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, says: "The Chancellor has eased the reins a little: his job is to encourage the old nag, the British economy, to lumber forward pulling its huge load of passengers up the hill; what he failed to explain is that once up the hill there is another bigger one the other side."

The Daily Misser says: "Given

Bothams, Montpeller Street:
Modern British and Continental
paintings, 9 to 3; English and
Continental furniture, 9 to 3;
porce'ain and works of art, 9 to
5; clocks, watches, barometers
and scientific instruments, 9 to
5. Christle's, Ring Street: English
furniture. Eastern runs.

5. Christle's, King Street: English furniture, Eastern rugs and carpets; modern British and Irish paintings, drawings and sculpture, both 9.15 to 4.30. Christle's, South Kensington: Carpets and objects of art, 9.15 to 10; furniture, 9.15 to 12; European ceramics, 9.15 to 4.30; Oriental works of art, 9.15 to 4.30. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Postcards and cigarette cards, 9 to 11; British stamps, books, atlases, maps, silver and plate, all 9 to 4.30. Phillips, The Old House, Station Road, Knowle, Old House, Station Road, Knowle Old House, Station Road, Knowle, Solihull: Paintings, water-colours and prints. 9 to 11. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Miniatures; English porcelain; silver; jewels; furniture and carpets; pictures—fast sale; books, all 9.30 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Photographic material; Japanese works of art, both 9.30 to 4.30.

### The Pound

buys 1.77 31.50 88.25 2.28 15.02 8.59 11.40 4.47 115.09 Australia S Austria Sch Belgium Fr Canada S France Fr Germany DM Greece Dr Hongkong \$ 11.00 Ireland Pt 1.25 Italy Lir 2355.00 Japan Yn 453.00 Netherlands Gld 4.88 Norway Kr 11.30 Norway Kr 1
Portugal Esc 1
South Africa Rd
Spain Pta 1
Sweden Kr 1
Switzerland Fr
USA S 122.50 191.00

10.35 3,31 1,80 92.00 Yugoslavia Dur 98.00 Rates for small denomination bank holes only, as supplied yesterday by Barklays. Bank International. Different rates apply to travoliers, cheques and other forcism currency business.

London: The FT Index closed down 3.3 at 560.8.

### Bus and Tube strike

No London Transport bus or underground services today, and no overnight buses tonight. Normal services expected to-Normal services expected to-morrow.

LT passenger inquiries will be manned today: 01-222 1234; or pre-recorded information on Traveline: 01-246 8031.

Flightline airport buses and Matianal Rue Company services

National Bus Company services operating normally. Avoid Earl's Court area if pos-sible—congested because of Ideal Home Exhibition.

London and South-east: M4:

### Roads

Closed overnight between junc-tions 1 (A4) and 3 (Hayes), Midlands: A5: Single line traffic N of Nuncaton. A5: Width reduced at Klisby and Cowell-bend, Northamptonshire. A442: Traffic signals at Alveriey, Shrop-chim. Traffic signals at Alveriey, Shropshire.
North: A533: Lane closures at Runcorn, Cheshire. A629: Roadworks on Keighley Road, Skipton, N Yorkshire. A66: Traffic lights between North Bitts and Greta Bridge, Co Durham.
Wales and West: A394: Temporary signals at Longrock, between Penzance and Marazion. A40: Roadworks at Whitemil, Dyfed. M32: Lane closures between junctions 2 and 3 (Bristol).
Scotland: A96: Roadworks SF

Scotland: A96: Roadworks SE of Huntley, Aberdeenshire. A75: Temporary lights at Threave Bridge near Castle Douglas, and E of Ringford at A711 junction. A94: Single line traffic with lights S of Coupar Angus.

Information supplied by the AA.

### The Times list of heat colling beaks

Hardback .			
French Leave 1982/83 Bureaucrais: How To Annoy	Richard Binna	Chillern House	€3.
Them ! Miller's Antiques Price Guide	R T Fishall	Sidgwick & Jackson	≌.
1982	Martin & Judith Miller	MJM Publishers	29.
Flight of The Condor The Holy Blood and the Holy	Michael Andrews	Collins/BBC	£12.
Grafi	Michael Beigent, at al	Cape	£B.
Whitaker's Almanack 1982		Whitaker	23.
Guinness Book of Records 1982	Norris McWhirter	Gulnness Superlative	
		Ltd	£4.
1982 Michelin Guide to Great Britain and Ireland		Michelin	Σ4.
Masquerade	KII WIIBams	Cape	£4∶
Pocket Wine Book	Hugh Johnson	Mitchell Beszley	23

## Weather

Frontal troughs will cross most districts. 6 am to midnight

Landon, SE Engized, E Argina: Cloudy with occasional rain, clearing later, windmanly SY, madicale or fresh; max temp 7 to 90 (45 to 487). Central S. E. Central N. NE England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Clends #114 out-Central S. E. Central N. KE England, Midlands. Cammel Islands: Circuity with outbreaks of rain, becoming brighter later; wind SW to W. moderate or fresh max temp 7 to 9C (55 to 43F).

SW, NW England, Wales, list of Mae: Cloudy with rain, becoming brighter from W with occasional showers; wind SW to W. fresh or strang with gales in places; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 5CF).

Lake District. Berders, Edishurght, Dundee, SW Scatland, Glaspeer: Cloudy with rain, becoming brighter from W with occasional showers; wind SW, weering W, fresh or strong with local gales; max temp 6 to 8C (45 to 46F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands. Maray Firth, NE Scotland, Orbrey, Shetland: Cloudy with rain, becoming brighter on hills; wind mainly SW, fresh or strong gales in exposed places; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Aruth. NW Scotland. N Iretand: Becoming brighter, showers diveloping, wintry or hills; mind mainly W, fresh or strong; max temp 7 or 8C 45 or 46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday. Unsettled and windy; temperatures near or rather below normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S Narth Sec. Stralls.

SEA PASSAGES
SEA PASSAGES: S North Ser. Straits of Oover. Excish Charget (E): Wind S or SW, straing to gale; sea very rough. St George's Change, Irish Sea: Wind SW, Irish or strong, beering W; sea rough.

Sum rises: 6.27 am Moon sets: 7.09 am Last quarter: March 17

Lighting up time

London 6.25 pm to 5.55 am Bristol 6.36 pm to 6.04 am Edinburgh 6.35 pm to 6.1d am Manchester 6.33 pm to 6.04 am Penzance 6.48 pm to 6.15 am

# Yesterday

r 6 43 Guerusey
1 C 7 45 Innorness
1 7 45 Jersay
2 9 48 Leaded
2 8 46 Manchester
3 5 41 Rewaldsway London

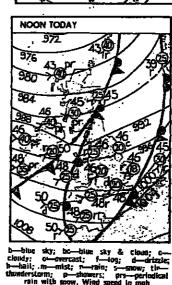
Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 10C (50F); mis 6 pm to 6 am, 2C (36F). Humidity: 6 pm, 74 per cent. Rein: 24hr to 6 pm, 1.34n. Sur: 24hr to 6 pm, 4.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,007.9 millibars; fallium. mean sea level, 6 pm, 1 falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53m.

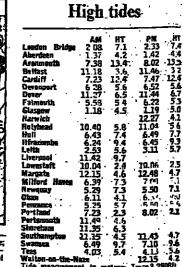
Highest and lowest Highest day temp: Bristol. Chivenor, Herne Bay, Jersey, Poole 11C (52F). Low-est day max: Cape Wrath 4C (39F). High-est rainfil: Estdatemir 0.87in. Highest sunskine: Eastbourne 7hr.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum rievation, and direction of setting, Asterish denotes entering or feating eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1310: 19.5-19.10; WNW; 250W; S. Opp 28: 19.10-19.10; N 55E; SEE and 20:5-20:46; NNW; 25W; SOW; S. Fiberconder 14R: (March 11) 4.25-4.20; S. 45ESE; NE Seasat: 19.42-19.50; NNL; 25NW; W. Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Uelt, Aston University.





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### Around Britain

Sun Rain Max
Lins in C F

2.8 — 8 46 Sun Ints

3.4 — 8 46 Sun Ints

5.8 06 9 48 Sun Ints

5.4 03 7 45 Sun Ints

4.2 04 7 45 Sun Ints

4.3 13 9 48 Sun Ints

4.3 13 9 48 Fog am

5.4 3 13 9 48 Fog am

6.8 15 10 50 Sun Ints

5.8 15 10 50 Sun Ints

5.8 2 11 52 Rain pm

5.8 2 10 50 Sun Ints

6.9 48 Sun Ints

6.9 48 Fog am

6.8 15 9 48 Sun Ints

6.9 10 50 Sun Ints

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Los Ange
Luxember
Madrid
Majorca
Malaga
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